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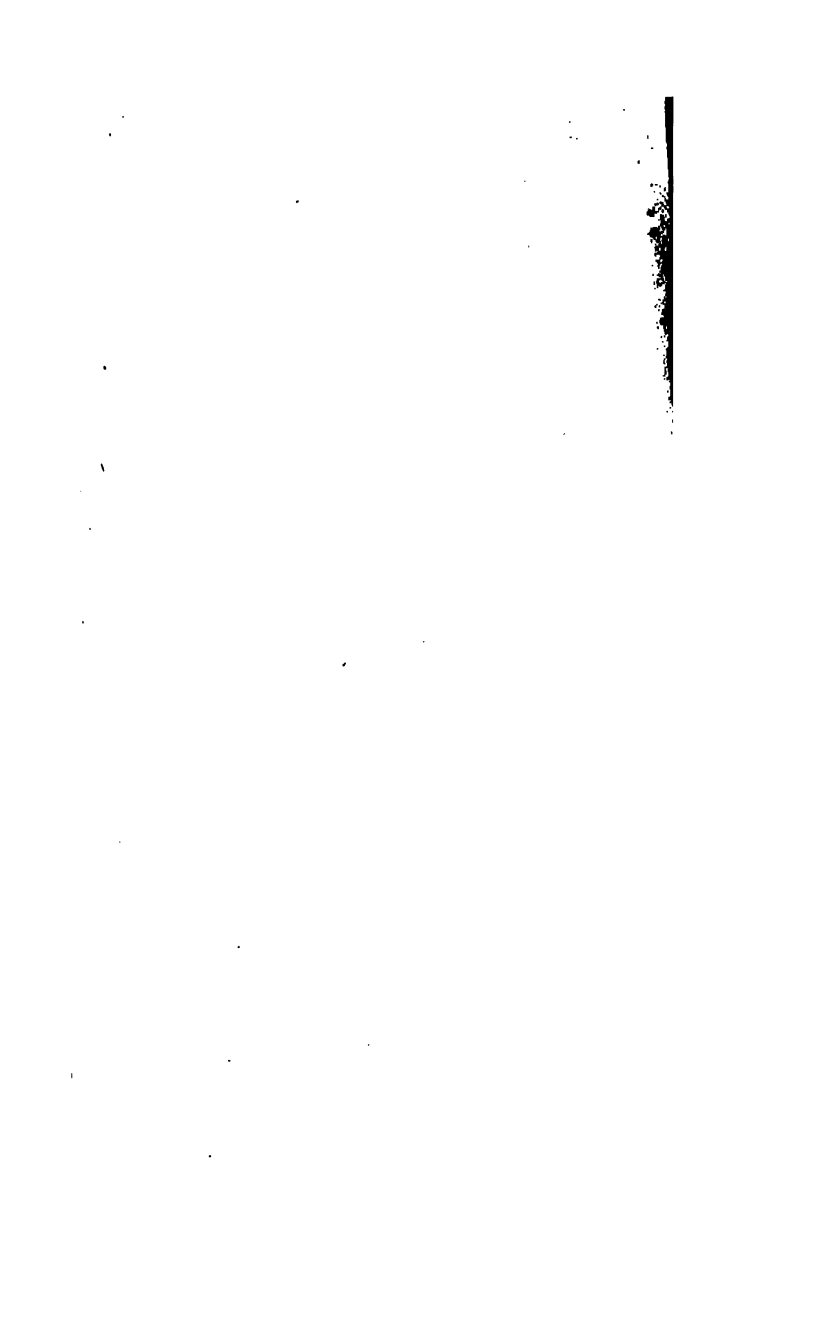


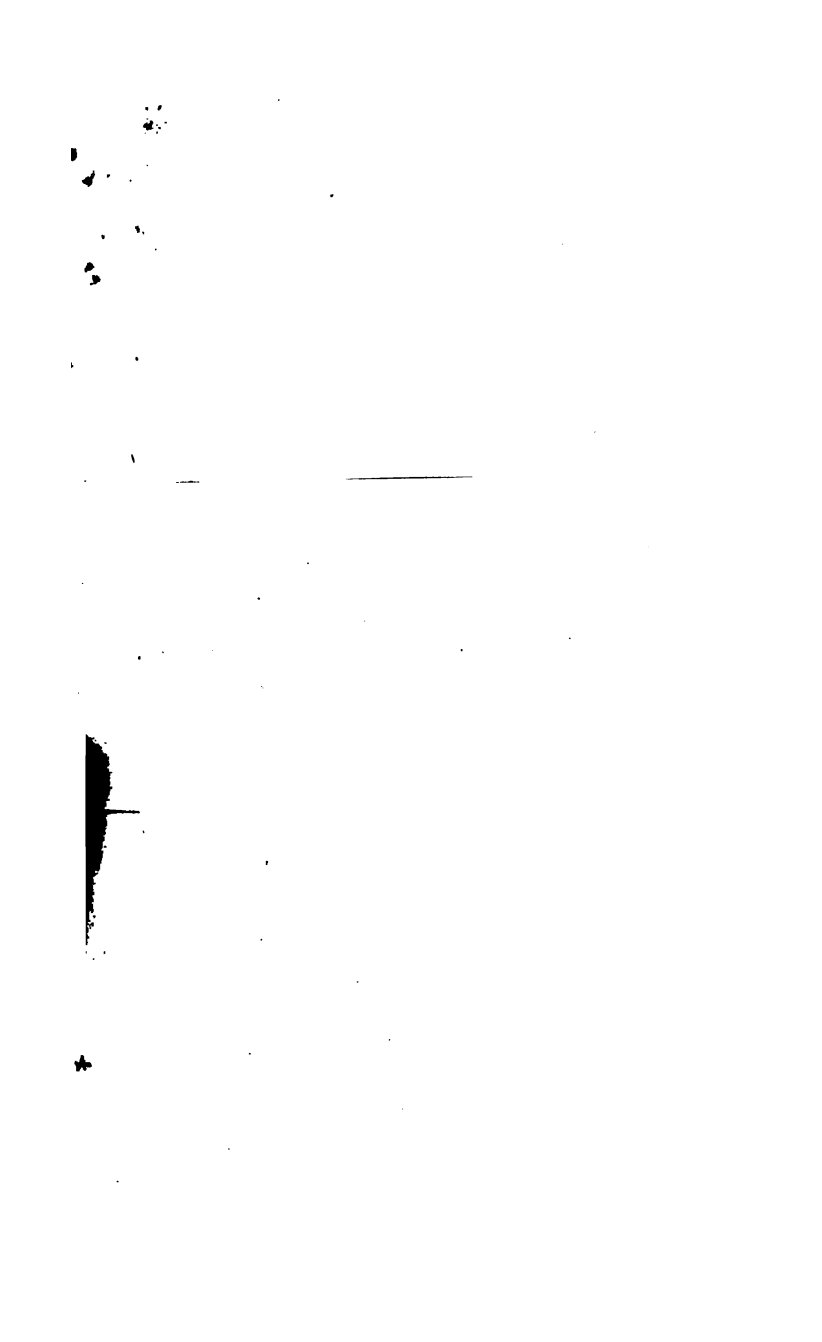
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ERRORS OF SPEECH
AND OF
SPELLING.





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AND OF

SPELLING.

BY THE REV.

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"Guide to Science" (300,000th);

"History of France" (brought down to the present year);

"Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" (3rd edition);

*"Les Phénomènes de Tous les Jours" (dedicated by authority to Napoleon III.,
and sanctioned by Mgr. Sibour, Abp. of Paris);*
&c., &c.

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PREFACE.

OBJECT IN VIEW.

The object of this Dictionary is not to collect together all the words employed in the language, nor to furnish an exhaustive list of the several meanings of each word, but simply to call attention to errors of speech and spelling made, not by the uneducated, but by those who wish to speak and spell correctly.

In pursuance of these objects, the plan adopted is—

1. To omit all words which are so obvious as to present no difficulty of meaning, spelling, or pronunciation.*

2. To supply the correct spelling and pronunciation of every word likely to be looked for in such a manual as this.

3. To point out those errors in spelling, pronunciation, or use, to be especially guarded against.

4. To give so much of the meaning of each word as may suffice to identify it and explain its general use.

5. To set side by side homonyms, paronyms, and synonyms, that they may be readily compared and correctly applied.

6. The plural of every word (except those which add *-s* or *-es*) is given, the feminine of every masculine, the past tense and past participle of every verb, the degrees of comparison, the changes of *-y* into *-ies*, the doubling of consonants, and every other variation which a word in its different phases undergoes.

In carrying out the scheme some repetition has been made, with a view of saving the searcher that tedious and most unsatisfactory task of turning to a word which he does not want, after he has been at the pains of finding the one which he requires. As a dictionary is read piece-meal and not consecutively, the only fault of these repetitions is that it somewhat enlarges the bulk of the book.

* The earlier letters of the book are not so full as the latter. The original intention was to limit the size of the book to about 800 pages.

7. Attention is called to all outrages of spelling and combination; but, that the corrections suggested may in no wise interfere with the received spelling or pronunciation, they are invariably added as notes in a smaller type. Thus *equerry* is pointed out as indefensible in spelling, *rhyme* (meaning the clink of words in poetry), *indelible*, *isinglass* (from the German "hausenblase," a sturgeon's bladder), *imposthume* for "aposteme," *infusible* (both positive and negative), *pedometer* for "podometer," *defence* and *offence* for "defense" and "offense," *letter* and *lettuce*, *marry* and *marriage*, *manacles* for "manicles," *marmalade* for "marmelade," *ospray* for "osfray" (the bone-breaker), *passenger* and *messenger*. with scores of others. Some of these errors may probably get corrected after attention has been called to them, others may afford amusement or gratify literary curiosity.

8. All hybrids are noticed, all abnormal derivations, all perversions, all blunders of philology, all inconsistencies: for example—*pro-ceed* with *-ceed*, and *pre-cede* with *-cede*; *primogeniture* and *primo-genitor* for "primi-" (Latin "primi-genitus," &c.); the introduction of *h* in the middle of some Greek compounds and its omission in others, as *philharmonic*, *aphelion*, *diarrhæa*, *philhellenist*, *enhydrous*, &c., on the one side, and *pan[h]oply*, *ex[h]odus*, *pan[h]orama*, *an[h]omaly*, *peri[h]od*, &c., on the other. In some instances the *h* is omitted even at the beginning of a word, as *udometer*, although we have fifty other compounds of *hudos* with the "h" affixed, *apse* for "hapse," *erpetology* for "herpetology," *endecagon* for "hendecagon," and that much abused word *eurêka*, which ought to be "heuréka."

Amongst the many instances of perversion, take the following from the French: *connoisseur*, *dishevel*, *frontispiece*, *lutestring*, *encore*, *epergne*, *furnish* (for "garnir"), and *furniture* (for "meubles"). Some of these perversions are too well established to be disturbed, but it cannot fail to amuse the curious to pry into these oddities.

Our hybrids are above 200 words in common use: witness *octopus* (Latin and Greek), *grand-son* (English-French and English), *grand-father* (French and English), *bi-monthly* (Latin and English), *demi-semi-quaver* (French, Latin, and Spanish). In regard to "grandfather" and "great-grandfather" we have

PREFACE

no excuse, as excellent words existed for those relationships before the conquest; "bi-monthly" is very objectionable, and "octopus" is a blunder.

ETYMOLOGY AND DERIVATION.

Etymology is the tracing of a word back to its original source, and showing the ethnological changes it has gone through in its travels thence to its settlement in the language under consideration.

Derivation is simply showing from what source a people came by a certain word, regardless of any more remote origin.

Take two very simple illustrations. A man offers me some cherries, and I ask him where they come from, he replies from his own garden. That would be "derivation" if applied to language; but if he went into the tale about Lucullus and the Mithridatic war, showing that the Roman general transplanted them from Cerasus to his own garden at Rome; that the Romans imported the tree into Spain, where the word was modified into *cereza*; that the French obtained the tree from their neighbours, and, hating the letter *s*, changed the word to *cerise*; that we borrowed it from the French, and called the word *cherries*: this would be etymology, more or less valuable as each stage of the process could be proved to be an historical fact; but for everyday life the simple answer, "they came from my own garden," would be quite sufficient, and the learned disquisition about Lucullus and his wars would be tedious and out of place.

So, again, a labourer named Hetty settles in our village, and I ask a neighbour where the man came from. He replies from Singleton, the other side of the Downs. That is all I require. But another informs me that the original family came from the terra incognita called Arya, somewhere near the ancient garden of Eden, and that the word may be distinctly traced in all the Aryan family of languages. Thus we have the Gothic *hath*, the High German *had*, the old Frankish *chad*, the Celtic *cath* in Cathmor, the Scandinavian Hoedhr (according to Grimm). We have the Catti, a warlike tribe of Teutonic origin, *Cato* and *Catullus* in Latin, *Cadwalha* in Welsh, *Chabot* in French, from

the Aryan word *cad*, meaning "war." This, again, may be very well in its place: "Fortasse cupressum scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat expes navibus æro dato qui pingitur?" This learned parade is too lengthy and too erudite for the purpose in hand, and the simple answer, "the man comes from Singleton," is all-sufficient.

In this manual no attempt has been made to trace cherries to Pontus, or the name of the ploughman to the hypothetical Aryan word meaning "war;" but to give a fair idea of the heterogeneous character of our language, and to show the meaning of words, their derivation is given. When the French is a modified Latin word, or the Latin a modified Greek word, the earlier form is added also; but no unravelling of etymology proper has been attempted, except indeed when the change of a word (as *sir* from *anax*, a-king) tells a tale startling to the eye, but obvious the moment it is pointed out.

It may, however, be mentioned, that not one single derivation has been taken on trust, everyone has been verified by personal reference to some well-established dictionary of the language referred to, be it French, Spanish, Danish, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Greek, or what not. The necessity of this precaution is far more important than many would suppose; for not only have printers' errors, manuscript "slips," and authors' blunders been handed down from dictionary to dictionary in a most incredible manner, but scores of words have been coined for the nonce, scores of others have been tortured in spelling and meaning, or dressed up so as to make Jacob look like Esau, while not a few have been deemed foreigners which belong to our own Anglo-Saxon medley of words.

Opening the first English dictionary of established reputation at hand, a dictionary especially praised by one of our most reputed Reviews "for its accurate and very excellent derivations," we meet in one page taken at random the following specimens: *Gale* (Danish *galm*, a blast), whereas the Danish verb is *kule* (to blow), and no such word as "galm" exists in the language. *Gall* (to fret) is said to be the French *galler*, but the French verb is *galer* (to scratch). *Gallon* is given (French *galon*), which means "galoon," and should be *gallon* with double

l as in English. Galley, we are told by the same authority, is Latin *galeida*, a word most certainly not Latin at all. Game is said to be Anglo-Saxon *gaman* (sport), which ought to be *gamen*. Gaol (Italian *gaiola*), a word contained in no Italian dictionary, the nearest to it is *gáio* (gay). Garret (French *garite*); not to be found, but *galetas* may be intended. These all occur in one page. Turning over the leaves, and taking the words at hap-hazard, we light on the following: Gloom (German *glumm*); but no such word exists in any of my four German dictionaries, and if it did, the obvious derivation is our own *glóm*. Spigot (Italian *spigo*, a spigot); now, it is very true there is an Italian word *spigo*, but it means "lavander" or "nard," and the word for spigot is *zípulo*. Lease (French *laissement*); no such word to be found, the nearest to it is *laisse* (a leash). Loch (Welsh *lluch*, a lake); but the Welsh *lluch* means "dust," and the word corresponding to "loch" is *lloc* (a dam). Quire (French *quaier*); no such word exists, but *cahier* means a quire.

It would be mere predantry to go further. I pledge my word that these extracts are copied literally and exactly, and that similar examples may be taken from any page of the book. Of course, I cannot mention the author's name, as the work stands in good repute, and its publishers are in the fore rank of their profession. When, however, it is stated that every word in this Dictionary has been personally verified, and that neither the spelling nor meaning of one single word has been tampered with to make it fit the occasion, it is a great advantage, which may be most confidently relied on.

A goodly number of the "derivations" differ from those usually given, but therein fancy or guess-work has had no part. The word "confervæ" is usually referred to the Latin *confervere* (to boil up), but the connection between water-plants and ebullition is not obvious. Pliny tells us these plants "were esteemed cures for broken bones," and "conferveo" means to "knit together broken bones," a good and sufficient reason for the technical term. "Pæan" (a hymn to Apollo, and applied to the god himself) we are told, in Dr. Smith's *Classical Dictionary*, is from Pæan, the physician of the Olympian gods; but surely it could be no great honour to the Sun-god to be called by the

name of his own vassal. Hermsterhuis suggests *pauſ* (to make [diseases] cease); but *paſio*, "to dart," seems to be the natural parent-word of the "far-darter." Again, the usual derivation of "mummy" is *mum* (wax); but Diodorus Siculus says, that "the people of the Balearic Isles used to beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they might be deposited in earthen pots called *mummae*." "Morgue" (a dead-house) is generally associated with the Latin *mors* (death); but Bouillet tells us the word means *vieage*, and was first applied to prison vestibules, where new criminals were placed to be scrutinised, that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with the faces and figures of the new inmates. "Sky-lark" (a spree) has nothing in common with the word *sky*. It is a contraction of "Volsci," by which the Westminster boys mean "snobs," and a "sky-lark" is a lark or bout with the 'sci-men or *skies*, a "town and gown row." "Lumber;" one dictionary gives *lanumer*, which it terms "an old Dutch word meaning *hinderance*;" another gives the Anglo-Saxon *leoma* with the meaning "utensils," but the only meaning of *leoma* is "a ray of light." Lady Murray tells us that the real origin of the word is *lumbard* (a pawnbroker's shop, originally called a "lumber-room"): "They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it."

Sometimes the analogy between a parent word and its offspring seems so very remote that the general reader cannot trace it: the missing link has always been supplied in this Dictionary, and in some cases this has brought out information of a very interesting character. Archbishop Trench has pointed out that the word *post* (immovably fixed) expresses the idea also of the utmost speed. To this example many others equally curious are here added: thus, "onion" is the same word as *union*, and, strange to say, both are equally connected with *precious pearls*. "Complexion" is the Latin *complexum* (to embrace), and "countenance" is from the Latin verb *conteneo* (to contain); but it is by no means obvious at first sight how "embrace" and "contain" came to signify the "colour and expression of the face" (see *complexion and distemper*). The names of flowers afford a wide field for this curious lore.

SPELLING REFORM.

The difficulty and absurdity of our spelling have long been a very general complaint, and those who interest themselves in education will bear witness that spelling is the greatest of all stumbling-blocks in examinations, even Lord Byron confesses "he could never master English orthography." Many devices have been suggested to remedy or relieve the difficulty, but no system hitherto projected has found favour with the general public.

In all spelling reforms three things are essential: (1) Nothing must be done to render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable. (2) Nothing must be done to render etymology more obscure and intricate. (3) Nothing must be done which would render the task of learning to read more laborious and perplexing.

Keeping these three things in view, much, very much, might be done to make our spelling more uniform and simple; and with very little alteration the perplexity of pronouncing words might be greatly relieved.

The first reform in spelling should be to abolish all printers' blunders which have become perpetuated, all wanton caprices, and all needless exceptions to general rules.

I. Take those words derived from the Latin *cedo* (to go). Why should *pro-ceed* be spelt one way and *pre-cede* another? No reason can be given but caprice. The twelve examples belonging to this class of words should be made to conform to one uniform pattern: thus *acceed*, *anteceed*, *conceed*, *exceed*, *interceed*, *preceed*, *proceed*, *receed*, *retroceed*, *seceed*, *succeed*, and *ceed*. The termination *-ceed* is preferable to *-cede*, because the word would remain unchanged throughout all its parts, whereas a final *e* would have to be cut off with some affixes and retained with others.

"Supersede" is not from *cedo* to go, but *sedeo* to sit, and to "supersede" is to sit above another, to sit in a higher place (*Luke* xiv. 8-10).

II. We have 120 words ending in *e* mute which take the suffix *-ment*, but five of the group drop the "e." It is rather

curious that four of the anomalous words are examples of *e, i, o, u* before *-dg*, as

Acknowledg-ment	. . .	e	before -dg.
Abridg-ment	. . .	i	before -dg.
Lodg-ment	. . .	o	before -dg.
Judg-ment	. . .	u	before -dg.

The only other exception is *argue*, which makes *argu-ment*.

III. The next class of words needing reform is much larger. There are two general rules which, if strictly observed, would do much to simplify our spelling.

(a) Monosyllables ending in *one* consonant, preceded by *one* vowel, double the last letter when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added: as "*thin*," *thinn-er*, *thinn-est*, *thinn-ed*, *thinn-ing*.

(b) Dissyllables accented on the *last* syllable, under the same conditions, are treated in the same way: as "*defer*," *deferr'-ed*, *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-er*, &c.

The negatives of these two rules are:—

(c) Monosyllables, and also dissyllables-accented-on-the-last-syllable, do *not* double the final consonant (1) if *more than one* vowel precedes it; and (2) if no vowel at all precedes it: as "*clear*" (more than one vowel before the final consonant), hence *clear-er*, *clear-est*, *clear-ing*, *clear-ed*, &c.; "*bright*" (the final letter is not preceded by a vowel at all), hence *bright-er*, *bright-est*, &c.

(d) No dissyllable (even if it ends in one consonant preceded by one vowel) doubles the last letter on receiving an affix, unless the accent of the word is on its *final* syllable: thus "*dif'fer*" (although it terminates in one consonant, and that final consonant is preceded by only one vowel) remains unchanged throughout, because it is not accented *on the last syllable*: "*dif'fer*," *dif'fer-ing*, *dif'fer-ed*, *dif'fer-er*, *dif'fer-ence*, &c.

If these rules could be relied on they would be useful enough, but the exceptions are so numerous that the rule is no rule at all. The first palpable observation is that the rule will not apply even to the most favoured examples: thus "*defer*," it is true, makes *deferr'-ing*, *deferr'-ed*, &c., but it has only one *r* in *def'er-ence* and *defer-en'tial*. If it is objected that the accent of "*def'er-ence*" is thrown back to the first syllable and of

"deferen'tial" is thrown forward, the reply is this, fifty other examples can be produced to show that accent has no part or lot in the matter.

We have nine dissyllables ending in *p* not accented on the last syllable. Six of these preserve one *p* throughout, and three of them double the *p* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added :—

Thus "gos'tip" makes *gossipp*-er, *gossipp*-ed, *gossipp*-ing, *gossipp*-y.

"kid'näp" makes *kidnapp*-er, *kidnapp*-ed, *kidnapp*-ing.

"wor'ship" makes *worshipp*-er, *worshipp*-ed, *worshipp*-ing.

Compare with the above the following examples :—

"Fül'löp," *fillup*-ed, *fillup*-ing.

"Gal'löp," *gallop*-ed, *gallop*-ing, *gallop*-ade, &c.

"Scal'löp," *scallop*-ed, *scallop*-ing.

"Wal'löp," *wallop*-ed, *wallop*-ing, *wallop*-er.

"[De]väl'öp," *[de]velop*-ed, *[de]velop*-ing, *[de]velop*-er.

What reason can be given why the first three of these words should double the *p* and the last six should not? It is mere wantonness, and the superfluous *p* of the first three words ought to be suppressed.

¶ The case with words ending in *l* is still worse. There are between ninety and one hundred words of two syllables accented on the first syllable and having one consonant for the last letter preceded by only one vowel. Of these words about one-half conform to the rule, and the rest are a rule unto themselves. For example :—

"E'qual" makes *equall*-ed, *equall*-ing, and, to make matters worse, *equal*'-ity, although the accent is brought to the last syllable of the simple word, *equal*-ise, *equal*-ised, *equal*-ising, *equal*-iser, &c.

"Mar'shal" makes *marshall*-ed, *marshall*-ing, *marshall*-er.

"Sig'näl" makes *signall*-ed and *signall*-ing, but *signal*-ise, &c.

Above twenty other words in *-al* do not double the *l*, as :

Brutal, *carnal*, *crystal*, *feudal*, *final*, *formal*, *frugal*, *local*, *loyal*, *moral*, *regal*, *social*, *spectral*, *venal*, and *vocal*. To these add *capital*, *federal*, *general*, *liberal*, *mineral*, *national*, and *rational*.

§ Of those ending in *-el* some fifty double the *l*, and seven or eight do not: thus—

"An'gel" makes *angel*'-ic, *angel*'-ical, &c.

"Chi'sel" makes *chisel*-ed, *chisel*-ing, *chisel*-er.

"Impan'nel" makes *impannel*-ed, *impannel*-ing, but not *panel*.

"Han'sel" makes *hansel*-ed, *hansel*-ing.

"Parallel" makes *parallel-ed, parallel-ing, parallel-ogram, &c.*

"Tea'sel" makes *teasel-ed, teasel-ing.*

"Gospel" makes *gospell-er*, but *gospel-ise, gospel-iser, &c.*

The fifty which double the *l* are—

Apparel, barrel, chancel, chapel, corbel, counsel, cudgel, driveel, duel, embowel, entrammel, flannel, fuel, gravel, grovel, hansel, housel, hovel, impail, jewel, kennel, kernel, label, laurel, level, wdel, marvel, model, panel, parcel, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rowel, sentinel, shovel, snivel, spancel, swivel, tassel, tinsel, towel, tunnel, trammel, travel, unbel, vowel, &c.

§ Of the dozen words in *-il* there are four which preserve the single *l* throughout and eight which double it. The four are—

"Civil," *civil'-lan, civil'-ist, civil'-ity, civ'il-ise.*

"Devil" (to grill), *devil-ed, devil-ing, also devil-ish, devil-ism.*

"Fossil," *fossil-ise, fossil-iferous, fossil-ist, fossil-isation.*

"Imperil," *imperil-ed, imperil-ing*, but "*peril*," *perill-ed, perill-ing*, and to make the matter worse, *peril-ous, peril-ously.*

Those which double the *l* are—

"Ar'gil," *argill-aceous, argill-iferous, argill-ite, argill-itic, argill-ous.*

"Cavil," *cavill-ed, cavill-ing, cavill-er, cavill-ous.*

"Council," *councill-or.*

"Pencil," *pencill-ed, pencill-ing, pencil-er.*

"Peril," *perill-ed, perill-ing*, but *peril-ous, &c.*

"Pistil," *pistill-aceous, pistill-iferous, pistill-ate, pistill-idium.*

"Stencil," *stencill-ed, stencill-ing, stencill-er.*

"Tranquill," *tranquill'-ity, tran'quill-ise, tranquill'-iser, &c.*

§ Of words in *-ol* only *carol* doubles the *l*, as *caroll-ed, caroll-ing, caroll-er*, and this is so doubtful that some dictionaries give it one way and some the other; *gambol, pistol*, and *symbol* retain one *l* throughout.

Nothing can be worse and more perplexing than this uncertainty, but nothing could be more simple than a substantial reform in this respect. Restore to the simple word the lost letter where it is due, and preserve it throughout; but where the simple word has but one consonant do not force upon it a second when a suffix is added. For example, *cavil* (Latin *cavill-or*) should have double *l*, but *counsel* (Latin *consul-o*) should have only one. Similarly *gallop* (French *galop-er*) should have only one *p* throughout. The same should be carried into words accented on the final syllable: thus *excell* (Latin *excell-o*), *distill* (Latin *distill-o*), &c., the double *l* should be restored to the simple word and preserved throughout.

IV. The next simple reform would be to reserve the plural *-es* to those words only with which it makes a separate syllable: as *church-es*, *box-es*, *gas-es*, *sash-es*; nothing can be more absurd than *thiev-es*, *loav-es*, *halv-es*, *beev-es* (all of one syllable.)

§ All nouns in *-ef*, except *thief*, *thieves*, make the plural by adding *s*: as *belief-s*, *brief-s*, *chief-s*, *clef-s*, *fief-s*, *grief-s*, *reef-s*. Why should *thief* form an exception? "Thief" is the Anglo-Saxon *theof* or *théf*, the plural of which was *theofas* or *théfas* (thiefs); and as there was no *v* in the language, the substitution of *v* for *f* is most reprehensible.

We have the word *beef* the flesh of oxen slain for food, and the word *beeces* living oxen, &c.; but the French is *boeuf*, *boeufs*.

§ In *-if* and *-iff*, *-of* and *-off*, *-uff* and *-ulf*, with those in *-rf*, the plural without one exception is formed by adding *-s*: as—

Balliff-s, *cattiff-s*, *calif-s* (?), *cliff-s*, *coif-s*, *mastiff-s*, *plaintiff-s*.

Sheriff-s, *skiff-s*, *tariff-s*, *waif-s*, *whiff-s*.

Hoof-s, *proof-s*, *reproof-s*, *roof-s*, *woof-s*, *scoff-s*.

Cuff-s, *huff-s*, *muſſ-s*, *puff-s*, *ruſſ-s*, *snuff-s*, *stufſ-s*, *gulf-s*.

Dwarf-s, *scarf-s*, *wharf-s*, *surf-s*, *turf-s*.

§ Except "thief," *thieves*, therefore, all the nouns in *f* mentioned above are normal, but those in *-af*, *-aff*, and *-lf* (except *gulf*) are all abnormal. Strange enough, all these nouns are native words, not one of which makes such a plural, or indeed could do so. There are ten in all:—

"Calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; wolf, *wolves*.

"Leaf," *leaves*; "sheaf," *sheaves*; "loaf," *loaves*; "staff" (a stick), *staves*, but not *staff* (a body of men), nor yet *distaff*.

The original plural of these words was *-[f]as*, as *stafas*, *halſas*, &c., and there is no excuse for the present perversions.

§ In regard to *-fe* the case is worse, and even more absurd. We have six nouns with this ending, four native and two borrowed from other languages. The native words are *knife*, *life*, *wife*, and *strife*; the borrowed ones are *ſife* and *safe* (a closet).

The native words have for their plurals *knives*, *lives*, *wives*, (and *strifes*); the aliens have *fifes* and *safes*. The original plural of *knives* was *cnifas* (*knifs*), but *wif* and *lif* were alike

in both numbers. The word "strife" is a corruption of *strith*, plural *strithas* (striths); there is, therefore, no excuse whatever for the change of *f* into *v*, in any word ending in *-fe*.

V. Come we now to the plurals of nouns ending in *-o*. They somewhat exceed one hundred, and may be displayed under three groups: (1) Musical terms and terms descriptive of the size of a book. All these are Italian words, and make their plurals by adding *-s*: as

Alto-s, basso-s, solo-s, flauto-s, piano-s, violoncello-s; canto-s, rondo-s, &c., with *folio-s, quarto-s, octavo-s, duodecimo-s*, and so on.

As this group is consistent and without exception, no objection can be brought against it. The other two groups are about equal, thirty-five of one make the plural in *-s*, and thirty-one of the other in *-es*.

All nouns ending in *-lo, -so, -vo*, and *-o* after a vowel, make the plural by adding *-s*, with one exception, viz., *buffalo-es*. Thus we have—

Armadillo-s, halo-s, and peccadillo-s in *-lo*; *provviso-s* and *virtuoso-s* in *-so*; *bravo-s, rilievo-s, and salvo-s* in *-vo*; *imbroglio-s, nuncio-s, oglio-s* or *olio-s, pistachio-s, portfolio-s, punctilio-s, ratio-s, seraglio-s, studio-s, embryo-s, cuckoo-s, &c.*, in *-o* preceded by a vowel. To these add six in *-lo*, not musical terms or sizes of books, viz., *cento-s, grotto-s, junto-s, memento-s, pimento-s, and stiletto-s*, with all such proper names as the *Cato-s*. The list complete would contain about seventy words.

The third group consists of thirty words which make the plural in *-es*, and there cannot be a doubt that the *e* of these plurals should be expunged. It serves no good end, and is in every case an interpolation.

Let us take them in terminational order: (1) *-cho* and *-co*, as *echo, calico, fresco, magnifico, portico, and stucco* (all having their plural in *-es*). *Echo* is Greek, in which language it has no plural; in Latin it is the fourth declension, *echo echûs*, and, of course, could have no such plural as *echoes*; in French the plural is *échos*. What right, therefore, has this word to the suffix *-es*? "*Fresco*," "*magnifico*," "*portico*," and "*stucco*" are Italian, like the musical terms and the sizes of books, and there is no reason but caprice why they should deviate from those words. "*Calico*" is probably a corruption of "*Calicut*," and ought also to be deprived of the *e*.

(2) In *-do*, as *bravado*, *innuendo*, *rotundo*, *tornado*, and *torpedo*. Of these "rotundo" is Italian, often written *rotunda* in English; and, to show our spirit of contradiction, the foreign words *bravata* and *tornada* we make "bravado" and "tornado"; *innuendo* and *torpedo* are concocted from the Latin verbs *innuo* and *torpeo*, so that none of these five words has the least pretence to a plural in *-es*.

3. The words in *-go* are *cargo*, *flamingo*, *indigo*, *mango*, *sago*, and *virago*. Of these, "cargo," "flamingo," and "indigo," are Indian. "Mango" is the Indian-Talmudic word *mangos*; "sago," the Malay word *sagu*, in French *sagou*; and "virago" is Latin, the plural being *viragines*. So that none of these six words has a plural resembling its modern English form.

4. In *-no* the only examples are *no-es* (persons voting "no"), *albino-es*, *domino-es*, and *volcano-es*. Of these "albino" is spelt both ways in the plural, *albinos* and *albinoes*; "domino" and "volcano" are Italian; and as for the plural of "no," if this is the only word which stands out we must write *no's*, as we write *I's*, *me's*, and so on.

5. In *-ro* there are four words: *hero*, *negro*, *tyro*, and *zero*. "Hero," like "echo," is common to Greek, Latin, and French, in all which languages the singular is *heros*. Probably we borrowed the word from the French, where the *s* is silent, but there is not a tittle of authority for *heroes*. As for "negro" and "zero," they are Italian; and "tyro," the Latin word, has *tyrones* for its plural.

We have now gone through every word ending in *-o*, except six, and can find no reason why the plural of all should not be *s*. By this uniformity an enormous difficulty of spelling would be removed, nothing would be lost, and every word would be consistent with its original form.

The six remaining words are those ending in *-to*. Of the twelve words with this termination, six go one way and six another. We have already noticed the words *cento-s*, *grotto-s*, *junto-s*, *memento-s*, *pimento-s*, and *stiletto-s*; the remaining six are *manifesto-es*, *mosquitó-es*, *motto-es*, *mulatto-es*, *potato-es*, and *tomato-es*. Three of these are Spanish, "mosquito," "mulatto," and "tomato"; two are Italian, "motto" and "manifesto";

and the sixth is a corruption of the American-Indian word *batatas*. In every case the suffix *-es* is an abomination. In every case, therefore, it is a violation of correct spelling, an anomaly in English orthography, where *-es* should be limited to words ending in *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch* (soft), and *-x* (with the single word *topaz-es* in *-z*); it introduces great confusion and difficulty; has not one single excuse; and ought to be abolished. To use the words of Lord Lytton, it may be fairly said "such a system of spelling was never concocted but by the Father of Falsehood," and we may ask with him, "How can a system of education flourish that begins with [such] monstrous falsehoods?"

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.

A few words may here be added respecting individual letters:

(1) *c*. This Latin and French letter is one of the greatest pests of our language. It does duty for *c*, *s*, and *k*, and often drives us to vile expedients to determine its pronunciation. Thus we have the word "traffic," but cannot write *trafficed* and *trafficing*, because *c* before *-e* and *-i* = *s*, and therefore we are obliged to interpose a *k*. Why in the world did we drop the *k* instead of the *c* in the word *traffic*? If we had dropped the *c* all would have gone smoothly, "traffik," *traffiked*, *traffiking*, but printers have set up their backs against the letter *k*, and hence the spelling of the language is tortured to preserve a fanciful uniformity of type.

A similar intrusion of *c* for *s* is far more serious. We have only six words ending in *-ense*, but above 220 in *-ence*. Here the *c* is an intruder and ought to be turned out. The six words are *con-dense*, *dis-pense*, *ex-pense*, *im-mense*, *pre-pense*, and *recom-pense*. It will be seen that the *s* in all these words is radical, and cannot be touched; but what of *-ence*? Take a few examples at random, "acquiescence," why not *acquiesense* (Latin *acquiescens*)? "adolescence," why not *adolescense* (Latin *adolescens*)? "cadence" (Latin *cadens*), "coalescence" (Latin *coalescens*), "decence" (Latin *decens*), "efflorescence" (Latin *efflorescens*), "innocence" (Latin *innocens*), "licence" (Latin *licens*), "precedence" (Latin *precedens*), and so on. In other

cases the *-ce* represents the Latin *-tia* as *magnificence* (Latin *magnificentia*), *munificence* (Latin *munificentia*), &c., but it would be no outrage to spell these words *magnificence* and *munificence*, for *s* is as near to "t" as *c* is, if not nearer.

Another intrusion of *c* is its being made to do duty for *h* in Greek words. If the Greek *h* were preserved it would tell the eye at a glance the nationality of the word, whereas the *c* gives no certain cue. Thus *kardiak*, *kriterion*, *kritik* would label the words "Greek" in origin; but *cardiac*, *criterion*, and *critic* may be Latin, French, or perverted Greek. Nothing can be worse than the double sound of this letter, which is sometimes = *s*, and sometimes = *k*.

(2) A similar accusation lies against the letter *g* which sometimes is soft and sometimes hard, and hence we are driven into all sorts of shifts to make it speak an articulate language. For example: *fatigu-ing*, *plagu-ing*, *leagu-ing*. We are obliged to preserve the useless letter *u* in order to keep the *g* from contact with the *i* when it would lose its hard sound and = *f*. We might spell *fatigue*, *plague*, and *league* without the absurd *-ue*, but *g* before *e* and *i* is generally soft, and therefore *-ed* and *-ing* might alter its sound. Here, however, we are inconsistent in inconsistency, for we find no difficulty in *begin* and *give*, *singing*, *gear*, and *get*.

Then again, why has *g* thrust itself into such words as *light*, *bright*, *night*, *sight*, *rough*, *tough*, and so on? It does not exist in the original forms and is a gross solecism. *Niht*, *briht*, *sikt*, would be far better and more normal, and as for the other two, *rouh* and *touh* would do as well as *rough* and *tough*, although it must be confessed that "ruf" and "tuf" would express the sound attached to these words better than either of the other combination of letters.

(3) The final *-e* added to words for the sake of lengthening the preceding vowel is certainly one of the clumsiest contrivances which could be devised, and quite as often fails of its duty as not: thus *live*, *give*, *festive*; *come*, *have*, *love*; *genuine*, *sterile*, *handsome*, *vine-yard*, *examine*, *destine*, *respite*, *discipline*, and hundreds more are a standing protest against this use of the letter for such a purpose. How much better would it be

to reintroduce the accents of our older forms, and write *lif* for life, *liv* for live (1 syl.); *mīl* for mile and *mīl* or *mill* for mill; *stīl* for stile and *stīl* or *still* for still.

¶ As our alphabet now stands, we are wholly unable to express certain sounds. Thus no combination of letters can give the correct pronunciation of such simple words as these: *spirit*, *merit*, *psalm*, *puss*, *push*, *put*, *foot*, *only*, *bosom*, *whose*, *pull*, *full*, *rule*, *qualm*, *pudding*, *pulpit*, *bush*, *prorogue*, *rogue*, *fugue*, *rugged*, *water*, *calf*, *calve*, *half*, *halve*, *sugar*, *loaves*, *sheath*, *wreath*, *beneath*, *show*, *woman*, and hundreds more. Let any one try to express by letters the sound we give to *full* and *put*, and show the difference between *full* and *hull*, *put* and *hut*, and it will be presently seen how difficult the task is. Or let anyone try to express the sounds attached to *woman* and *water*, *spirit* and *merit*, *pulpit* and *bush*, and the necessity of some more definite vowels will be readily acknowledged.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

Many schemes have been projected of late years to simplify our spelling by making sounds the ruling principle; but there are many grave objections to all these systems. First and foremost any material alteration, such as these systems contemplate, would render our existing literature antiquated and unreadable, except as a dead language, an evil which no literary man would sanction. Next it would fossilise our present system, as if it were already perfect, and perpetuate errors which are not now immutable. Those who have lived for half a century, have seen numerous reforms in the spelling and pronunciation of words, and there is no reason to believe that we have yet arrived at the period of verbal petrification.

A third great objection is, that it not unfrequently obscures the derivation, but the great tendency should be the other way. The only fixed principle in language is the parent stock of words, and the only plan to make words living symbols of ideas is to show from what "stock" they spring, and how the present meaning has arisen from the parent or cognate word: thus *hare* and *hair* are pronounced exactly alike, but one is the Anglo-Saxon *hær*, and the other *hara*; so with *reed* and *read* (*reôd*

and *red[an]*), *mare* and *mayor* (*nearh* and Spanish *mayor*), with hundreds more. If any reform were made in such words as these, it should not be to make them more alike, alike to the eye as well as to the ear, but to make them speak a more definite and articulate language by bringing them back more closely to the primitive words, and not to perpetuate the notion that they are identical in derivation as they now are in sound. Before any word is fossilised by phonetic spelling, we should feel quite sure that no existing or future scholar either will or can improve upon the form proposed; for my own part I believe that many of our words are at present in a transition state, and that the tendency of the age is to reduce them more and more to their etymological standard, and to pronounce them more and more according to the letters which compose them.

OLD ENGLISH.

Some reason may be expected for the rather unusual substitution of "Old English" in this dictionary for what is more generally termed "Anglo-Saxon." The main reason is to force upon the attention the great fact too often overlooked, that our language is English, substantially English, and that even numerically considered it is still English. In the dictionary referred to, "so highly commended by certain reviewers for its etymology," not a twentieth part of the words belonging to us have been acknowledged, but they have been fathered on the Greek, German, Dutch, Persian, and often on tongues still more remote. The use of the term *Saxon* or *Anglo-Saxon* helps to favour the notion, by no means uncommon, that we have no words of our own, but that every word has been imported, and Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, are often most cruelly tortured to account for a word well known to our forefathers before Harold fell at Hastings.

Again, the language of England before the introduction of the Norman element was not English and Saxon, as the word *Anglo-Saxon* implies, nor yet English Saxonised. One element, no doubt, was Saxon, but other elements were Keltic, Latin, Danish, and Gallic.

By Old English is meant the English language as it existed

before the introduction of the Norman element, and no possible confusion can arise from this use of the term, as all words due directly to the Conquest are termed *Post Norman*, those later down are termed *medieval*, and those still later *archaic*.

It is not unusual to divide the language into five periods :—

1. OLD ENGLISH down to the middle of the twelfth century (say 1150).
2. TRANSITION ENGLISH, when the old terminations were struggling for existence and only those best suited to the language survived (1150–1250).
3. EARLY ENGLISH, from 1250 to the Reformation (say 1526).
4. MIDDLE „ from the Reformation to Milton's death (1526–1674).
5. MODERN ENGLISH, from Milton's death to the present times.

The following table will show the proportion of English, French, Latin, Greek, and other words in the language.

This dictionary contains 17,487 distinct families of words. Of these groups or families of words—

3931 are English.

3595 are borrowed from the French.

4925 are borrowed from the Latin.

2098 are borrowed from the Greek.

146 are English taken from the Latin before the Conquest.

1862 are from miscellaneous sources, as Welsh, Dutch, German.

211 are hybrid.

541 are from proper names.

37 are words in imitation of sounds, like cuckoo.

91 are Medieval or Low Latin.

17,487 Total.

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

Prefixes and prenouns may be added to words beginning either with a vowel or with a consonant.

When a prenoun is added to a word beginning with a *vowel*, the general rule is to take the genitive case of the word prefixed without its termination; but when added to a word beginning with a *consonant* the vowel of the termination is left to form a vinculum: Thus, from the Greek "*dêmos*" (the people) gen. *dêmou*, we get *dem-agogue* and *demo-cracy*; from the Latin "*lumen*" (light) gen. *luminis*, we get *lumin-ary* and *lumini-ferous*.

In Greek words, most unfortunately, we convert "u" into y, and "k" into c, after the Latin and French method: For example, "*martur*" (a martyr) gen. *marturos*, gives *martyr-dom* and *martyro-logy*; "*anthrax*" (a coal) gen. *anthrakos*, gives *anthrac-erpeton* and *anthraco-saurus*.

("Ch" is a distinct character in Greek (written thus χ); "th" is also a distinct character which existed in Anglo-Saxon, but unhappily has been dropped out of use. How very desirable it would be to have two distinct characters for *th* (soft) and *th* (hard), as in *the* and *thin*. In this Dictionary the character τ has been introduced for the hard letter.

Irregularities. (i.) In the first Greek declension the final vowel is changed to *o*. In the first Latin declension the final vowel is changed to *i*.

(1) Greek	<i>aítea</i>	gen. -as	etio-logy
	<i>cephalê</i>	" -ês	cephalo-pod
	<i>hōra</i>	" -as	horo-scope
	<i>idéa</i>	" -as	ideo-logy
	<i>phonê</i>	" -ês	phono-logy
	<i>phusa</i>	" -ês	physo-grade
	<i>psuchê</i>	" -ês	psycho-logy
	<i>rhizê</i>	" -ês	rhizo-pod
	<i>sphaira</i>	" -as	sphero-meter
	<i>selênê</i>	" -ês	seleno-graph
	<i>skia</i>	" -as	scio-mancy
	<i>staphulê</i>	" -ês	staphylo-raphy
	<i>technê</i>	" -ês	techno-logy
	<i>tracheia</i>	" -as	tracheo-tomy
(Exception: " <i>theka</i> " gen. <i>thekês</i> , <i>theka-phore</i> .)			

¶ The older form of the gen. case of the first Latin declension was *-ai*: as "musa" (a song) gen. *musai*; the "ai" is generally written *æ*, but in prenouns it is written *i*.

(2) Latin	mamma	gen. -æ (for -ai)	
	palma	" -æ (for -ai)	palmi-ferous
	penna	" -æ (for -ai)	penni-forma
	petra	" -æ (for -ai)	petri-fy
	pinna	" -æ (for -ai)	pinni-ped
	rota	" -æ (for -ai)	roti-fer
	seta	" -æ (for -ai)	seti-ferous
	spina	" -æ (for -ai)	spini-ferous

(Exception: "aqua" gen. *aquæ*, aque-duct.)

(ii.) The *ou* of the second Greek declension is sometimes changed to *i*: as "archos" gen. *archou* gives *archi-pelago*, *archi-tect*, but not generally, hence from "daios" gen. *deinou* we get *deino-therium*; "autos" gen. *autou* gives *auto-crat*; *aristos* gen. *aristou* gives *aristo-crazy*, &c.

¶ The "i" of the second Latin declension is in some few examples converted into *o*:—

(3)	planus, (adj.)	plani	plano-concave
	primus	primi	primo-geniture
	&c.		&c.

All such words are barbarisms: We have the Latin *plani-loquent*, *plani-pedia*, *plani-pes*, *plani-tudo*, and even in English *plani-sphere*.

Again, *primo-genitus* is debased Latin; Cicero uses *primit-genia*, Varro *primit-genius*, Lucretius *primit-genus*, then we have *primit-para*, *primit-pilaris*, *primit-pilus*, &c.

¶ The *-us* of the fourth Latin declension is a contraction of *-uis*: as "fluctus" (a wave) gen. *fluctus* contracted to *fluctus*. The vinculum vowel of this declension seems to have puzzled our word-minters, and hence from *manus* (a hand) we have *mana*, *mani*, and *manu*: as *mana-cle* (a disgraceful word, Latin *manica*), *mani-fest*, *manu-facture*; but the general vowel for this declension is *i*.—

(4)	fructus	gen. fructus (for <i>fructuis</i>)	fructi-fy
	manus	" manus (for <i>manuis</i>)	mani-fest
	risus	" risus (for <i>riuis</i>)	risi-ble

¶ Latin words with Greek endings generally take *o* for the vinculum—

(5)	lac	gen. lactis	lacto-meter	better galacto-meter
	muscus	" musci	musco-logy	" musco-logy
	nox	" noctis	nocto-graph	" nucto-graph
	oleum	" olei	oleo-saccharum	" elseo-saccharum
	pes	" pedis	pedo-meter	" podo-meter
	pomum	" pomi	pomo-logy	
	sonus	" soni	sono-meter	" phono-meter
	spectrum	" spectri	spectro-scope	

(Exception: "polari-scope." This would be better "polaro-scope.")

¶ The usual vinculum vowel before "ple" is *u*—

(6)	centum	centu-ple	quinti-	quintu-ple
	octo	octu-ple	sextus	sextu-ple
	quadra-	quadra-ple	septem	septu-ple

(Exception: "mani-ple." This is a Latin inconsistency: *manu-pletium*, a handful; and *mani-pulus*, a handful.)

¶ Most words of modern manufacture not derived from classic sources, or if joined together by a hyphen, take the vowel *o* for the vinculum—

(7)	aluno-gen, Fr. <i>alun</i> alum	Gothico-Latinum
	Anglo-Saxon	Latino-Anglican
	Austro-Prussian	meso-Gothic
	Franco-Prussian	politico-religious

¶ The following are abnormal or contracted forms—

(8)	anti- for ante-	anti-cipate
	ba- for bi-	ba-lance
	chromo- for chroma-	chromo-trope
	ori- for oteo- or oro-	orig-azum
	penta- for pentē-	penta-meter
	rub- for rubri-	rub-ound
	sulpho- for sulphu-	sulpho-vale
	pseudo- for pseudoe-	pseudo-prophet
	taxo- for taxeo-	taxe-mony
	terri- for terrori-	terri-ble

¶ Three prefixed words are very uncertain in the vinculum—

centum, centi, centa: *centum-viri*, *centi-pede*, *centu-ple*
 contra, contro: *contra-distinction*, *contro-veray*
 manus, mana, mani, manu: *mana-cle*, *mani-ple*, *manu-script*

PREFIXES AND PRENOUNS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

		EXAMPLES.
a-	Eng. <i>a</i> , from, away	a-go, a-rise
a-	Eng. <i>a</i> , intensive	a-wake, a-hide
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , intensive	a-shamed, a-fraid
a-	Eng. <i>of</i> , of, off	a-board, a-float
a-	Eng. <i>-on</i> , upon, the, on	a-way, a-sleep
a-	Eng. <i>se-</i>	a-like, a-mong
a-	Lat. <i>a</i> , from (before <i>-m</i> and <i>-v</i>) ..	a-vert, a-manuensis
a-	Lat. <i>a</i> (<i>de</i>), up to, up	a-scend, i.e. as-ascend
a-	Gk. <i>a</i> , without, negative	a-cephalous, a-comite
a-	Fr. <i>a</i> , to, for an end	a-vail, a-dieu
ab-	Lat. <i>ab</i> , removal from, contrary to	ab-dicate, ab-normal
abs-	Lat. <i>abs</i> , from (before <i>-c</i> and <i>-t</i>) ..	abs-tract, abs-cond
ac-	Lat. <i>ac</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-c</i>)	ac-cede, ac-cept
acro-	Gk. <i>akros</i> , upwards	acro-genus, acro-lith
actino-	Gk. <i>aktin</i> gen. <i>aktinos</i> , a ray ..	actino-orinites (- <i>kri-nites</i>)
ad-	Lat. <i>ad</i> , to	ad-apt, ad-ore (2 syl.)
aetho-	Gk. <i>aithēn</i> , luminosity	aetho-gen
aer-, aeri-	Lat. <i>aer</i> gen. <i>aeris</i> , air	aer-ate, aer-ify
aero-	Gk. <i>aēr</i> gen. <i>aēros</i> , air	aero-lite, aero-naut
af-	Lat. <i>af-</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-f</i>)	af-firm, af-fix
after-	Eng. <i>after</i>	afternoon, after-math
ag-	Lat. <i>ag</i> for <i>ad</i> (before <i>-g</i>)	ag-grandise, ag-gravate
agalmato-	Gk. <i>agalma</i> gen. <i>-matos</i> , delight	agalmato-lite
agapē-	Gk. <i>agapē</i> , brotherly love	agape-mone (5 syl.)
agatho-	Gk. <i>agathos</i> , good	agatho-phyllum
al-	Eng. <i>all</i> , altogether	al-mighty, al-ready
al-	Lat. <i>al</i> for <i>ad</i> , to (before <i>-l</i>)	al-lego, al-lude
al-	Arab. <i>al</i> , the	al-kali, al-cohol

		EXAMPLES.
aletho-	Gk. <i>alēthos</i> , true	aletho-pteris
alexi-	Gk. <i>alezo</i> , I ward off	alexi-pharmic
all-	Eng. <i>al</i> , <i>ael</i> , all, altogether	all-wise, all-saints
allo-	Gk. <i>allos</i> , another, different	all-egory, allo-pathy
alun-	Fr. <i>alun</i> , alum	aluno-gen, alun-ite
aluno-	Lat. <i>am</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -m)	am-munition
am-	Lat. <i>ambi</i> , about, around	am-putate, ambi-ent
ambly-	Gk. <i>amblyus</i> , obtuse, blunt	ambly-pterous, ambly-gonite
ammo-	Gk. <i>ammós</i> , sand	ammo-cætes, ammo-dytes
amph-	Gk. <i>amphí</i> , both, on both sides,	amph-id, amph-theatre
amphi-	all round	an-nex, an-nihilate
an-	Lat. <i>an</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -n)	an-cestor
an-	Lat. <i>an-te</i> , before	an-hydrous, ana-chronism
an-, ana-	Gk. <i>an-a</i> , without, free from	ana-cathartic
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , upwards	ana-logue
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , similar	ana-stomose
ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , into, up into	an-archy, ana-thema
an-, ana-	Gk. <i>ana</i> , without, apart	andro-genous, andro-id
andro-	Gk. <i>andr</i> gen. <i>andros</i> , a man	ang-nail
ang-	Eng. <i>ang-</i> , painful, troublesome	Anglo-Saxon
Anglio-	Lat. <i>Angli-t</i> , gen. - <i>orum</i> , English	Anglic-ism
Anglic-	Lat. <i>Anglicus</i> (adj.), English	ant-arctic, anti-septic
ant-, anti-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , reverse of, opposite	ante-cedent, ante-diluvian
ante-	Lat. <i>ante</i> , before	antho-zoa, antho-lite
antho-	Gk. <i>anthós</i> , a flower	anthrac-erpeton, anthrac-
anthrac-	Gk. <i>anthrax</i> gen. <i>anthrakos</i> ,	sauros
anthrac-	coal	anthropo-phagi
anthropo-	Gk. <i>anthrṓpós</i> , a man	anti-cipate, anti-quary
anti-	Lat. <i>anti</i> , before	ant-agonist, anti-pathy
anti-, anti-	Gk. <i>anti</i> , opposed to, reverse of	
ap-	Welsh <i>ap'</i> (prefixed to men of	ap'David, ap'Jones
ap-	"family")	ap-peal, ap-ply
ap-	Lat. <i>ap</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -p)	aph- <i>h</i> ellion
aph-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from (before -h)	apo-stasy, apo-crypha
apo-	Gk. <i>apo</i> , away from	
aqua-	Lat. <i>aqua</i> gen. <i>aquæ</i> , water	aqua-fortis, aque-duct
aque-		
ar-	Lat. <i>ar</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -r)	ar-rive, ar-range
ar-	Gk. <i>aër</i> , air	ar-tery
arch-	Teutonic <i>arg</i> , crafty	arch-ness
arch-		
archi-	Gk. <i>archos</i> gen. <i>archou</i> , chief	arch-angel, archi-tect
aristo-	Gk. <i>aristos</i> , the best	aristo-cracy
as-	Lat. <i>as</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -s)	as-sault, as-sume
asa-	Lat. <i>asa</i> , gum	asa-fetida
at-	Lat. <i>at</i> for <i>ad</i> (before -t)	at-tend, at-tract
atmo-	Gk. <i>atmós</i> , vapour	atmo-meter, atmo-sphere
atra-	Lat. <i>ater</i> , <i>atra</i> , <i>atrum</i> , black	atra-biliary
auto-	Gk. <i>autós</i> , one's ownself	auto-crat, auto-maton
ba-	Lat. <i>bi-</i> , two, twofold	ba-lance
back-	Eng. <i>back</i> , behind, to the rear	back-wards, back-gammon
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> converts nouns to verbs	be-friend, be-night
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> converts intrans. to	
be-	trans. verbs	be-speak, be-think
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> part of adv. and prep.	be-cause, be-fore
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , privative	be-head, be-reave
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , intensive	be-daub, be-smear
be-	Eng. <i>be</i> , to, in, for, at, about, &c.	be-long, be-hold
beati-	(Added to Romance words:	be-gin, be-lieve)
	Lat. <i>beatus</i> gen. <i>beati</i> , blessed	beati-fy

		EXAMPLES.
bene-	Lat. <i>bēnd</i> , good	bene-factor, bene-fit
bi-, bis-	Lat. <i>bis</i> , two-fold, double, in pairs	bi-ped, bis-sexille
bi-	Lat. <i>bis</i> , during two, once in two	bi-ennial
bin-	Lat. <i>bis</i> (before -o)	bin-ocular, bin-oxide
bio-	Gk. <i>bios</i> , life	bio-logy, bio-graphy
bitch-	Eng. <i>bicce</i> , a gender-word (<i>fem.</i>)	bitch-fox, bitch-otter
boar-	Eng. <i>btr</i> , a gender-word (<i>male</i>)	boar-pig
buck-	Eng. <i>buc</i> , a gender-word (<i>male</i>)	buck-rabbit
carni-	Lat. <i>caro</i> gen. <i>carnis</i> , flesh, meat	carni-val, carnivorous
cary- }	Gk. <i>kārūn</i> , a nut	cary-opsis, caryo-phyllia
caryo-		
cat-, cata-	Gk. <i>kāta</i> , down, against, accord-	cat-aract, cata-lepsy
	ing to	
cath-	Gk. <i>kāta</i> (before -h)	cath-[h]edral, cath-[h]olic
ceno-	Gk. <i>kēnōs</i> , empty	ceno-taph
cent-	Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	cent-ennial, centi-pede
centi-		
centu-	Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	centu-plicate, centum-viri
centum-		
cephal-	Gk. <i>kēphālē</i> , a head	cephal-aspis, cephalo-poda
cephalo-		
cheir-	Gk. <i>cheir</i> gen. <i>cheiros</i> , the hand	cheir-acanthus, cheiro-ptera
cheiro-		
chir-	Gk. <i>cheir</i> gen. <i>cheiros</i> , the hand	chir-agra, chiro-mancy
chiro-		
chlor-	Gk. <i>chlōrōs</i> , green	chlor-ine, chloro-phyll
chloro-		
chrom-	Gk. <i>chrōma</i> , colour	chrom-ate, chroma-trope
chroma-		
chromo-	} Gk. <i>chrōma</i> gen. <i>chrōmātos</i> , { colour	{ chromato-meter, chromo-
(for chro-		{ lithograph
mato-)		
chron-	Gk. <i>chrōnōs</i> , time	chrono-logy, chrono-meter
chryso-	Gk. <i>chrūsōs</i> , gold	chrys-anthemum, chryso-lite
chryso-		
cinq-	Fr. <i>cinq</i> , five	cinq-ports, cinq-foll
cinque-		
circum-	Lat. <i>circum</i> , all round	circum-scribe, circum-spect
cis-	Lat. <i>cis</i> , on this side	cis-Alpine, cis-Padane
co-	Lat. <i>cum</i> , together with (before	
	-a, -e, -i, -o, -h)	co-adjutor, co-equal
	(Before any letter with a hyphen	co-partner, co-sine)
	(Joined to Teutonic words	co-worker, &c.)
cock-	Eng. <i>coc</i> (a gender-word for male	{ pea-cock, turkey-cock
	birds and insects)	{ cock-sparrow, cock-shafer
cog-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -nascor, -nosco,	
	-nomen)	cog-nomen, cog-nate
col-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -l)	col-lect, col-league
coleo-	Gk. <i>kōlēōs</i> , a sheath	coleo-pteran, coleo-rhiza
com-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -b, -m, -p)	com-bine, com-mit, com-ply
con-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -c, -d, -f, -g, -j,	
	-n, -q, -s, -t, -v)	con-cede, con-duce, con-fer
conch-		
conchi-	Gk. <i>kogchē</i> or <i>kogchos</i> , a shell ..	conch-ite, conchi-fer
concho-		
cho-	Gk. <i>kogchōs</i> , a shell	concho-logy, cho-spiral
coni-	Lat. <i>cōnus</i> gen. <i>coni</i> , a cone ..	coni-fer, coni-form
cont-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , against [law], the	
contra-	contrary	cont-rol, contra-dict
contro-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , against	contro-vert (<i>Ital.</i>)
cor-	Lat. <i>cum</i> (before -r)	cor-rode, cor-rupt

		EXAMPLES.
cosm-	Gk. <i>kosmós</i> , the world	cosm-orama, cosme-graphy
cosmo-	Lat. <i>cum</i> , in conjunction with ..	cosm-tenance, cosm-ael
coun-	Lat. <i>contra</i> , in the opposite way	counter-act, counter-march
counter-	Lat. <i>crux</i> gen. <i>crucis</i> , a cross ..	cruci-fy, cruci-form
cruci-	Gk. <i>kruptós</i> , concealed, secret ..	crypto-logy, crypto-gram
crypto-	Gk. <i>kudrós</i> , deep-blue	cyan-uric, cyano-gen
cyan-	Gk. <i>kuklís</i> , a circle	cyelo-pædia, cyalo-pteria
cyano-	Eng. <i>day-es</i> , of the day	dais-y
cyclo-	Fr. <i>dais</i> , a raised platform ..	days-man
dais-	Fr. <i>de</i> (prefixed to men of "family")	De-sair, De-lolme
days-	Lat. <i>de</i> , motion down from ..	de-cline, de-part
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , intensive	de-clare, de-solate
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , reversive	de-stray, de-magnetise
de-	Lat. <i>de</i> , privative	de-capitate, de-odorise
de-	For <i>duck</i> , as in <i>d'rake</i>	de-coy
deca-	Gk. <i>déka</i> , ten	dec-andria, deca-gen
deca-	Gk. <i>deínós</i> , dreadful [from its	
dein-	size]	dein-ornis, deino-therium
deino-	Gk. <i>démós</i> , the people	dem-agogue, demo-cracy
demo-	Fr. <i>démi</i> , half	demi-ged, demi-lune
demi-	Lat. <i>dens</i> gen. <i>dentis</i> , a tooth ..	denti-frice, denti-ale
denti-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a double quota ..	deut-oxide of copper; that is,
deut-	two equivalents of oxygen	to one of the base (copper)
deutero-	Gk. <i>deutérós</i> , a second, another	deutero-nomy, deutero-gamy
di-	Gk. and Lat. <i>di-</i> , <i>dis</i> , asunder ..	di-vide, di-solve
di-	Gk. <i>dis</i> , two	di-cephalous, di-petalous
di-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	di-rect, di-electric
di-	In Chem., double equiv. of base ..	di-sulphate of silver
dia-	Gk. <i>dia</i> , through	dia-gram, dia-meter
dis-	Lat. <i>dis</i> , asunder	dis-fuse, dis-for
dis-	Lat. and Gk. <i>dis</i> , asunder, the	
	reverse	dis-believe, dis-agree
	(Added also to Teutonic words	as disown, dialike, disbar)
doe-	Eng. <i>do</i> , a gender-word (the fe-	doe-rabbit
	male of certain animals)	
dog-	A gender-word (the male of cer-	
	tain animals)	dog-fox, dog-otter
dog-	Pertaining to the dog	dog-star, dog-fly
dog-	Depreciative, deceptive	dog-sleep, dog-Latin
dog-	Eng. <i>deceit</i> , <i>dodge</i> , <i>dodging</i> ..	dog-watch (board ship)
dulc-	Lat. <i>dulcis</i> , sweet	dulc-amara, dulci-fy
dulci-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	du-plicate, duo-decimal
du-	Lat. <i>duo</i> , two	duum-viri
dun-	Gk. <i>dunamis</i> , power	dyna-meter
dyna-	Gk. <i>dynamis</i> gen. <i>dunamids</i> , }	dynam-ics, dynamo-meter
dynamo-	power	
dys-	Gk. <i>dys</i> , evil, diseased	dys-pepsia, dys-phagia
e-	Lat. <i>e</i> , out of (before the liquids,	
e-	and -c, -d, -g, -j, -v)	e-mit, e-vince, e-lect
e-	Gk. <i>ek</i> , up, out of	e-lectuary
ec-	Gk. <i>ek</i>	ec-lectic, ec-lipse
ec-	Lat. <i>ex</i> (only one example) ..	ec-centric
eco-	Gk. <i>oikos</i> , house	eco-nomy
ef-	Lat. <i>ef</i> for <i>ex</i> (before -f) ..	ef-fect, ef-fuse
el-	Gk. <i>el</i> for <i>ek</i> , out	el-lipse (a leaving out)
electri-	Lat. <i>electricum</i> gen. <i>electri</i> , amber	electri-fy
electro-	Gk. <i>electron</i> , amber	electro-scope, electro-type

		EXAMPLES.
em-	Eng. <i>em-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	em-bed, em-bitter (Used also with Romance words: <i>em-balm, em-power</i>)
en-	Romance <i>en-</i> (converts nouns and adjectives to verbs)	en-rage, en-camp (Used also with Latin words: <i>en-able, en-quire, en-throne</i>)
en-	Gk. <i>en, in</i>	en-caustic, en-ema
end-, endo-	Gk. <i>endōn</i> , within	end-osmose, endo-gens
enter-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	enter-tain, enter-prise
ento-	Gk. <i>entōs</i> , within	ento-mōn
entomo-	Gk. <i>entōmōn</i> , insect	entomo-logy, entomo-lite
entre-	Fr. <i>entre</i> , between	entre-pot, entre-sol
eo-	Gk. <i>eos</i> , recent	eo-cene
ep-, epi-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , over and above, upon	ep-onym, epi-gram
eph-	Gk. <i>epi</i> , upon, &c. (before -h)	eph-[h]emera
equi-	Lat. <i>æquus</i> , equal	equi-poise, equi-nox
erysi-	Gk. <i>erūsia</i> , a drawing	erysi-pelas
es-	Gk. <i>eis</i> , on	es-palier
es-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , from, out of	es-cape
es-	Romance <i>en</i>	es-planade
esse-	Lat. <i>esse</i> , to be	esse-nce
ethno-	Gk. <i>ethnōs</i> , nation	ethno-logy, ethno-graphy
etio-	Gk. <i>aitia</i> , cause	etio-logy
etymo-	Gk. <i>etymōs</i> , the real word	etymo-logy
eu-	Gk. <i>eu</i> , well, good	eu-charist, eu-logy
eury-	Gk. <i>eurus</i> , broad	eury-notos, eury-pteris
ex-	Lat. <i>ex</i> , out of, beyond	ex-ceed, ex-cite (Used also with Romance words: <i>ex-cise, ex-change, &c.</i>)
ex-, exo-	Gk. <i>exo</i> for <i>ek</i> , out of, recent	ex-arch, exo-gens
extra-	Lat. <i>extra</i> , out of, more than	extra-mundane, -ordinary
female-	Fr. <i>femelle</i> (a gender-word)	female-servant
fet-	Eng. <i>fēt</i> , the feet	fet-lock, fett-er
flor-, flori-	Lat. <i>flos</i> gen. <i>floris</i> , a flower	flor-id, flori-culture
for-	Eng. <i>for-</i> , negative, aside	for-bid, for-bear
for-	Eng. <i>fore-</i> , before	for-ward
fore-	Eng. <i>fore-</i> , beforehand	fore-know, fore-tell
fore-	Eng. <i>fore-</i> , front, before	fore-head, fore-father
fore-	Eng. <i>fore-</i> , leading, chief	fore-horse, fore-man
forth-	Eng. <i>forth</i> , presently	forth-coming
fratri-	Lat. <i>frater</i> gen. <i>fratris</i> , a brother	fratri-cide
fro-	Eng. <i>fra</i> , from	fro-ward (<i>per-verse</i>)
fructi-	Lat. <i>fructus</i> , fruit	fructi-fy, fructi-ferous
frugi-	Lat. <i>frux</i> gen. <i>frugis</i> , fruit	frugi-ferous, frugi-vorous
gain-	Eng. <i>gain</i> , the opposite	gain-say
gastro-	Gk. <i>gastēr</i> gen. <i>gastēras</i> , the belly	gastro-nomy, gastro-pod
genea-	Gk. <i>gēnea</i> , breed, descent	genea-logy
gen-, gent-	Lat. <i>gens</i> gen. <i>gentis</i> , family, high-birth	gen-erous, gent-eel
genu-	Lat. <i>genu</i> , the knee	genu-flection
geo-	Gk. <i>gē</i> , the earth	geo-graphy, geo-metry
ger-	Germ. <i>geier</i> , a hawk	ger-falcon
glyc- } glycy- }	Gk. <i>glukus</i> , sweet	glyc-erine, glycy-(r)rhiza
glypto-	Gk. <i>gluptos</i> , carved	glypto-don
god-	Eng. <i>god</i> , by christian rites	god-father, god-child
gos-	Eng. <i>godes</i> , god's	gos-pel, gos-sip
grand-	Fr. <i>grand</i> , once removed	grand-father, grand-son (<i>Great-grand</i> , twice, <i>great-great-grand</i> , thrice removed)
grandi-	Lat. <i>grandis</i> , grand	grandi-loquent
gutta- } gutti- }	Lat. <i>gutta</i> gen. <i>guttæ</i> , a drop	gutta-percha, gutti-ferous

		EXAMPLES.	
gym-	}	Gk. <i>gumnós</i> , naked	gym-notos, gymno-sperm
gymno-			
gyn-, gyno-	}	Gk. <i>guné</i> , a woman	gyn-andria, gyno-stemium
gyr-, gyro-		Gk. <i>gûrós</i> , circular, circuit ..	gyr-odus, gyro-mancy
haberdash-		Eng. <i>hapertas</i> , cloth of legal width	haberdash-er
ha-		Germ. <i>hals</i> , the neck	ha-bergeon
hadro-		Gk. <i>hadros</i> , huge	hadro-saurus
hæma-	}	Gk. <i>haimagen. haimdtós</i> , blood	hæma-chrome, hæmato-logy
hæmato-		Gk. <i>haima gen. haimdtós</i> , blood	hæmatos-ine
hæmatos-	}	Gk. <i>haima gen. haimdtós</i> , blood	hæmo-[r]hage, hæmo-ptysis
hæmo- (for hæmato-)			
hagio-		Gk. <i>hagios</i> , holy	hagio-graphy, hagio-logy
hama-		Gk. <i>hâma</i> , together with ..	hama-dryad
hand-	}	Eng. <i>hand</i> , the hand	hand-sel, handi-craft
handi-			
har-		Eng. <i>here</i> , army	har-binger, har-bour
haut-		Fr. <i>haut</i> , long, high [in flavour]	haut-bois, haut-gout
haw-		Eng. <i>haga</i> , hedge	haw-thorn
hazel-		Eng. <i>hæsel</i> , a cap	hazel-nut
heli-	}	Gk. <i>hêllós</i> , the sun	heli-anthus, hello-trope
helio-			
hemi-		Gk. <i>hêmi</i> , half	hemi-sphere, hemi-ptera
hen-		Eng. <i>hen</i> , a gender word for a female bird	hen-sparrow, pea-hen
hepat-	}	Gk. <i>hépar gen. hépâtós</i> , liver ..	hepat-itis, hepato-gastric
hepato-			
hept-	}	Gk. <i>hepta</i> , seven	hept-archy, hepta-gon
hepta-			
heter-		Gk. <i>hêtêrós</i> , another	heter-archy, hetero-doxy
hetero-			
hex-, hexa-		Gk. <i>hex</i> , six	hex-andria, hexa-gon
hier-	}	Gk. <i>hiêrós</i> , sacred, priestly ..	hier-archy, hiero-glyph
hiero-			
hipp-	}	Gk. <i>hippos</i> , a horse	hipp-urite, hippo-potamus
hippo-			
hob-		Eng. <i>hóf</i> , a hoof	hob-goblin, hob-nail
hol-, holo-		Gk. <i>hólós</i> , the whole	hol-aster, holo-caust
homeo-		Gk. <i>homoios</i> , like	homeo-pathy
homi-		Lat. <i>homo gen. homénis</i>	homi-cide
hom-	}	Gk. <i>hómós</i> , the same	hom-onym, homo-logical
homo-			
homoio-		Gk. <i>homoios</i> , like	homoio-zoic
horo-		Gk. <i>hóra</i> , the hour, time ..	horo-scope, horo-logy
horti-		Lat. <i>hortus gen. hortí</i> , garden ..	horti-culture
hus-		Eng. <i>hús</i> , house	hus-band, hus-wife
hydr-	}	Gk. <i>hudor</i> , water	hydr-angea, hydro-gen
hydro-			
hygro-		Gk. <i>hugros</i> , moisture	hygro-meter, hygro-logy
hylæo-		Gk. <i>hulaios</i> adj. of <i>hulê</i> , wood ..	hylæo-saurus
hylo-		Gk. <i>hulê</i> , wood, matter	hylo-theism, hylo-zoism
hymeno-		Gk. <i>humen gen. huménós</i> , mem-brane	hymeno-ptera
hyo-, hyos-		Gk. <i>hus gen. huós</i> , swine	hyo-potamus, hyos-cyamus
hyper-		Gk. <i>huper</i> , over, very much ..	hyper-critical, hyper-bole
hypo-		Gk. <i>hupo</i> , under	hypo-chondriac, hypo-thesis
ichn-	}	Gk. <i>ichnos</i> , footstep	ichn-ite, ichno-logy
ichno-			
ichthyo-		Gk. <i>ichthus gen. ichthuós</i> , a fish	ichthyo-saurus, -graphy
icono-		Gk. <i>eikón gen. eikônós</i> , an image	icono-clast, icono-latry

		EXAMPLES.
icos- }	Gk. <i>eikōs</i> , twenty	icos-andria, icosa-hedron
icosa- }	Gk. <i>idea</i> , idea	ideo-graphy, ideo-logy
ideo-	Lat. <i>ig</i> for <i>in</i> (before five exam- ples of -n), not	ig-noble, ig-noramus
ign-, igni-	Lat. <i>ignis</i> , fire	ign-ite, igni-potent
il-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -l), <i>in</i> , into	il-lapse, il-lative
il-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -l), not	il-legal, il-liberal
il-	Lat. <i>il-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -l), intensive	il-lustrious, il-luminate
im-	Lat. <i>im-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -b, -m, -p), in, on, to	im-bibe, im-part
im-	Lat. <i>im-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -b, -m, -p), not	im-mortal, im-perfect
im-	Romance for <i>en-</i> or <i>em-</i> to verb- alise words	im-bitter, im-brown
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , in, on, to	in-cite, in-cline
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , not	in-attentive, in-animate
in-	Lat. <i>in</i> , intensive	in-candescent
in-	added to Romance words	in-born, in-bred, in-come
inter-	Lat. <i>inter</i> , between, among	inter-cede, inter-mix
intra-	Lat. <i>intra</i> , within	intra-mural
intro-	Lat. <i>intro</i> , within, to	intro-duce, intro-it
ir-	Lat. <i>ir-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -r), with, over, on	ir-radiate, ir-rigate
ir-	Lat. <i>ir-</i> for <i>in</i> (before -r), not	ir-rational, ir-regular
is-	Eng. <i>ed</i> gen. <i>eds</i> , water	is-land, Enn-is
isa-	Gk. <i>isos</i> , -a, -on equal	isa-gon
iso-	Gk. <i>isos</i> , equal	iso-sceles, iso-thermal
jack-	a gender word (<i>male</i>)	jack-ass, jack-daw
jack-	coarse, large	jack-plane, jack-towel
jeo-	Fr. <i>jeu</i> , sport	jeo-paradise
juris-	Lat. <i>jus</i> gen. <i>juris</i> , justice	juris-diction, juris-prudence
justi-	Lat. <i>justus</i> gen. <i>justi</i> , just	justi-fy
juxta-	Lat. <i>juxta</i> , side by side	juxta-position
kal-	Gk. <i>kalos</i> , beautiful	kal-idoscope
kick-	Fr. <i>quelques</i> , some	kick-shaw
klepto-	Gk. <i>kleptos</i> , thief	klepto-mania
knap-	Germ. <i>knappe</i> , a boy, a servant	knap-sack
labyrinth-	} Gk. <i>laburinihos</i> , a maze	{ labyrinth-odon
labyrinthi-		{ labyrinthi-form
lact-, lacto-	Lat. <i>lac</i> gen. <i>lactis</i> , milk	lact-eal, lacto-meter
land-	Eng. <i>land</i> , land	land-scape, land-mark
lapid- }	Lat. <i>lapis</i> gen. <i>lapidis</i> , a stone	lapid-ary, lapidi-fy
lapidi- }		
lateri-	Lat. <i>latus</i> gen. <i>lateris</i> , the side	lateri-folious
lati-	Lat. <i>latus</i> gen. <i>lati</i> , broad	lati-septæ
laurus-	Lat. <i>laurus</i> , a laurel	laurus-tinus
leg-	Lat. <i>lego</i> , to read	leg-ible, leg-end
legis-	Lat. <i>lex</i> gen. <i>legis</i> , law	legis-late
legitim-	Lat. <i>legitimus</i> , lawful	legitim-ate, legitim-ise
lib-, libr-	Lat. <i>liber</i> gen. <i>libri</i> , a book	lib-el, libr-ary
liber-	Lat. <i>liber</i> , free	liber-al
lieu-	Fr. <i>lieu</i> , instead of	lieu-tenant
liga-	Lat. <i>ligare</i> , to bind, to tie	liga-ment
lign-, ligni-	Lat. <i>lignum</i> gen. <i>ligni</i> , wood	lign-ite, ligni-fy
limac- }	} Lat. <i>limax</i> gen. <i>limacis</i>	limac-ides, limaci-ous
limaci- }		
lingua-	Lat. <i>lingua</i> , the tongue	lingua-dental, lingui-form
lingui-		
lique-	Lat. <i>liqueo</i> , to melt	lique-fy, lique-faction
liquid-	Lat. <i>liquidus</i> , liquid	liquid-ise

		EXAMPLES.
lith-, litho-	Gk. <i>lithos</i> , stone	lith-ornia, litho-graph
load-	Eng. <i>load</i> [an], to guide	load-stone, load-star
log-	Gk. <i>logos</i> , ratio	log-arithm
logo-	Gk. <i>logos</i> , a word	logo-graph, logo-rachy
long- }	Lat. <i>longus</i> gen. <i>longi</i> , long	long-eval, longi-pennate
longi- }	Lat. <i>lunx</i> gen. <i>lucis</i> , light	luci-fer, luci-d
luci-		
lumin- }	Lat. <i>lumen</i> gen. <i>luminis</i> , light	lumin-ary, luminif-erous
lumi-		
luna-, luni-	Lat. <i>luna</i> , moon	luna-cy, luni-form
Mac-	Scotch <i>mac</i> (prefixed to the names of men of family)	MacGregor, MacDonald
macr- }	Gk. <i>makros</i> , large	macr-oura, macro-therium
macro-		
mael-	Norwegian <i>mael</i> , evil	mael-ström
magneto-	Gk. <i>magnēs</i> gen. <i>ēidos</i> , magnetis	magneto-meter, -electricity
maga-		
magni- }	Lat. <i>magnus</i> gen. <i>magni</i> , great	magn-animous, magni-ficent
maid-	Eng. <i>maegh</i> (gender word)	maid-servant, mer-maid
mal-	Fr. <i>mal</i> , evilly, not	mal-treat, mal-content
mal-, mala-	Lat. <i>malus</i> fem. <i>mala</i> , naughty	mal-aria, mala-pert
malac-		
malaco-	Gk. <i>malakēs</i> , soft	malac-astrology, malaco-lite
male-	Lat. <i>male</i> , amiss	male-diction, male-volent
malle-	Fr. <i>malle</i> (gender word)	male-servant, hein-spale
malle-	Lat. <i>malleus</i> , a hammer	malle-able
mamma-	Lat. <i>mamma</i> , the breast	mamma-logy
mamm-	Lat. <i>mamma</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , the breast	mammi-fer, mammi-form
mammali-	Lat. <i>mammalis</i> , adj. of mamma	mammali-ferous
man-	Fr. <i>main</i> , the hand	man-cuvre, man-ure
man-	Eng. <i>manus</i> , man	man-slaughter, man-ful
man-	Eng. <i>manus</i> , man (a gender word)	man-servant, Scotch-man
mana-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mana-cle
mani-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	mani-fest, mani-ple
mani-	Eng. <i>many</i> , many	mani-fold
mano-	Gk. <i>manos</i> , rarity	mano-meter, mano-scope
manu-	Lat. <i>manus</i> , the hand	manu-facture, manu-script
mar-	Eng. <i>mare</i> , a horse	mar-shal
marcion-	Med. Lat. <i>marcio</i> gen. <i>marcionis</i> , a marquis	marchion-ess
mari- }	Maria or Mary	mari-gold, mario-latry
marie-		
marin-	Lat. <i>marinus</i> (<i>mare</i> , the sea)	marin-er, marin-orama
marit-	Lat. <i>maritus</i> , a husband	marit-al
marimal-	Port. <i>marimelo</i> , quince	marimal-ade
marqu-	Eng. <i>marque</i> , border land	marqu-is
marri-	Lat. <i>mas</i> gen. <i>maris</i> , man	marri-age
marti-	Lat. <i>Mars</i> gen. <i>Martis</i>	marti-al
Martin-	Martin, a man's name	Martin-mas
martyr-	Gk. <i>martur</i> gen. <i>martūros</i> , a martyr	martyr-dom, martyro-logy
martyro-		
Mary-	Mary, the "virgin Mary"	Mary-bud
mas-	Lat. <i>mas</i> , the male kind	mas-culine
mast-	Gk. <i>mastos</i> , the breast	mast-itis, mast-odon
materi-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	materi-al
matern-	Lat. <i>maternus</i> , adj. of <i>mater</i>	matern-al, matern-ity
matri-	Lat. <i>mater</i> gen. <i>matris</i> , a mother	matri-clide, matri-mony
medi-	Lat. <i>medius</i> , the middle	medi-eval, medi-terranean
mega-	Gk. <i>mēga</i> , great	mega-ceros, mega-therium
megal-		
megalo-	Gk. <i>mega</i> gen. <i>magdōu</i> , great	megali-ichthys, megalo-saurus

		EXAMPLES.
meio-	Gk. <i>meion</i> , less	meio-cene
melan-	Gk. <i>melas</i> gen. <i>melanos</i> , black ..	melan-choly, melano-chroite
meti-	Lat. <i>mel</i> gen. <i>mellicis</i> , honey ..	meti-lite, meti-fluora
mel-	Gk. <i>melos</i> , song	mel-rose, melo-drame
meio-	Lat. <i>memor</i> , mindful	memor-able, memen-y
merc-	Lat. <i>merc</i> g. <i>mercis</i> , merchandise	merc-er, merc-ery
meryeo-	Gk. <i>meruko</i> , I ruminate	meryeo-therium
mes-	Gk. <i>mesos</i> , in the midst, middle	mes-embryanthemum
meso-	Gk. <i>mesos</i> , middle	meso-carp, meso-thorax
met-	Gk. <i>meta</i> , after	met-empyrosis
meta-	Gk. <i>meta</i> , after	meta-physics, -morphosis
metalli-	Lat. <i>metallum</i> , gen. -i, metal ..	metalli-form, metalli-ferous
metall-	Gk. <i>metallon</i> , metal	metall-urgy, metall-graphy
metallo-		
meteor-	Gk. <i>metabris</i> , a meteor	meteor-ite, meteoro-logy
meth-	Gk. <i>meta</i> (before -h), with ..	meth-[h]od
meth-	Gk. <i>metha</i> , wine	meth-ylena, meth-yl
metro-	Gk. <i>metron</i> , a measure	metro-nome, metro-polis
mezzo-	Ital. <i>mezzo</i> , middle	mezzo-tinto, mezzo-soprano
micro-	Gk. <i>mikros</i> , small	micro-scope, micro-som
milit-	Lat. <i>miles</i> gen. <i>militis</i> , a soldier	milit-ary, militi-a
militi-		
mill-	Lat. <i>mille</i> , a thousand	mill-ennium, mille-pede
mille-		
mis-	Gk. <i>miyon</i> , less	mis-cene
mis-	Eng. <i>mis</i> -, wrong, out of place ..	mis-belief, mis-lay
mis-	Fr. <i>mes</i> -, evil	mis-chance, mis-chief
mis-	Lat. <i>mis[er]</i> , amiss, evil	mis-calculate, mis-fortune
mis-, miso-	Gk. <i>misos</i> , I hate	mis-anthrope, miso-gyny
mod-		
modi-	Lat. <i>modus</i> gen. <i>modi</i> , measure ..	mod-ule, modi-fy
mole-	Lat. <i>molea</i> , a mass	mole-cule, mole-st
moll-	Lat. <i>mollis-culus</i> (<i>mollis</i> , soft)	moll-usc
mon-	Gk. <i>monos</i> , only, one	mon-arch, mono-syllable
mono-		
mon-	Eng. <i>mona</i> , the moon	Mon-day
mort-	Fr. <i>mort</i> , dead	mort-main, mort-gage
morti-	Lat. <i>mors</i> gen. <i>mortis</i> , death ..	morti-fy
Mosa-	Lat. <i>Mosa</i> , the Meuse (river) ..	mosa-saurus
mult-		
multi-	Lat. <i>multus</i> gen. <i>multi</i> , many ..	multi-angular, multi-form
mun-	Lat. <i>munus</i> , a gift	mun-i-ferent, mun-i-cipal
mun-	Lat. <i>munio</i> , I fortify	mun-i-ment
mur-, mus-	Lat. <i>mus</i> gen. <i>musis</i> , a mouse ..	mur-idea, mus-cle
mur-		
mur-	Lat. <i>murus</i> gen. <i>muri</i> , a wall ..	mur-al, muri-form
musco-	Lat. <i>muscus</i> , moss	musco-logy (<i>hybrid</i>)
mut-	Lat. <i>muta</i> , I change	mut-able
my-	Gk. <i>mys</i> , I clone	my-ops
myco-	Gk. <i>mykes</i> , fungus	myco-(ci)trium
myco-	Gk. <i>mykes</i> , fungus	myco-logy
myel-	Gk. <i>myelos</i> , spinal marrow ..	myel-itis
myl-	Gk. <i>myelos</i> , a mill	myl-odon
myo-		
myo-	Gk. <i>mys</i> gen. <i>myos</i> , a muscle ..	myo-logy, myo-itis
myri-	Gk. <i>myrias</i> , numberless	myri-ad, myri-acanthus
my-, naut-	Gk. <i>nauts</i> , a ship	naut-machia, naut-ca

		EXAMPLES.	
navi-	Lat. <i>navis</i> , a ship .. ..	..	navi-gate (i.e. [<i>va</i>] <i>gari</i>)
necro-	Gk. <i>nekros</i> , a dead body..	..	necro-mancy, necro-logy
nectar-	Lat. <i>nectar</i> gen. <i>nectâris</i>	..	nectar-ine, nectari-ferous
nectari-		..	
neigh-	Eng. <i>neeth</i> , near .. ..	..	neigh-bour
neo-	Gk. <i>neos</i> , new .. ..	..	neo-logy, neo-phyte
nether-	Eng. <i>nither</i> , lower, down	..	nether-li- Netherlands
neur-	Gk. <i>neuron</i> , nerve .. ..	..	neur-algia, neuro-logy
neuro-		..	
night-	Eng. <i>niht</i> .. ..	..	night-shade, night-mare
nitro-	Gk. <i>nitron</i> , nitre .. ..	..	nitro-gen, nitro-meter
nocti-	Lat. <i>nox</i> gen. <i>noctis</i> ..	..	nocti-vagant, nocto-graph, noctu-ary
nocto-		..	
noctu-	Lat. <i>nomen</i> gen. <i>nomînis</i>	..	nomen-clature, nomin-al
nomen-		..	
nomin-	Gk. <i>nomos</i> , law .. ..	..	nomo-graphy
nomo-	Lat. <i>nona</i> , nine .. ..	..	non-illion, nona-gesimal
non-		..	
nona-	Lat. <i>non</i> , not .. ..	..	non-sense, non-conformist
non-	Eng. <i>north</i> .. ..	..	north-ward, north-man
north-	Gk. <i>nosos</i> , disease.. ..	..	noso-graphy, noso-logy
noso-	Eng. <i>no</i> , not any .. ..	..	no-thing, no-body
no-	Gk. <i>nothos</i> , bastard .. ..	..	notho-saurus
notho-	Gk. <i>notos</i> , south .. ..	..	not-ornis, noto-therium
not-, noto-	Gk. <i>numisma</i> g. - <i>matos</i> , coin..	..	{ numismat-ics, numismato-logy
numismat-		..	
numismato-	Eng. <i>hnut</i> , a nut .. ..	..	nut-meg, nut-shell
nut-	Irish (prefixed to men of "family")	..	O'Connell, O'Donovan
O'-	Lat. <i>o-</i> for <i>ob</i> , away ..	..	o-mit
o-	Lat. <i>ob</i> , against .. ..	..	ob-ject, ob-struct
ob-	Lat. <i>oc-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before -c)	..	oc-cur, oc-cupy
oc-	Gk. <i>oklos</i> , the mob .. ..	..	ochlo-crazy
ochlo-	Gk. <i>okta</i> , eight .. ..	..	oct-andria, octa-gon
oct-, octa-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	..	oct-ennial, octo-syllable
oct-, octo-	Lat. <i>octo</i> , eight .. ..	..	octu-ple
octu-	Gk. <i>hōdōs</i> , a way, a road..	..	od-yle, odo-meter
od-, odo-	Gk. <i>odous</i> gen. <i>odontōs</i> ..	..	odont-algia, odonto-logy
odont-		..	
odonto-	Gk. <i>oinos</i> , wine .. ..	..	œn-anthic, œno-thera
œn-, œno-	Lat. <i>of</i> for <i>ob</i> (before <i>f</i>)..	..	of-fend, of-fer
of-	Eng. <i>of</i> , away from, from	..	of-fal, off-set
of-, off-	Lat. <i>olēum</i> , oil .. ..	..	ole-fiant, ole-ic
ole-	Gk. <i>oligōs</i> , a few .. ..	..	olig-archy, oligo-clase
olig-	Gk. <i>ombros</i> , a shower ..	..	ombro-meter
oligo-	Lat. <i>omnis</i> , all .. ..	..	omni-scient, omni-potent
ombro-	Eng. <i>on</i> , upon, forth .. ..	..	on-slaught, on-wards
omni-	Gk. <i>oneiron</i> , a dream ..	..	oneiro-mancy
on-	Lat. <i>onus</i> gen. <i>onēris</i> , a burden..	..	oner-ary, oner-ous
oneiro-	Gk. <i>onōma</i> g. <i>onōmâtōs</i> , a name	..	onomat-ology, onomato-pœia
oner-		..	
onomat-	Lat. <i>op-</i> for <i>ob</i> (before -p)	..	op-pose, op-press
onomato-	Lat. <i>opus</i> , plu. <i>opéra</i> ..	..	oper-culum, opera-meter
op-		..	
oper-	Gk. <i>ophis</i> , <i>ophēds</i> a serpent	..	ophi-cleide, ophio-mancy
opera-		..	
ophi-	{ Gk. <i>ophthalmos</i> , the eye ..	..	{ ophthalm-odynia
ophio-		..	
ophthalm-	Gk. <i>opt-ikos</i> , pertaining to sight	..	ophthalmo-scope
ophthalmo-	Gk. <i>optomai</i> , I see .. ..	..	opt-ics, opti-graph
opt-, opti-		..	opto-meter
opto-		..	

	EXAMPLES.	
organ- } organo- }	Gk. <i>orgānon</i> , an organ	organ-ic, organo-logy
ori- }	Lat. <i>os</i> g. <i>oris</i> , the mouth, a gap	ori-fice
ori-, oro- }	Gk. <i>óros</i> , <i>oréda</i> , a mountain ..	ori-ganum, oro-logy
or-, ori- }	Fr. <i>or</i> , gold.. ..	or-molu, ori-flamme
ornith- } ornitho- }	Gk. <i>ornís</i> gen. <i>ornithós</i> , a bird ..	ornith-ichnite, ornitho-logy
oro- }	Gk. <i>oros</i> , a mountain	oro-logy, oro-graphy
ortho- }	Gk. <i>orthos</i> , right	ortho-graphy, ortho-doxy
os- }	Lat. <i>os</i> - for <i>ob</i> (one example) ..	os-tensible
os- }	Lat. <i>os</i> , a kiss	os-cula, os-culate
oss-, ossi- }	Lat. <i>os</i> gen. <i>ossis</i> , a bone	oss-eous, ossi-fy
osteo- }	Gk. <i>osteon</i> , a bone	osteo-logy, osteo-graphy
ostrac- }	Gk. <i>ostrakon</i> , a potsherd, an oyster (?)	ostrac-fam, ostrac-ite
ostro- }	Gothic <i>ostro</i> , eastern	ostro-Goth
ot-, oto- }	Gk. <i>ous</i> gen. <i>ótos</i> , the ear	ot-itis, oto-scope
ourano- }	Gk. <i>ourānos</i> , the heavens	ourano-graphy
out- }	Eng. <i>út</i> , out	out-side, out-cast
ov-, ovi- }	Lat. <i>ovum</i> gen. <i>ovi</i>	ov-ary, ovi-ferous
over- }	Eng. <i>ófer</i> , too much, above	over-do, over-come
ovo- }	Gk. <i>don</i> Latinised [<i>o</i> (<i>v</i>) <i>on</i>], an egg	ovo-logy, ovo-viviparous
ovu- }	Lat. <i>ovum</i> , an egg.. ..	ovu-lite, ovu-le
ox-, oxy- }	Gk. <i>oxus</i> , sharp	ox-ide, oxy-gen
oso- }	Gk. <i>ósō</i> , to smell [offensively] ..	oso-kerite, osono-meter
osono- }	Gk. <i>pachus</i> , thick	pachy-derm, pachy-pteris
pachy- }	Gk. <i>pachus</i> gen. <i>-eos</i> , thick ..	pachyo-pterous
paci- }	Lat. <i>pax</i> gen. <i>pacis</i>	paci-fy
pal-, palae- }	Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient	pal-ichthys, palae-ontology
palaeo- }	Gk. <i>palaios</i> , ancient	palaeo-saurus, palaeo-logy
pali- }	Gk. <i>palin</i> , again	pali-logy
palin- }	Gk. <i>palin</i> , again	palin-drome, palim-psest
palim- }		
palm- }	Lat. <i>palma</i> , a palm-tree.. ..	palm-er, palmi-ferous
palmi- }	(as if from <i>palmdicus</i> , <i>palma</i> palm)	palmae-ite, palmae-eous
palmae- }	Lat. <i>palma</i> g. <i>palmdtis</i> (the palm)	palmati-fid, palmati-partite
palmati- }	Gk. <i>pas</i> , <i>pan</i> everything.. ..	pan-orama, pan-theism
pan- }	Gk. <i>Pan</i> gen. <i>Pánōs</i> , the god Pan	pan-ic, pano-phobia
pano- }	Lat. <i>panus</i> g. <i>panti</i> , a quill of yarn	pani-cle
pani- }	Lat. <i>pantis</i> , bread	pani-faction, pani-vorous
pani- }	Gk. <i>pas</i> , plu. <i>panta</i> all things ..	panta-morphic
panta- }	Gk. <i>pas</i> gen. <i>pantos</i> , everything	panto-graph, panto-logy
panto- }	Gk. <i>para</i> , from, by itself, near ..	par-allax, para-graph
par-, para- }	Gk. <i>parallélōs</i> , parallel	parallelo-gram, -piped
parallelo- }	Lat. <i>par</i> gen. <i>paris</i> , equal	pari-syllable, pari-ty
pari- }	Fr. <i>parler</i> , to speak	pari-ey, pari-our
pari- }	For <i>patri</i> , Lat. <i>pater</i> , father ..	parri-cide
parri- }	Lat. <i>pars</i> gen. <i>partis</i> , part	parti-y, parti-cipate
parti- }	Fr. <i>passer</i> , to pass.. ..	pass-over, pass-port
pass- }	Lat. <i>paternus</i> , adj. of <i>pater</i> , father	patern-al, patern-ity
patern- }	Gk. <i>pathós</i> , suffering	patho-logy, patho-geny
patho- }	Lat. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>patris</i> , father ..	patr-onymic, patri-mony
patr- }	Gk. <i>pater</i> gen. <i>patros</i>	
patri- }	Dutch <i>pijs</i> , a thick coarse cloth	pea-jacket
pea- }	Gk. <i>pektós</i> , curdled, crystallised	pecto-lite
pecto- }	Lat. <i>pecten</i> gen. <i>pectinis</i> , a comb	pectin-al, pectini-form
pectin- }		
pectini- }		

		EXAMPLES.
pector- } pectori- }	Lat. <i>pectus</i> g. <i>pectōris</i> , the chest	pector-al, pectori-loquy
ped-, pedo-	Gk. <i>pais</i> gen. <i>paides</i> , a child ..	ped-agogue, pedo-baptism
ped-, pedi-	Lat. <i>pes</i> gen. <i>pēdis</i> , a foot ..	ped-al, pedi-ment
pedo-	Peripodo, Gk. <i>pous</i> g. <i>pōds</i> , a foot	pedo-meter, pedo-manty
pel-	Lat. <i>pel-</i> , for <i>per</i> (one example)	pel-lucid
Pelopo-	Gk. <i>Pelops</i> gen. <i>Pelōpēs</i> , Pelops	Pelopo-nesus
pen-	Lat. <i>pene</i> , nearly, almost ..	pen-insula, pen-umbra
penn- } penni- }	Lat. <i>penna</i> gen. <i>pennæ</i> , a wing ..	penn-ite, penni-form
penny-	Eng. <i>penny</i> , a penny ..	penny-worth, penny-wise
pent-	Gk. <i>pente</i> , five ..	pent-andria, penta-gen
penta-	Gk. <i>pentēkonta</i> , fifty ..	pente-cost
pente-	Lat. <i>per</i> , through ..	per-ambulate, per-jure
per-	Lat. <i>per</i> , intensive ..	per-suade, per-secute
per-	(In Chem.) a maximum quantify	per-oxide, per-sulphate
peri-	Gk. <i>peri</i> , round, near ..	peri-gee, peri-ood
petr-	Lat. <i>petra</i> gen. <i>petræ</i> , a stone ..	petr-oleum, petri-fy
petri-	Gk. <i>petrōs</i> , a stone, a rock ..	petro-graphy, petro-logy
petro-	Fr. <i>petit</i> , little ..	petti-coat, petti-logger
petti-	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> , a phantom ..	phanta-scope
phanta-	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> , a phantom ..	phantasma-goria
phanta-m-	Gk. <i>phantasma</i> g. <i>phantōs</i> ..	phantasmato-graphy
pharmaco-	Gk. <i>pharmakon</i> , medicine ..	pharmaco-poeia, -logy
phill-	Gk. <i>philtōs</i> , fond of ..	phill-anthropy, philo-logy
philo-	Gk. <i>phōnē</i> gen. <i>phōnēs</i> , sound ..	phoa-tis, phono-logy
phon-	(as if from <i>phōnētikos</i> , <i>phōnē</i>) ..	phonet-ic
phonet-	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phos-phorus, photo-graphy
phos-	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phosph-ate, phosphor-ite
photo-	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	phot-opsy, photo-sphere
phosph-	Gk. <i>phosphōrōs</i> , phosphorus ..	
phosphor-	Gk. <i>phōs</i> gen. <i>phōtōs</i> , light ..	
phot-	Gk. <i>phrēn</i> gen. <i>phrēnos</i> , mind ..	phren-ey, phreno-logy
photo-	Gk. <i>phrēn</i> gen. <i>phrēnos</i> , mind ..	
phren-	Gk. <i>phullon</i> , a leaf ..	phyllo-gen, phyllo-pod
phrene-	Gk. <i>phusis</i> , <i>phusēs</i> ..	phys-ics, physio-logy
phyll-	Gk. <i>phusis</i> gen. <i>phusēs</i> , a puff ..	physo-grade
phys-	Gk. <i>phutōn</i> , a plant ..	phyt-elephas, phyto-logy
physio-	Eng. <i>piga</i> ..	pig-sty, pig-tail
physo-	Lat. <i>pinus</i> , a pine-tree ..	pin-y, pin-ite
phyt-	Lat. <i>pinna</i> gen. <i>-æ</i> , a wing ..	pinna-ate, pinna-ped
phyto-	Lat. <i>pinnatus</i> gen. <i>-ti</i> , winged ..	pinnati-ped, pinnati-fid
pig-	Lat. <i>piscis</i> , a fish ..	pisci-form, pisci-culture
pinn-	Gk. <i>ptax</i> gen. <i>ptāxēs</i> , scaly ..	placo-derm, placo-ganoiti
pinnati-	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i> ..	plani-sphere, plani-metry
pisci-	Lat. <i>planus</i> gen. <i>plani</i> ..	plano-concave, plano-conver
placo-	Gk. <i>platys</i> , broad ..	platy-ornite, platys-omus
plani-	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , more ..	pleio-cene
plano-	Lat. <i>plenus</i> gen. <i>pleni</i> , full ..	plen-ary, pleni-potentiary
platy-	Gk. <i>pleon</i> , too much ..	pleon-asm
platys-	Gk. <i>pleios</i> , near ..	pleio-staurus, -morphous
pleio-		
plen-		
pleni-		
pleo-		
pleio-		

	EXAMPLES.	
pleur- } pleuro- }	Gk. <i>pleuron</i> , side, rib	pleur-itis, pleuro-carpus
plio- }	Gk. <i>pleion</i> , full	plio-saurus, plio-cene
plu- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> , more	plu-perfect
plur- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> gen. <i>pluris</i> , more ..	plur-al, pluri-partite
pluri- }	Lat. <i>plus</i> gen. <i>pluris</i> , more ..	plur-al, pluri-partite
Plutoni- }	Lat. <i>Pluto</i> gen. <i>Plutonis</i> ..	Plutoni-an
pneumat- }	Gk. <i>pneuma</i> gen. <i>pneumatos</i> , ..	pneumat-ics, pneumato-logy
pneumato- }	air, spirit, breath	pneumo-gastric, -thorax
pneumo- }	Gk. <i>pneumon</i> , lungs	poco-piano, poco-curanté
poco- }	Ital. <i>poco</i> , somewhat, rather ..	pod-agra, podo-phyllum
pod-, podo- }	Gk. <i>pous</i> gen. <i>pōdōs</i> , a foot ..	pod-agra, podo-phyllum
polar- }	Lat. <i>polaris</i> , polar	polar-ise, polari-scope
polari- }	Lat. <i>polaris</i> , polar	polar-ise, polari-scope
polem- }	Gk. <i>pōlēmōs</i> , war	polem-arch, polemo-scope
polemo- }	Gk. <i>pōlēmōs</i> , war	polem-arch, polemo-scope
poly- }	Gk. <i>pōlus</i> , many	poly-anthus, poly-gen
pom- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomi</i> , apple ..	pom-ade, pomi-ferous
pomi- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomi</i> , apple ..	pom-ade, pomi-ferous
pome- }	Fr. <i>pomme</i> , apple	pome-granate, pome-citron
pomo- }	Lat. <i>pomum</i> gen. <i>pomi</i> , apple ..	pomo-logy
pont- }	Lat. <i>pons</i> gen. <i>pontis</i> , a bridge ..	pont-age, ponti-fex
ponti- }	Lat. <i>pons</i> gen. <i>pontis</i> , a bridge ..	pont-age, ponti-fex
por- }	Lat. <i>porro</i> , forwards	por-tend
por- }	Fr. <i>pour</i> , for, by	por-trait
port- }	Lat. <i>porta</i> , a gate	port-cullis, port-er
port- }	Fr. <i>porte</i> ; Lat. <i>porto</i> , to carry ..	port-able, port-manteau
port- }	Eng. <i>port</i> ; Lat. <i>portus</i> , a harbour ..	port-reve, Port-land
post- }	Lat. <i>post</i> , subsequent to, later on ..	post-pone, post-obit
pre- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , before	pre-cede, pre-judge
pre- }	Lat. <i>propter</i> , more than, aside ..	preter-natural, preter-mit
prim- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	prim-aval, prim-rose
prim- }	Lat. <i>primus</i> , first	prim-aval, prim-rose
primo- }	Lat. <i>primo</i> , fem. <i>prima</i> , first ..	primo-geniture
primo- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , quasi, assistant	primo-buffo, prima-donna
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , in front, forth	pro-consul, pro-noun
pro- }	Gk. <i>pro</i> , previous, before	pro-boscis, pro-duce
pro- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , before one, conspicuous ..	pro-legomena, pro-chronism
prod- }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , before one, conspicuous ..	prod-igal, prod-igious
pros- }	Gk. <i>prōs</i> , before	pros-ody, pros-opopœia
prot- }	Gk. <i>prōtōs</i> , chief, first	prot-ornis, proto-type
proto- }	Gk. <i>prōtōs</i> , chief	prot-ornis, proto-type
protho- }	Gk. <i>prōtōs</i> , chief	protho-notary
(for	Gk. <i>prōtōs</i> , chief	protho-notary
proto-)	Gk. <i>prōtōs</i> , chief	protho-notary
psalm- }	Gk. <i>psalmos</i> , psalm	psalm-ist, psalmo-graphy
psalmo- }	Gk. <i>psalmos</i> , psalm	psalm-ist, psalmo-graphy
pseud- }	Gk. <i>pseudēs</i> gen. <i>pseudōs</i> , false ..	pseud-onym, pseudo-prophet
pseudo- }	Gk. <i>pseudēs</i> gen. <i>pseudōs</i> , false ..	pseud-onym, pseudo-prophet
psycho- }	Gk. <i>psychē</i> , the soul	psycho-logy, psycho-maney
psychro- }	Gk. <i>psychros</i> , cold	psycho-logy, psycho-maney
pter- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	psychro-meter
ptero- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	psychro-meter
pteryg- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl
pterygo- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl
pulmo- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl
pulmon- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl
pulmoni- }	Gk. <i>ptērōn</i> , a wing	pter-ichthys, ptero-dactyl
puls- }	Lat. <i>pulsus</i> , the pulse	pteryg-otus, pterygo-id
pulver- }	Lat. <i>puleis</i> gen. <i>pulcēris</i> , dust ..	pulmo-grade, pulmon-ary,
par- (for	Lat. <i>puleis</i> gen. <i>pulcēris</i> , dust ..	pulmoni-fer
pro) }	Lat. <i>pro</i> , beforehand, forth ..	puls-ate
	Lat. <i>pro</i> , beforehand, forth ..	pulver-ise, pulver-ous
	Lat. <i>pro</i> , beforehand, forth ..	pur-pose, pur-sue

		EXAMPLES.	
pur-	Fr. <i>pour</i> , on, off, away ..	..	pur-chase, pur-loin
pur-	Lat. <i>parum</i> , somewhat ..	..	pur-blind
puri-	Lat. <i>purus</i> gen. <i>puri</i> , pure ..	..	puri-fy
puri-	Lat. <i>pus</i> gen. <i>puris</i> , pus ..	..	puri-form
pycn- pycno- }	Gk. <i>puknos</i> , thick ..	..	pycn-odont, pycno-style
pyr-, pyro- pyret- pyreto- }	Gk. <i>pur</i> gen. <i>pyros</i> , fire ..	..	pyr-ope, pyro-technic
quad-	Gk. <i>purētōs</i> , fiery heat ..	..	pyret-ics, pyreto-logy
quadri- quadru- }	Lat. <i>quadra</i> , a square ..	..	quad-angle
quali-	Lat. <i>quadrus</i> gen. <i>quadri</i> , four ..	..	quadri-dentate, quadru-ped
quanti-	Lat. <i>qualis</i> , such as, like ..	..	quali-fy
quart-	Lat. <i>quantus</i> gen. <i>quantī</i> , much ..	..	quanti-fy
quatern-	Lat. <i>quartus</i> , fourth ..	..	quart-er
quatre-	Lat. <i>quaterni</i> , by four ..	..	quatern-ary, quatern-ity
quin-	Fr. <i>quatre</i> , four ..	..	quatre-foil
quinq- quinque- }	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five ..	..	quin-decemviri, quin-decagon
quint- quintu- }	Lat. <i>quinque</i> , five ..	..	quinq-angular, quinque-partite
quint-	Lat. <i>quintus</i> , fifth ..	..	quint-essence, quintu-ple
radi-	Fr. <i>quint</i> ; Lat. <i>centum</i> , a hundred	..	quint-al (a cwt.)
radio-	Lat. <i>radius</i> gen. <i>radii</i> , a ray ..	..	radi-ate, radio-lite
radio-	Lat. <i>radix</i> gen. <i>radicis</i> , a root ..	..	radio-ate, radio-al
ram- rami- }	Lat. <i>ramus</i> gen. <i>rami</i> , a branch ..	..	ram-ous, rami-fy
rare-	Lat. <i>rarus</i> , rare ..	..	rare-fy
rati-	Lat. <i>ratus</i> gen. <i>rati</i> , firm ..	..	rati-fy
ration-	Lat. <i>ratio</i> gen. <i>rationis</i> , reason ..	..	ration-al
re-	Lat. <i>re</i> , again, back ..	..	re-verse, re-animate
re-	(Added to Teutonic words: as		re-open, re-build)
re-	Lat. <i>res</i> , matter, affairs ..	..	re-publica
rect- recti- }	Lat. <i>rectus</i> gen. <i>recti</i> ..	..	rect-angle, recti-fy
reg-	Lat. <i>rex</i> gen. <i>regis</i> , a king ..	..	reg-al
red- (for re-)	Seven examples ..	..	red-eam, red-olent
rere-	Eng. <i>hrér[an]</i> , to raise oneself [in the air] ..	..	rere-mouse
rere-	Fr. <i>arrière</i> , behind ..	..	rere-dos [or rear-dos]
retro-	Lat. <i>retro</i> , backwards ..	..	retro-grade, retro-spect
rhin- rhino- rhiz- rhizo- rhod- rhodo- }	Gk. <i>rhinos</i> , the nose ..	..	rhin-encephalic, rhino-ceros
rhiz-	Gk. <i>rhiza</i> gen. <i>rhizēs</i> , a root ..	..	rhiz-anth, rhizo-pod
rhod-	Gk. <i>rhōdōn</i> , a rose ..	..	rhod-anthe, rhodo-dendron
rivi-	Lat. <i>rius</i> , a laugh ..	..	rivi-ble
rota-, roti-	Lat. <i>rius</i> , a bank, a river ..	..	rivi-al, riv-er
rub-, rubi-	Lat. <i>rota</i> gen. <i>rotæ</i> , a wheel ..	..	rota-lite, roti-fer
rubel-	Lat. <i>ruber</i> , red ..	..	rub-eola, rubi-cund
rubigin-	Lat. <i>rubellus</i> , reddish ..	..	rubel-lite
rus-, rur-	Lat. <i>rubigo</i> gen. <i>rubiginis</i> , rust ..	..	rubigin-ous
s- for ex-	Lat. <i>rus</i> gen. <i>ruris</i> , the country ..	..	rus(t)-ic, rur-al
sacri-	s-sample, s-scarce, s-corch; for <i>extra</i> , s-tray	..	sacri-fice, sacri-lege
sal-, sali-	Lat. <i>sacer</i> gen. <i>sacri</i> , sacred ..	..	sal-ary, sali-ferous
salsi-	Lat. <i>sal</i> gen. <i>salis</i> , salt ..	..	salsi-fy
	Lat. <i>salsus</i> gen. <i>salsi</i> ..	..

		EXAMPLES.
salut-	Lat. <i>salvus</i> gen. <i>salūtis</i>	salut-ary
salv-	Lat. <i>salvus</i> , safe	salv-able
sam-	Eng. <i>sam</i> , half; Lat. <i>semi</i>	sam-blind
sancti-	Lat. <i>sanctus</i> gen. <i>sancti</i> , sacred	sancti-fy, sanctu-ary
sanctu-		
sand- (for sam)	} Eng. <i>sam</i> , half	sand-blind
sangui-	} Lat. <i>sanguis</i> gen. <i>sanguinis</i> ,	
sanguini-	blood	sangui-ferous, sanguini-ous
sans-	Fr. <i>sans</i> , without	sans-culotte
sapon-	Lat. <i>sapo</i> gen. <i>sapōnis</i>	sapon-aceous, sapon-ule
sapor-	Lat. <i>sapor</i> gen. <i>sapōris</i> , flavour.	sapor-ous, sapor-i-fic
sapori-		
sarc-	Gk. <i>sarx</i> gen. <i>sarkos</i> , flesh	sarc-asm, sarco-logy
sarco-		
sati-, satis-	Lat. <i>satis</i> , enough	sati-ate, satis-fy
satur-	Lat. <i>satur</i> , full	satur-ate
Satur-	Eng. <i>Seater</i> , a deity so called ..	Satur-day
sauro-	Gk. <i>sauros</i> , a lizard	sauro-ichthus, sauro-pus
saxi-	Lat. <i>saxum</i> , gen. <i>saxi</i> , a rock,	
	a stone	saxi-cavous, saxi-frage
schismat-	Gk. <i>schisma</i> g. <i>schismatos</i> , schism	schismat-ic
schizo- (for schisto-)	} Gk. <i>schistos</i> , cleft, cloven ..	schizo-pod
scio-	Gk. <i>skia</i> gen. <i>skiās</i> , shadow ..	scio-maney
scle[r]-	Gk. <i>sklēros</i> , hard	scle[r]-retinite, sclero-derm
sclero-		
sclerot-	Gk. <i>sklerōtes</i> , hardness	sclerot-ic
se-	Lat. <i>se- (seorsum)</i> , out of, from, off	se-cede, se-clude
sed-	Lat. <i>sed-</i> for <i>se-</i> (one example) ..	sed-ition
seismo-	Gk. <i>seismos</i> , earthquake	seismo-graph, seismo-scope
selen-	Gk. <i>selēnē</i> , the moon	selen-ite, seleno-graphy
seleno-		
self-	Eng. <i>self</i> , one's proper person ..	self-taught, self-will
sema-	Gk. <i>sema</i> , sign, signal	sema-phore
semeio-	Gk. <i>semeios</i> , a sign, a symptom ..	semeio-logy
semi-	Lat. <i>semi</i> , half	semi-colon, semi-acid
sen- (for seven)	Eng. <i>seven</i> , seven	sen-night, sen-nit
sens-		
sensu-	Lat. <i>sensus</i> , sense	sens-ible, sensu-al
sept-		
septi-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septi</i> -seven	sept-ennial, septi-lateral
septem-		
septen-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , seven	Septem-ber, septen-ate
sept-		
septi-	Lat. <i>septum</i> gen. <i>septi</i> , a fold ..	sept-ate, septi-form
septu-	Lat. <i>septem</i> , <i>septu</i> -seven (1 exam.)	septu-ple
sesqui-	Lat. <i>sesqui</i> , one-and-a-half	sesqui-bromide, -pedalian
set-, seti-	Lat. <i>seta</i> gen. <i>setæ</i> , a bristle ..	set-ose, seti-ferous
sex-	Lat. <i>sex</i> , six	sex-ennial
sext-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> gen. <i>sexti</i> , six	sext-illion, sext-ile
sextu-	Lat. <i>sextus</i> , six	sextu-ple
sharp-	Eng. <i>sharp</i> , sharp	sharp-set, sharp-en
she-	Eng. <i>seo</i> (a gender word, female)	she-wolf, she-bear
she-	Eng. <i>schir</i> , a county	she-riff
shod-	Past part. of <i>shed</i> , to throw off ..	shodd-y
sidere-	Lat. <i>sidus</i> gen. <i>sidēris</i> , a star ..	sidere-al
sider-		
sidero-	Gk. <i>sidērōs</i> , iron	sider-ite, sidero-scope

	EXAMPLES.
sign- } signi- } silic- } silici- } simpli- } simplici- } sin-, sine- } so- (sub) } soci- } socio- }	Lat. <i>signum</i> gen. <i>signi</i> , a sign .. sign-al, signi-ty Lat. <i>silex</i> gen. <i>silicis</i> , flint .. silic-ate, silici-calcareous } Lat. <i>simplex</i> gen. <i>simplicis</i> , } simple simpli-ty, simplici-ty Lat. <i>sine</i> , without sin-cere, sine-cure Through the French so-journ Lat. <i>socius</i> g. <i>socii</i> , a companion soci-al, socio-logy Lat. <i>sol</i> , the sun sol-ar, sol-stice Lat. <i>solus</i> gen. <i>solis</i> , alone soli-loquy, soli-ped Lat. <i>solidus</i> , whole, solid solid-ungulous Lat. <i>somnum</i> gen. <i>somni</i> , sleep .. somn-ambulist, somni-ferous Lat. <i>sonus</i> gen. <i>soni</i> , a sound .. soni-ferous Lat. <i>sonus</i> , a sound sono-meter Lat. <i>sonor</i> gen. <i>sonoris</i> , noise .. sonor-ous, sonori-fic Gk. <i>sophos</i> , wise soph-ist, soph-ism Lat. <i>sopor</i> gen. <i>soporis</i> , sleep .. sopori-fic Lat. <i>species</i> , appearance, species speci-al, speci-ty Lat. <i>spectrum</i> , a spectrum spectro-scope, spectro-logy Gk. <i>sphaira</i> g. <i>sphaîra</i> s, a sphere spher-ics, sphero-meter Lat. <i>spina</i> gen. <i>spinæ</i> , a thorn .. spin-ose, spini-ferous Lat. <i>spiritus</i> , spirit spirit-less, spiritu-al Lat. <i>spiro</i> , I breathe spiro-meter } Gk. <i>splanchnon</i> , the viscera splanchn-ic, splanchno-logy Gk. <i>sporos</i> , a spore spor-ule Gk. <i>sporos</i> g. <i>sporidos</i> , a spore sporid-ium, sporo-carp } Gk. <i>staphûlê</i> , a bunch of grapes staphyl-oma, staphylo-raphy Span. <i>estri</i> , the right-hand side .. star-board Gk. <i>stear</i> gen. <i>steatos</i> , suet stear-ine, steat-ite } Gk. <i>stenos</i> , thin, small steneo-saurus, steno-graphy } Gk. <i>stenôr</i> gen. <i>stentôrôs</i> , a } Stentor stentor-ian, stentoro-phonic Eng. <i>steop</i> , orphan, bereft step-son, step-mother Gk. <i>stereos</i> , solid stereo-type, stereo-scope Gk. <i>stethos</i> , the breast, the chest stetho-scope, stetho-meter Gk. <i>stoma</i> , the mouth stom-ate, stoma-pod Lat. <i>stratum</i> gen. <i>strati</i> , a layer strati-fy, strati-form Gk. <i>stratos</i> , an army strato-crazy Eng. <i>straw</i> , straggling straw-berry Lat. <i>stultus</i> gen. <i>stulti</i> , foolish, a fool stulti-fy Lat. <i>sub</i> , under, inferior sub-side, sub-editor (Added to Teutonic words as: sub-writer, sub-worker) (in Chem.) the article named inferior to the base sub-carburet Lat. <i>subter</i> , underneath, under-hand subter-fuge Lat. <i>suc</i> for <i>sub</i> (before -c) suc-ceed, suc-cumb

		EXAMPLES.
suf-	Lat. <i>suf-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	suf-fer, suf-fix
sug-	Lat. <i>sug-</i> for <i>sub</i> (one example) ..	sug-gest
sui-	Lat. <i>sui</i> , oneself	sui-cide
sulph-	Lat. <i>sulphur</i> gen. <i>sulphūris</i> ,	
sulpho-	<i>sulphur</i>	sulph-uret, sulpho-vinic
sum-	Lat. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before <i>-m</i>) ..	sum-mon
sumptu-	Lat. <i>sumptus</i> , expense	sumptu-ary
sup-	Lat. <i>sup-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before <i>-p</i>) ..	sup-pose, sup-port
super-	Lat. <i>super</i> , over, above, extra ..	super-abound, super-cargo
sur-	Fr. <i>sur-</i> (Lat. <i>super</i>), over ..	sur-base, sur-mount
sur- (for	Lat. <i>circum</i> , around, about ..	sur-round
cir-)		
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before <i>-r</i>) ..	sur-render, sur-rogate
sur-	Lat. <i>sur-</i> for <i>super</i> , over, beyond	sur-plice, sur-face
sus-	Lat. <i>sus-</i> for <i>sub</i> (before <i>-c, -s, -p, -t</i>)	sus-pect, sus-tain
	(Only one example of each, the	
	other two are	sus-ceptible and su[s]-spect
sword-	Eng. <i>sword</i> , a sword	sword-play, sword-stick
syco-	Gk. <i>sukos</i> , a fig	syco-more, syco-phant
syl-	Gk. <i>sul-</i> for <i>sun</i> , with	syl-logism
sym-	Gk. <i>sum-</i> for <i>sun</i> (before <i>-b, -m, -p</i>)	sym-metry, sym-pathy
syn-	Gk. <i>sun</i> , with	syn-onym, syn-opses
sy-	Gk. <i>sun</i> (before <i>-s, -z</i>)	sy-stole, sy-zygy
tauto-	Gk. <i>to auto</i> , the same	tauto-logy, tauto-phony
taxi-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> , arrangement	taxi-dermy
tax-	Lat. <i>taxis</i> gen. <i>taxis</i> , a yew-tree	tax-ite
taxo-	Gk. <i>taxis</i> g. <i>taxis</i> , classification	taxo-nomy
techn-	Gk. <i>techné</i> , art	techn-ic, techno-logy
techno-		
tel-	Gk. <i>tele</i> , far distant	tel-erpeton, tele-scope
teleo-	Gk. <i>teléōs</i> , perfect, the end ..	teleo-saurus, teleo-logy
tempor-	Lat. <i>tempus</i> gen. <i>tempōris</i> , time	temporal, tempor-ise
tenaci-	Lat. <i>tenax</i> gen. <i>tenācis</i> , adhesive	tenacious
tenebr-	Lat. <i>tenebræ</i> , darkness	tenebr-ous
ter-	Lat. <i>ter</i> (in <i>Chem.</i>), three atoms of the substance named, generally refers to the negative constituent ter-acetate [of lead]	
	("Ter-acetate of lead = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead")	
	"Tris-acetate of lead = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead")	
tergi-	Lat. <i>tergum</i> gen. <i>tergi</i> , the back	tergi-versation, tergi-ferous
terr-		
terri-	Lat. <i>terra</i> gen. <i>terræ</i> , earth ..	terr-aqueous, terri-genous
terri- (for		
terrori-)	Lat. <i>terror</i> gen. <i>terroris</i> , terror	terri-fy, terri-ble
testi-	Lat. <i>testis</i> , a witness	testi-fy, testi-mony
tetr-		
tetra-	Gk. <i>tetra</i> , four	tetr-arch, tetra-gon
thau-		
thau-	Gk. <i>thauma</i> gen. <i>thaumatos</i> ,	
thau-	a marvel	thau-ma-trope, thaumat-urgus
thec-		
theca-	Gk. <i>theké</i> , a sheath	thec-odont, theca-phore
the-, theo-	Gk. <i>theos</i> , god	the-ist, theo-logy
therm-	Gk. <i>thermos</i> , heat	therm-al, thermo-meter
thermo-		
thorough-	Eng. <i>thuruh</i> , through	thorough-fare, thorough-bred
thuri-	Lat. <i>thus</i> g. <i>thuris</i> , frankincense	thuri-fer, thuri-ble
Thurs-	Eng. <i>Thor</i> g. <i>Thores</i> , a Scand. god	Thurs-day
to-	Eng. adverbial prefix	to-day, to-morrow
Tom-	A gender word (male)	Tom-cat, tom-tit
tom-	big, awkward	tom-toe, tom-fool
tox-		
toxico-	Gk. <i>toxikón</i> , poison	tox-odon, toxico-logy

		EXAMPLES.
tracheli-	Gk. <i>trachelós</i> , the neck or throat	tracheli-pod
	("Tracheli-poda" ought to be	trachelo-poda)
trach- }	Gk. <i>tracheia</i> , the wind-pipe ..	trach-itis, tracheo-tomy
tracheo- }		
trade-	Eng. <i>tredden</i> , a beat, a tread ..	trade-wind
tra-	Lat. <i>tra-</i> for <i>trans</i> , across ..	tra-montane, tra-duce
traf-	Lat. <i>traf-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before <i>-f</i>) ..	traf-fic
trag-	Gk. <i>tragos</i> , a goat ..	trag-edy (for <i>trag-ody</i>)
tran-	Lat. <i>tran-</i> for <i>trans</i> (before <i>-s</i>) ..	tran-scribe, tran-sept
trans-	Lat. <i>trans</i> , across, elsewhere ..	trans-fer, trans-plant
tres-	Romance (Lat. <i>trans</i>) ..	tres-pass
tri-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three (in <i>Chem.</i>), it denotes three atoms. It generally refers to the <i>positive</i> constituent	tri-acetate
	("Tris-acetate of lead" = 1 atom of acetic acid to 3 oxide of lead	
	"Ter-acetate of lead" = 3 atoms of acetic acid to 1 oxide of lead)	
trigono-	Gk. <i>trigónon</i> , a triangle ..	trigono-metry, -carbon
tri-, triph-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , three ..	tri-phyllous, triph-thong
tris-	Gk. <i>treis</i> , thrice ..	tris-agon, tris-megistus
turn-	Eng. <i>turn</i> (an), to turn ..	turn-stile, turn-coat
tur-	Eng. <i>tur</i> , round ..	tur-nip
twi-	Eng. <i>twéon</i> , doubtful ..	twi-light
typ-, typo-	Gk. <i>tupos</i> , type ..	typ-ic, typo-graphy
Udo- (for		
hudo-)	Gk. <i>hudor</i> , water ..	udo-meter (for hydro-meter)
ultra-	Lat. <i>ultra</i> , beyond ..	ultra-montane, ultra-radical
umbr-	Lat. <i>umbra</i> , a shadow ..	umbr-age, umbr-ella
un-	Eng. <i>un-</i> , not, back ..	un-true, un-wind
uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one	un-animous, uni-corn
under-	Eng. <i>under</i> , beneath, inferior ..	under-ground, -secretary
und-ul-	Lat. <i>und-ula</i> , <i>unda</i> , a wave ..	undul-ate
angu- }	Lat. <i>unguis</i> , a nail, a hoof ..	angu-al, ungui-form
ungui- }		
uni-	Lat. <i>unus</i> gen. <i>unius</i> , one	uni-form, uni-son
up-	Eng. <i>up</i> , high, over ..	up-lands, up-set
	(Prefixed to nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.)	
usque-	Irish <i>uisge</i> , water ..	usque-baugh
usu-	Lat. <i>usus</i> , use ..	usu-fruct, usu-al
ut-, utt-	Eng. <i>ut</i> , out ..	ut-most, utt-er
uxori-	Lat. <i>uxor</i> gen. <i>uxoris</i> , spouse ..	uxori-ous

SUFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS.

(By permission from Dr. Brewer's "Prefixes and Suffixes.")

The part in brackets [] is either the vinculum of a suffix or an accidental part of the termination. It is displayed in this list for three reasons: (1) because the general reader will more easily find the termination he seeks for by having it written out in full; (2) because it very often affects the suffix with "a new shade of meaning:" thus *-[tr]ess* is more than a mere female like *-ess* (in "*lion-ess*"), as the *tr* denotes that the word is not only a female but a female agent: and (3) it guides to a declension, conjugation, and sometimes even to a language.

-a	Romance	..	Noun, denotes a woman	donn-a, sultan-a
-a	Lat.	..	Noun, (in Bot.) a genus	scabios-a, achillæ-a
-[a]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ;			
	Eng. <i>abal</i>	..	Adj., able to be, fit to be	eat-[a]ble, culp-[a]ble
(The "a" in words from the Lat., denotes that the verb to which this suffix is joined is of the first conj., but the rule is very loosely observed. Verbs of other conj. take "-ible" instead. English verbs take only "-able.")				
-[a]c	Lat. -[a]c-us;		Adjectival Noun, pos-	
	Gk. -[a]k-os		sessed of	demoni-[a]c
-[a]ce	Lat. -[a]x, gen.			
	-cis, -[a]c-ius,		Noun, made of, pro-	
	-tia, -cia, -cius		duced from	terr-[a]ce, men-[a]ce
-[a]cese	Lat. -[a]ceæ	..	Noun, (in Bot.) an order	amaranth-[a]cese
-[a]ceous	Lat. -[a]ceus	..	Adj., from a concrete	sapon-[a]ceous, argil-
	noun		noun	[a]ceous
-[a]che	Lat. -acæus; Ital.			
	-accio		Noun	moust-[a]che
-[a]cious	Lat. [a]x g. -cis		Adj., from an abstract	
	noun		noun	aud-[a]cious, ten-
-[a]cious	Lat. -[a]ti-os-us,		Adj., from an abstract	[a]cious
	-[a]ci-os-us ..		noun	gr[aci]-ous, sp[aci]-ous
-[a]c-ity	Lat. -[a]c-itas ..		Abstract noun* ..	aud[a]c-ity, ten[a]c-ity
-[a]c-le	Lat. -[a]c-ul-um		Noun, diminutive ..	tabern-[a]c-le
-[a]c-le	Lat. -[a]c-l-um ..		Noun, instrument, place	recept-[a]c-le, or[ac]le
-[a]c-y	Lat. -[a]c-ta,			
	-[a]c-ia		Abstract noun* ..	fall-[a]c-y, effic-[a]c-y
-[a]cy	Gk. -[a]k-tia; Lat.			
	-tia, -cia	..	Noun, office, rank ..	cur-[a]cy, pap-[a]cy

("cy" denotes rank, office, jurisdiction, but "-sy" condition, the arts: as palsy, apostasy, minstrel-sy.)

* "Abstract nouns" are those which are formed from adjectives: as *vital-ity* from "*vital*," *white-ness* from "*white*," *audacity* from "*audax*" [bold], *constancy* from "*constant*."

-ad	Gk. -as g. -ad-os	Noun, the concrete of an idea	mon-ad
-ade	Fr. -ade; Lat. -atus ..	Noun, concocted, made	lemon-ade, pale-ade
-ade	Fr. -ade; Lat. -atus ..	Verb, to use, to employ	cannon-ade
-[a]dæ	Gk. -[ai]des ..	Noun, a family, a group	sepi-[a]dæ
-age	Lat. agere, to do	Noun, a trade, a thing done	broker-age, marri-age
-age	Fr. -age ..	Noun, collective, season of	assembl-age, vint-age
(Added also to Teutonic nouns: as "till-age," "cott-age," "bond-age.")			
-age	Fr. -age ..	Noun, condition, duty	vassal-age, hom-age
-[a]ign	Lat. thro' the	Fr. [a]gne ..	Noun, characterised ..
-[a]in	Lat. -[a]n-us, } -[a]n-is .. }	Noun, office, rank (good or bad)	camp-[a]ign
-[a]in	Lat. thro' the	Fr. [a]gne ..	Noun, characterised ..
-[a]l	Lat. -[a]l-is ..	Adj. from a noun ..	mount-[a]l
-[a]l	Lat. -[a]l-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	vit [a]l, music-[a]l
-al	Lat. -al-us, um	Noun	gener-[a]l, crimin-[a]l
-[a]l-ity	Lat. -[a]l-itas ..	Abstract noun, state ..	met-al
-[a]n	Lat. -[a]n-us ..	Adj., belonging to ..	vit-[a]l-ity
-an	Lat. -an-us ..	Adjectival noun ..	veter-[a]n, public-[a]n
-ana	Lat. -ana ..	Noun (phu.), things pertaining to	Rom-an, equestri-an
-[a]nce	Lat. -[a]ns gen. } -ntis, -[a]ntia }	Verbal noun, act of, state of	Johnsoni-ana
(Also joined to Teutonic words: as "forbear-ance," "hinder-ance.")			
-[a]n-cy	Lat. -[a]ns, } -[a]ntia }	Abstract noun, state of	mendic-[a]n-cy, pli-[a]n-cy
-[a]nd	Lat. -[a]nd-us ..	Noun, to be done ..	multiple-[a]nd
-[a]ne	Lat. -[a]nus ..	Adj., belonging to ..	hum-[a]ne
-[a]nt	Lat. -[a]ns gen. -nt-is ..	Participial noun, agent	inform-[a]nt
-[a]nt	Lat. -[a]ns, &c.	Participial noun, state	verd-[a]nt
-ar	Norse arer; Lat. -[a]r-ius ..	Noun, agent	begg-ar, registr-[a]r
-[a]r	Lat. -[a]r-is ..	Adj., pertaining to ..	vulg-[a]r
-ard	Eng. hard ..	Noun, one of a class ..	drunk-ard, dull-ard
-art	Eng. hard ..	Noun, one of a class ..	bragg-art, sweet-heart
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-us ..	Noun, one of a craft ..	lapid-[a]ry, statu-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-um ..	Noun, a dépôt, adapted or set apart for }	libr-[a]ry, gran-[a]ry, sanctu-[a]ry, sal-[a]ry
-[a]ry	Lat. -[a]ri-us ..	Adj., relating to ..	liter-[a]ry, second-[a]ry
-[a]sm	Gk. -[a]sm-os ..	Noun, state	enthusi-[a]sm, pleon-
-ass	Fr. -asse ..	Noun, made of ..	cuir-ass, (cuir, leather)
-aster	Fr. -astre ..	Noun, in deprecation	post-aster
-aster	Gk. -astér, a star	Noun, star-struck ..	dis-aster
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Noun, office	magistr-[a]te, advoc-
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Verbal noun	postul-[a]te
-ate	Lat. -at-us ..	Noun (in Chem) denotes a salt formed by the combination of an acid in -ic with a base	nitr-ate of soda, i.e., nitric acid combined with soda (the base)
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Adj., inclined to, favoured by	fortun-[a]te, passion-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-us ..	Verb, to energise ..	anim-[a]te, fluctu-[a]te
-[a]te	Lat. -[a]t-or, -us	Noun, agent	cur-[a]te, deleg-[a]te
-[a]t-ic	Lat. -[a]t-ic-us	Adj. or Adjectival noun	lun-[a]t-ic, aqu-[a]t-ic

-ber	Sanakrit <i>var-a</i> , ..	Noun, time or month ..	Octo-ber, Decem-ber
-ble	Rom. <i>-pis</i> ..	Noun, multiplicative ..	dou-ble, tre-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ..	Adj., fit for, full of ..	hum-ble, fee-ble
-ble	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	sta-ble, mandi-ble
-bond	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i> ..	Gerundial noun ..	vaga-bond
-bule	Lat. <i>-bul-um</i> ..	Noun, dépôt ..	vesti-bule (<i>robe-dépôt</i>)
-[br]um	Lat. <i>-[br]um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	candela-[br]um
-bund	Lat. <i>-bund-us</i> ..	Gerundial noun ..	mori-bund
-c	Lat. <i>-c-us</i> ..	Adj. ..	frant[i]-c, rust[i]-c
-c	Lat. <i>-c-us</i> ..	Adjectival noun ..	crit[i]-c, mania-c
-[c]a	Lat. <i>-[c]a</i> , <i>-[c]ia</i> ..	Noun, denoting a genus ..	angeli-[c]a, lactu-[c]a
-ce	Lat. <i>-ct-a</i> , <i>-ti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	justi-ce, mali-ce
-cede	Lat. <i>cedo</i> , to go ..	Verb, to go ..	pre-cede, pro-ceed
-celli	Ital. <i>-celli</i> ; Lat. <i>-cellus</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	vermi-celli
-cello	Ital. <i>-cello</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	violon-cello
-[c]h	Eng. ..	Adjectival noun, Adj. ..	Scot-[c]h, Dut-[c]h
-chre	Fr. <i>-cre</i> ; Lat. <i>-crum</i> ..	Noun, dépôt, instru-ment ..	sepul-chre
-chre	Gk. <i>chroa</i> ..	Noun, colour of ..	o-chre (<i>egg-colour</i>)
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-us</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	canti-cle, mus-cle
-cle	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i> ..	Noun, dim. instrument ..	tenta-cle, ventri-cle
-cule	Lat. <i>-cul-um</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	corpus-cule
-culum	Lat. <i>-culum</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	animal-culum
-[c]und	Lat. <i>-[c]und-us</i> ..	Adj., endowed with ..	jo-[c]und
-[c]y	Fr. <i>-[c]te</i> ; Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	excellen-[c]y, con-stant-[c]y
-cy	Lat. <i>-ti-a</i> , <i>-ci-a</i> ; Gk. <i>-ki-a</i> ..	Noun, office, state, jurisdiction ..	magistra-cy, cura-cy
(For difference of -cy and -sy, see page xli.)			
-d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , ..	Past tense of weak verbs ..	hear-d, fle-d
-den	Eng. <i>den</i> for <i>denu</i> ..	In names of places, a valley ..	Tenter-den
-dom	Eng. <i>-dóm</i> ..	Noun, rule, province ..	king-dom, wis-dom
(This suffix is also used with Romance words: as "duke-dom," "martyr-dom.")			
-[d]or	Span. <i>-[d]or</i> ..	Noun, agent, instrum. ..	corri-[d]or (<i>a runner</i>)
-[d]ore	Span. <i>-[d]or</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	mata-[d]ore
-[d]oor	Fr. <i>-[t]oir</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	battle-[d]oor
-e	Lat. <i>-o</i> ..	Verb ..	produc-e, divid-e
(Very often it is added merely to lengthen the preceding vowel: as cloth, clothe.)			
-[e]æ	Gk. <i>-[e]at</i> ..	Noun, a sub-genus ..	amygdal-[e]æ
-[ea]n	Lat. <i>-[a]n-eus</i> ..	Adj. or Adjectival noun ..	Mediterran-[ea]n
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-de</i> , <i>-[e]de</i> , ..	Past tense of weak verbs ..	learn-ed, lov-ed
-[e]d	Eng. <i>-d</i> , <i>-[e]d</i> , ..	Past part. of weak verbs ..	learn-ed, lov-ed
(Also added to nouns: as "horn-ed," "wing-ed," "foot-ed.")			
-ed	Eng. ..	Added to all verbs not from native words ..	syllabl-ed (Gk.)
-ee	Fr. <i>é</i> , <i>-ée</i> ..	Noun, object of some action ..	expand-ed (Lat.)
(Chiefly used in legal phraseology, the corresponding active noun, or that which is the subject of the action being -or: as "mortgag-or," "legat-or.")			
In some few words this suffix is added to nouns of an active character: as "devot-ee," "grand-ee," "repart-ee," "absent-ee."			

-[ee]	Lat. <i>[-e]l-is</i> ..	Adj., belonging to ..	gent-[ee]
-[e]	Eng. <i>-l, [-e]l</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	shov-[e], hov-[e]
-[e]	Lat. <i>thro' the Fr.</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	mod-[e]
-[e]	Lat. <i>[-e]l-a, -us</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	lib-[e], quarr-[e]
-el	Fr. <i>-eau or -elle</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	tumbr-el, parc-el

(The final *-el* of many other words is only a part of the termination : thus in "gospel" it is *-spel*, in "hydromel" it is *-mel*, in "rebel" it is *bell-um*, in "excel" it is *cell-o*, in "dispel" it is *pell-o*, in "refel" *fall-o*, &c.)

-[e]n	Lat. <i>[-e]n-us</i> ..	Noun, one of a class ..	ali-[e]n
-en	Eng. <i>-an, -en</i> ..	Plural of certain nouns ..	ox-en
-en	Eng. <i>-en</i> ..	Gender-noun, female ..	vix-en (<i>a she-fox</i>)
-en	Eng. <i>-en</i> ..	Adj., made of ..	wood-en, gold-en
-en	Eng. <i>-en</i> ..	Verb, to make ..	black-en, thick-en
-en	Eng. <i>-en</i> ..	P. p. of strong verbs ..	writt-en, shak-en
-[e]n	Fr. <i>[-i]n, [-e]nne</i> ..	Noun ..	gard-[e]n, warr-[e]n
-[eig]n	Lat. <i>[-a]n-us</i> ..	Adjectival noun ..	sover-[eig]n (<i>super-an[us]</i>)
-[eig]n	Lat. <i>[-a]n-us</i> ..	Adjective ..	for-[eig]n (Lat. <i>foris</i>)
-[eo]n	Fr. <i>[-eo]n, [-io]n</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	haberg-[eo]n, gall-[eo]n
-[eo]n	Fr. <i>[-o]n</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	trunch-[eo]n, escutch-
-[e]nce	Lat. <i>[-e]nt-ia;</i> ..		
	Fr. <i>[-e]nce</i> ..	Noun, result, exhibit ..	pati-[e]nce, pres-[e]nce
-[e]ncy	Lat. <i>[-e]nt-ia;</i> ..		
	Fr. <i>[-e]nce</i> ..	Noun, result, exhibit ..	
-[e]nd	Lat. <i>[-e]nd-us</i> ..	Adj., to be, to be done ..	dec-[e]ncy, excel-[e]ncy
-[e]ndous	Lat. <i>[-e]ndus</i> ..	Adj., fit to produce ..	rever-[e]nd, divid-[e]nd
-[e]nsis	Lat. <i>[-e]nsis</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	trem-[e]ndous, stup-amanu-[e]nsis
-[e]nt	Lat. <i>[-e]ns gen.</i> ..		
	<i>-entis</i> ..	Participial noun ..	stud-[e]nt, accid-[e]nt
-er	Eng. <i>-or, -ra</i> ..	Comparative degree ..	near-er, narrow-er
-er	Eng. <i>-ere</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	learn-er, robb-er
-[e]r	Lat. <i>[-i]r, [-e]r</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	mast-[e]r, defend-[e]r
-[e]r	Fr. <i>[-eu]r</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	labour-[e]r, devin-[e]r
-[e]r	Lat. <i>[-a]r-ius</i> ..	Noun, occupation, trade ..	mountain-[e]r, engin-
-erel	Fr. <i>-erelle, -erel</i> ..	Noun, agent, dim. ..	cock-erel, dott-erel
-ern	Eng. <i>-ern</i> ..	Adj., in the direction of ..	south-ern, north-ern
-[e]rn	Lat. <i>[-e]rn-us,</i> ..		
	<i>[-u]rn-us</i> ..	Noun, place ..	cav-[e]rn, tav-[e]rn
-[e]ry	Lat. <i>[-e]ri-a,</i> ..		
	<i>[-a]ri-a</i> ..	Noun, dépôt, workshop ..	rook-[e]ry, smith-[e]ry
-[e]ry	Lat. <i>[-e]ri-a,</i> } ..	Noun, an art, result of art ..	
	<i>[-a]ri-a</i> } ..		
-es	Eng. <i>-as, later -es</i> ..	Plu. of nouns in <i>ch</i> (soft), <i>sh, s, x</i> ..	cook-[e]ry, scen-[e]ry
			} church-es, fish-es,
-es	Eng. <i>-eth, later</i> } ..	3 sing. pres. Ind. of v. in <i>ch</i> (soft), <i>sh, s, x</i> ..	{ gas-es, box-es
	<i>-es</i> ..		{ reach-es, wash-es,
-es'	Eng. <i>-es</i> ..	Possessive plu. of nouns in <i>-es</i> ..	{ pass-es, fix-es
			church-es', fish-es', fox-es'

(The sign (') arose from a blunder of old grammarians, who supposed the possessive case to consist of "his," and we still have in the Prayer Book "for Christ his sake," i.e. Christ's sake, or rather Christes sake.)

-es'	Eng. ..	Poss. of proper names in <i>-ses, -xes</i> ..	Moses' sake, Xerxes' army
-[e]sce	Lat. <i>[-e]sc-o</i> ..	Verb, inceptive (<i>-sc</i> inceptive) ..	efferv-[e]sce, coâl-[e]sce
-[e]scent	Lat. <i>[-e]scent-ia</i> ..	Noun, inceptive, incipient state ..	{ convâ-[e]scentoe,
			{ putr-[e]scent
-[e]scenty	Lat. <i>[-e]scent-ia</i> ..	Noun, inceptive, advanced state ..	adol-[e]scenty

-[e]scent	Lat. <i>-[e]scens</i> gen. <i>-entis</i> }	Adj., inceptive, finished state	} conval-[e]scent, } putr-[e]scent } Chin-ese, Malt-ese, } Japan-ese } count-ess, lion-ess
-ese	Fr. <i>-[i]s</i> , <i>-[oi]s</i> , <i>-[ai]s</i> .. }	Adjectival noun, denot- ing a people; Adj.	
-ess	Fr. <i>-esse</i> ; Lat., Gk. <i>-[i]ssa</i> }	Noun, denoting a fe- male	

(This suffix is restricted to females of the human family and some few quadrupeds.)

-esque	Fr. <i>-esque</i> ..	Adj., like, of the character of	} pictur-esque, Arab- } esque } calcar-eous (see -ious) } proph-et, dig-et } budg-et, buff-et, lanc-et
-eous	Lat. <i>-eus</i> ..	Adj. from concrete nouns	
-et	Lat. <i>-et-us</i> , <i>-et-a</i> ..	Noun, one of a class ..	
-et	Fr. <i>-et</i> , <i>-ette</i> ..	Noun, a small receptacle or instrument.	

(Added to other nouns besides those from the French: as "clos-et," "wick-et," "thick-et.")

-[e]te	Lat. <i>-[e]t-us</i> ..	Past participle ..	obsol-ete, eff-ete
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The words with this ending are all compounds: thus "com-plete" and "re-plete" (Lat. v. *pleo*), "con-crete" (Lat. v. *creasco*), "de-lete" (Lat. v. *leo*), "ef-fete" (Lat. *fat-us*), "ob-solete" (Lat. v. *soleo*), and "se-crete" (Lat. v. *cerno*).

-ey	Fr. <i>-é</i> ..	Noun	all-ey, chimn-ey, journ-ey, vall-ey, voll-ey
-ey	Fr. <i>-é</i> ..	Noun	medl-ey (Fr. <i>mesle</i>)
-ey	Fr. <i>-[i]e</i> ..	Noun	pull-ey (Fr. <i>pouille</i>)
-ey	Fr. <i>-aye</i> ..	Noun	abb-ey (Fr. <i>abbaye</i>)
-ey	Fr. <i>-il</i> ..	Noun	paral-ey (Fr. <i>persil</i>)

("Barley" is *bar-ley*, Welsh *bara llys[ian]*, bread-plants.)

-ey	Fr. <i>-er</i> ..	Verb and Verbal noun	parl-ey (Fr. <i>parler</i>)
-ey	Eng. <i>-ig</i> ..	Noun	hon-ey (<i>hunig</i>)
-ey	Eng. <i>-ig</i> ..	Adj., after <i>ay-</i> ..	clay-ey, sky-ey

In "jockey" and "monkey" the *-ey* is diminutive. See pp. 544 and 675.

"Purvey" is Fr. *pourvoir*; "Obey," Fr. *obier*; "Survey" and "Convey," Lat. *veh[er]*.

-fast	Eng. <i>-fast</i> ..	Noun, effectually, entirely	stead-fast, shame-faced
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("Shamefaced" is a corruption of *shamefast* or *shamefast*.)

-fic	Lat. <i>-fac-tus</i> ..	Adj., made	beati-fic, calori-fic
-fold	Eng. <i>-feald</i> ..	Adj., repeated, multiplied	two-fold, four-fold

-form	Lat. <i>form-ica</i> , an ant ..	Noun, (in Chem.) the ter-oxide of a hydrocarbon. So called from its resemblance to formic acid ..	Chloro-form the ter-oxide of formyle (=form'ic)
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-ful	Eng. <i>-full</i> or <i>-ful</i> ..	Adj., having much ..	hate-ful, hope-ful
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-fy	Lat. <i>facio</i> , <i>ficio</i> ..	Verb, to make, to become	versi-fy, testi-fy
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-gen	Gk. <i>geno</i> , to produce ..	Noun (in Chem.) a gas ..	oxy-gen, nitro-gen
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-head	Eng. <i>-hadd</i> ..	Noun, person, state, condition	God-head
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-hood	Eng. <i>-hadd</i> ..	Noun, " " " " ..	boy-hood, girl-hood
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-ia	Lat. <i>-ia</i> ..	Noun, things belonging to	regal-ia, insign-ia
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-ia	Lat. <i>-ia</i> ; Gk. <i>-ia</i> ..	Noun, (in Bot.) an order or genus; (in Zool.), a class or order ..	monogyn-ia, mammal-ia, reptil-ia
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-iad	Gk. <i>-iad-os</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Il-iad, Dunc-iad
-[i]ble	Lat. <i>habilis</i> ..	Adj., able, fit to ..	tang-[i]ble, sens-[i]ble
(Same as -able, but added to Lat. words not of the 1st conj.)			
-[i]c	Lat. <i>-[i]c-us</i> ..	Adj., belonging to ..	civ-ic, pacif-ic
-[i]o	Gk. <i>-ik-os, -ik-a</i> ..	Noun, a science ..	mus-ic, log-ic
(Except in the 5 words (arithmetic, logic, magic, music, rhetoric, derived from the French) this termination is always plural.)			
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ; Lat. <i>-ic-us</i> ..	Adj., of the nature of, like ..	angel-ic, basalt-ic
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ..	Adj., (in Path.) in an excited state ..	titan-ic, chron-ic
(If not excited, the termination is -oid or -ode: as titanoid or titanode.)			
-[i]c	Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ..	Adj., (in Chem.) denotes an acid containing a maximum of oxygen ..	nitr-ic, carbon-ic
(If it contains less than the maximum the term is -ous: as nitrous, etc.)			
-ical	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> ..	Adj., pertaining to ..	astronom-ical, spher-
-ically	Lat. <i>-ical-is</i> with -ly ..	Adverb ..	iron-ically, mus-ically
-[i]ce	Lat. <i>-[i]c-ta, -[i]ctia</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	avar-ice, mal-ice
-[i]cle	Lat. <i>-[i]culum</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	part-[i]cle, art-[i]cle
-[i]cian	Lat. <i>-ian</i> with Gk. <i>-ik-os</i> ..	Noun, one skilled in a science ..	polit-ic-ian, arithmet-ic-ian
-ics	Gk. <i>-ik-a</i> ..	Noun, denoting a science ..	mathemat-ics, stat-ics
-dict	Lat. <i>dict-um</i> ..	Verbal noun ..	inter-dict, ver-dict
-id	Lat. <i>-id-us</i> ..	Noun, outcome, result ..	ac-id, luc-id
-id	Gk. <i>-ides</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Æne-id, carot-id
-id	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like	Noun (in Science), with o for vinculum, and the two combined into a triphthong ..	spher-o-id = <i>sph'roid</i> alkal-o-id = <i>alk'ka.loid</i>
-idæ	Gk. <i>-ides</i> ..	Noun, patronymic, a family ..	can-idæ, formic-idæ
-idal	Lat. <i>-idal-is</i> ..	Adj., of the nature of	pyram-idal
-ide	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like	Noun, (in Chem.) a non-acid combination of oxygen ..	chlor-ide, iod-ide
-ide	Gk. <i>-eid-os</i> , like	Noun, (in Chem.) the more negative of two elements combined	ox-ide of iron chlor-ide of sodium
-ides	Gk. <i>-ides</i> ..	Noun, patronymic ..	Atlant-ides, Caryat-ides
idion	Gk. <i>idion</i> ..	Noun, one's own ..	enchir-idion
-ie	Scotch <i>-ie</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	bird-ie, dogg-ie
-ier	Fr. <i>-ier</i> ; Lat. <i>-erius, -arius</i> ..	Noun, characterises an agent ..	halberd-ier, brigad-ier
-iff	Fr. <i>-if</i> ; Lat. <i>-ivus</i> ..	Noun, one employed officially ..	plaint-iff
-iff	Eng. <i>-ge-réfa</i> ..	Noun, a reeve, a steward	sher-iff, bail-iff
-[i]l	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is, -[i]lis, -[a]lis</i> ..	Adj., from a substantive stem ..	civ-[i]l
-[i]le	Lat. <i>-[i]l-is</i> ..	Adj., from a substantive stem ..	gent-[i]le, host-[i]le
-im	Heb. <i>-im</i> , plural	Noun, plural ..	cherub-im, seraph-im
-in	Chaldee <i>-in</i> , plu.	Noun, plural ..	cherub-in, seraph-in
-[i]n	Lat. <i>-[i]n-us</i> ..	Noun ..	ru-[i]n, bas-[i]n

-in	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a simple substance ..	amid-in
-ina	Rom. <i>-ina</i>	.. Noun, denotes a woman	caar-ina
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, belonging to a group ..	fel-ine
-ine	Lat. <i>-in-us</i>	.. Noun, belonging to, of the nature of ..	mar-ine, sal-ine
-ine	Rem. <i>-ine</i>	.. Noun, denotes a woman	hero-ine, landgrav-ine
-ine	Gk. <i>in-is</i> , an offspring	} Noun; (in <i>Chem.</i>) an element ..	chlor-ine, iod-ine
-ing	Eng. <i>-ing</i>	.. Noun, son of, descendant of ..	Athel-ing
-ing	Eng. <i>-ung</i>	.. Participial noun ..	the preach-ing [of John]
-ing	Eng. <i>-igende</i>	.. Gerund ..	the fear of open-ing..
-ing	Eng. <i>-ende, -inde</i>	.. Pres. part. ..	lov-ing, hear-ing
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g.-onis</i> , Fr. <i>-[i]on</i>	.. Noun, act of, one of ..	compan-[i]on
-[i]on	Lat. <i>-[i]o, g.-ionis</i>	.. Verbal noun ..	admiss-[i]on, relig-[i]on
-[i]or	Lat. <i>-[i]or</i>	.. Adj., comparative deg.	super-[i]or, infer-[i]or
(The suffix <i>-or</i> is added to the first case of the positive which ends in <i>-i</i> : thus in <i>superus</i> (high) it is added to the gen., but in <i>brevis</i> to the dat.)			
-ious	Lat. <i>-ius</i>	.. Adj., (in <i>Bot.</i>) pertaining to a class, order, or group ..	monogyn-ious
-[i]ous	Lat. <i>-[i]us</i>	.. Adj., from an abstract noun ..	grac-ious (see <i>-eous</i>)
-ique	Fr. from Lat. <i>-iquis</i>	.. Adj., belonging to ..	ant-ique, un-ique
-ise	Lat. <i>-it-um</i> , <i>-is-us</i> ..	.. Noun, act of, habit of	exerc-ise, parad-ise
-ise	Gk. <i>-is-o</i>	.. Verb, to undertake to do, to make ..	apolog-ise, sermon-ise
-ish	Eng. <i>-ise</i>	.. Adj., external resemblance, hence folk ..	Engl-ish, Ir-ish
-ish	Eng. <i>-ise</i>	.. Adj., added to a noun "like" ..	boy-ish, girl-ish
-ish	Lat. <i>-esc</i>	.. Verb, inchoative ..	whit-ish, black-ish
-isk	Gk. <i>-isk-os</i>	.. Noun, dim. ..	admon-ish, fin-ish
-[i]sm	Gk. <i>-[i]sm-os</i> ; Lat. <i>-[i]sm-us</i>	} Noun, a system, a doctrine, a phase, a structure ..	Calvin-[i]sm, vulgar-[i]sm, organ-[i]sm
-ist	Gk. <i>-ist-ēs</i> ; Lat. <i>-ist-a</i> ..	.. Noun, agent ..	art-ist, antagon-ist
-ister	Gk. <i>-ist-es</i>	.. Noun, agent ..	chor-ister
-it	Lat. <i>co sup. it-um</i>	.. Verb, engaged in doing	ed-it
-it	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i>	.. Noun, " " "	mer-it, pulp-it
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us, -um</i>	.. Verb, " " "	un-ite, inv-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-it-us</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) a salt formed from an acid ending in <i>-ous</i> ..	sulph-ite [of potash], i.e., sulphurous acid with the base potash
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i>	.. Adjectival noun, one of a race or nation ..	Canaan-ite, infin-ite
-ite	Lat. <i>-[i]t-us</i>	.. Verbal noun, subject of an action ..	appet-ite, contr-ite
-ite	Gk. <i>[i]th-os</i> , a stone ..	} Noun, a mineral, a fossil ..	ammon-ite
-[i]tis	Gk. <i>hiēmi</i>	.. Noun, (in <i>Med.</i>) inflammation ..	card-itis
-[i]ty	Lat. <i>-[i]tas</i>	.. Abstract noun ..	curios-[i]ty, duplic-[i]ty

-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. <i>-ion</i> ..	Noun, (in Chem.) a metal ..	potass-ium
-ium	Lat. <i>-ium</i> ; Gk. <i>-ion</i> ..	Noun, (in Bot.) a species ..	dolphin-ium
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> ..	Adj., able or inclined to ..	cohes-ive, express-ive
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> ..	Verbal noun ..	capt-ive, nat-ive
-ix	Lat. <i>-ix</i> ..	Noun, denoting a woman ..	testatr-ix, executr-ix
-ize	Gk. <i>-iz-o</i> ..	Verb, to make, to produce ..	scandal-ize
-kin	Germ. <i>-chen</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	lamb-kin, nap-kin
-kind	Eng. <i>-cyn</i> or <i>-cin</i> ..	Noun, race ..	man-kind
-l	Lat. [a, e, i, o, u] with <i>-lus</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	can[a], bush[e], pen-c[i], id[o]
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -ol, -ul</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	hand-le, sett-le, gird-le
-le	Eng. <i>-l, -el, -ol</i> ..	Adj., dim. ..	britt-le, spark-le
-le	Lat. <i>-lum</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	examp-le, temp-le
-le	Lat. <i>-el-l-us, -[t]l-us, -[u]l-l-us</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	ang-le, cand-le
-le	Lat. <i>-[c]ul-l-us</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	circ-le, obsta[c]-le
-le	Fr. <i>-elle</i> ..	Verb, dim. ..	crack-le, dabb-le
-ledge	Eng. <i>-lach, -lac</i> ..	Noun, gift ..	know-ledge
-lent	Lat. <i>-lent-us</i> ..	Adj., full of ..	corpu-lent
-less	Eng. <i>-leas</i> ..	Adj., privative, void of ..	spirit-less
-let	Romance <i>-let, -et</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	brace-let, corse-let
(Used with pure English words: as ham-let, ring-let, stream-let.)			
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> ..	Noun, the state or condition ..	world-ling, hire-ling
-ling	Eng. <i>-ling</i> ..	Noun, offspring of, dim. ..	duck-ling, lord-ling
-lith, -lite	Gk. <i>-lith-os, -a</i> ..	Noun, a stone, a fossil stone ..	mel-lite, acro-lith
-lock	Eng. <i>-lac, -a</i> ..	Noun, a pledge ..	wed-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loce</i> ..	Noun, a tuft of hair ..	fet-lock, elf-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-loc</i> ..	Noun, the lock of a door ..	fire-lock, pad-lock
-lock	Eng. <i>-leac, -a herb</i> ..	Noun, a herb or plant ..	hem-lock, house-leek
-long	Eng. <i>-linge</i> ..	Adverb and Adjective ..	head-long, live-long
-ly	Eng. <i>-lic</i> ..	Adj., like ..	god-ly, man-ly
-ly	Eng. <i>-lice</i> ..	Adv., in the manner of ..	vain-ly, nob-ly
-lyse	Gk. <i>lu-o</i> , to loose ..	Verb, to resolve a compound into its elements by the agency of electricity ..	electro-lyse
-lyte	Gk. <i>lu-o</i> , to loose ..	Noun, a substance decomposable ..	electro-lyte
-m	Eng. <i>-m</i> ..	1st pers. sing. of verbs ..	a-m (only example)
-m	Eng. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	bloo-m, beso-m
-m	Gk. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun, done, made ..	epigra-m, emble-m
-m	Lat. <i>-m-us, &c.</i> ..	Adj., established ..	fir-m
-m	Lat. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	for-m, pal-m
-ma	Gk. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun, made, done ..	panora-ma, dog-ma
-me	Lat. <i>-ma</i> ..	Noun ..	fla-me, fa-me
-me	Lat. <i>-me-n</i> ..	Noun ..	cri-me, volu-me
-meal	Eng. <i>-mal-um</i> ..	Adv., part by part ..	piece-meal
-ment	Lat. <i>-ment-um</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	experi-ment, firma-
(Also added to Teutonic words: as fulfil-ment, acknowledg-ment.)			
-ment	Fr. <i>-ment</i> ..	Noun, subject of an action ..	move-ment, judg-ment
-mn	Lat. <i>-[u]mn-us</i> ..	Noun ..	colu-mn, autu-mn
-monger	Eng. <i>monger</i> (a dealer) ..	Noun, a dealer, a tradesman ..	iron-monger, fish-mon-ger, cheese-monger

-mony	Lat. <i>-moni-um</i>	Noun, state, condition	testi-mony, patri-mony
-most	Eng. <i>most</i> ..	Adj. (superlative deg.)	fore-most, hind-most
-mus	Lat. <i>-mus</i> ..	Noun, an instrument	isth-mus, cala-mus
-naut	Gk. <i>naútēs</i> ..	Noun, a sailor ..	aero-naut
-nce	Lat. <i>-ns, -nti-a</i>	Noun, outcome, result	abund[<i>a</i>]-nce, indulg[<i>e</i>]-
-ncy	Lat. <i>-nti-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	infa-ncy, dece-ncy
-nd	Lat. <i>-nd-us</i> ..	Noun, to be done ..	leg[<i>e</i>]-nd, garl[<i>a</i>]-nd
-ndum	Lat. <i>-ndum</i> ..	Noun, something to be done ..	memora-ndum, corri- ge-ndum
-ness	Eng. <i>-nes, -nts</i>	Abstract noun ..	good-ness, white-ness
(Also added to Romance words, especially with "ful" as a vinculum, g.e., merc[<i>i</i>]-ful-ness, bount[<i>i</i>]-ful-ness, &c., savage-ness, factious-ness.)			
-nt	Lat. <i>-n[s]</i> gen.		
	<i>-nt-is</i> ..	Participial adjective ..	abund[<i>a</i>]-nt, prud[<i>e</i>]-nt
-nt	Lat. <i>-n[s]</i> gen.		
	<i>-nt-is</i> ..	Participial noun ..	serv[<i>a</i>]-nt, ag[<i>e</i>]-nt
-oc	Welsh <i>-og</i> ..	Noun, full of ..	hav-oc
{oc}lity	Lat. <i>-[oc]itas</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	fer[<i>oc</i>]-lity, precoc-ity
-ock	Eng. <i>-uc-a</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	bull-ock, hill-ock
-od	Gk. <i>hodos</i> (a way)	Noun, a range, a way	peri-od, syn-od
-ode	Gk. <i>hodos</i> (a way)	Noun, a range, a way	epis-ode (see p. 315)
-ode	Gk. <i>ōdos</i> ..	Noun, an ode ..	ep-ode
-podes	Gk. <i>pous</i> gen.		
	<i>podos</i> ..	Noun, feet ..	anti-podés, a-podés
-ocious	Gk. <i>oikos</i> (a house)	Adj., (in Bot.) ar- rangement of sta- mens and pistils	mon-ocious
-oid	Gk. <i>eidos</i> (like)	Noun, (in Med.) disease in an unexcited state	tetan-oid or -ode
(Disease in an excited state terminates in -ic: as tetanic.)			
-oid	Gk. <i>eidos</i> (like)	Noun, like (with <i>o</i> vin- culum) ..	spher-oid, cycl-oid
-oidal	Lat. <i>-al-is</i> with Gk. <i>eidos</i> ..	Adj., like in nature ..	cycl-oid-al
-on	Romance <i>-on,</i> <i>-one</i> ..	Noun, act, instru- ment, state ..	glutt-on, apr-on
-[i]on	Romance <i>-[i]on</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	opin-[i]on, domin-[i]on
-on	Gk. <i>-on</i> ..	Noun, (in Chem.) a metalloid ..	bor-on, silic-on
-one	Romance <i>-one</i> ..	Noun, large, augmen- tative ..	tromb-one
-oon	Romance <i>-on,</i> <i>-one</i> ..	Noun, large, augmen- tative ..	ball-oon, bass-oon
-or	Lat. <i>-or</i> ..	Noun, denoting masc. gender ..	auth-or, administrat-or
(Used especially in legal phraseology to denote the active agent in opposi- tion to -ee the objective agent. Also after <i>t</i> or <i>s</i> : as doct-or, spons-or.)			
-or	Lat. <i>-or</i> ..	Adj. (comparative deg.)	superi-or, inferi-or
(The suffix is added to the first case of the positive which ends in -i.)			
-or	Ital. <i>-or</i> ..	Noun, a man ..	sign-or
-[o]ry	Lat. <i>-[o]ri-um</i> ..	Noun, a dépôt ..	dormit-[o]ry
-[o]ry	Lat. <i>-[o]ri-us</i> , &c.	Adj., pertaining to, province of ..	orat-[o]ry, sanat-[o]ry
-ose	Lat. <i>-os-us</i> ..	Adj., full of ..	verb-ose, joc-ose
{os}lity	Lat. <i>-[os]itas</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	pomp-[os]lity (see -ocity)
-ot	Fr. <i>-ot, -otte</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	ball-ot, chari-ot
-ot	Lat. <i>-ot-a, -ot-es</i>	Noun, characterises a person ..	patri-ot, idi-ot

-our	Lat. <i>-orthro'</i> the			
	Fr. <i>-eur</i> ..	Abstract noun ..		val-our, hon-our
-ous	Lat. <i>-os-us</i> ..	Adj., (in <i>Chem.</i>) an acid with less oxygen than <i>-ic</i> denotes ..		
-ous	Lat. <i>-os-us</i> ..	Adj., full of ..		nitr-ous, sulphur-ous
-ous	Lat. [a, e, i, o]x	Adj., full of ..		fam-ous, defici-ous
	(Used also in many modern formations: as <i>jealous</i> , <i>wondrous</i> , &c.)			
-over	Eng. <i>ofer</i> ..	Adv., besides ..		more-over
-ple	Lat. <i>pli-co</i> , to fold	Adj., folded ..		tri-ple (3-fold)
-r	Eng. <i>-r-e</i> ..	Gen. suffix preserved in the pronouns ..		he-r, thei-r, ou-r, you-r
-r	Romance <i>-r-e</i> ;			
	Lat. <i>-r-us</i> ..	Adj. ..		clea-r, tende-r
-r	Lat. <i>-[a]r-is</i> ..	Adj. ..		famili-[a]r, regul-[a]r
-r	Lat. <i>-[a, e]r-ts</i> ..	Noun ..		a-r, cinde-r
-re	Fr. <i>-re</i> ; Lat. <i>-rum</i> ..	Noun, instrument, place set apart ..		theat-re, scept-re
-re	Fr. <i>-[aig]-re</i> ;			
	Lat. <i>-r-us</i> ..	Adj. ..		meag-re, pu-re
-red	Eng. <i>red</i> (coun- sel) ..	Proper name ..		Mild-red, Etheld-red
-red	Eng. <i>hræth</i> (ac- tive) ..	Noun, active, operative		hat-red, kind-red
-rel	Fr. <i>-[e]r</i> with <i>-el</i> , dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci- ative ..		mong-rel, dogg-rel
-rel	Fr. <i>-er</i> with <i>-el</i> , dim. ..	Adj., dim., depreci- ative ..		cock-erel, hogg-erel
-ric	Eng. <i>-ric</i> ..	Noun, dominion, ju- risdiction ..		bishop-ric
-ry	Romance <i>-rie</i> ..	Noun, collective ..		fai-ry, poult-ry
-ry	Lat. <i>-ri-a</i> ..	Noun, dépôt ..		vest-ry, armo-ry
-s	Eng. ..	The ordinary plural of nouns ..		boy-s, tree-s

(Nouns ending in *-ch* (soft), *-sh*, *-s*, *-x*, add *-es*: as *church-es*, *dish-es*, *glass-es*, *fox-es*. To these add one word in *-z*, *topaz-es*.)

-s	Modern Eng. ..	Adjectival noun (plural number) ..		good-s, sweet-s
-s	Eng. ..	The 3 sing. pres. Ind. of verbs ..		love-s, hear-s

(Verbs ending in *-ch* (soft), *-sh*, *-s*, *-x*, *-z*, add *-es*: as *reach-es*, *wish-es*, *guess-es*, *box-es*, *whizz-es*. Till the 11th century it was *-th*.)

-s	Eng. <i>-es</i> ..	Possessive case of nouns		man-'s, men-'s
-[s]	Eng. <i>-es</i> (sing.)	Possessive plu. after <i>-s</i>		boys', girls'

(This sign ('') arose out of a blunder. Our old grammarians supposed the possessive *-s* was a contraction of *his*, and wrote it accordingly 's). The plu. (') is a double blunder, as *-es* is not a plu. gen. term.

-saur or	{ Gk. <i>sauros</i> }	A prehistoric reptile		
-saurus	{ (a lizard) }	of the lizard race ..		See pp. 1050-1053
-scape	Eng. <i>-scape</i> ..	Noun, view ..		land-scape
-[s]h	Eng. ..	Adjectival noun ..		Engli-[s]h, Iri-[s]h folk
-ship	Eng. <i>-scipe</i> ..	Noun, tenure, pos- session, office		lord-ship, guardian- ship
-ship	Eng. <i>-scipe</i> ..	Noun, form, state, con- dition ..		hard-ship, friend-ship
-ship	Eng. <i>-scipe</i> ..	Noun, skill, art ..		horseman-ship, work- man-ship
-[s]ion	Lat. <i>-[s]io</i> gen. <i>-ion-ts</i> }	Noun, act, state		confu-[s]ion, ascen- [s]ion

-sis	Gk. -sis ..	Noun, process, its result	analy-sis, synthe-sis
-sm	Gk. -sm-os ..	Noun, system, act ..	method-[i]sm, spa-sm
-some	Germ. -sam ..	Adj., full of, containing	glad-some, light-some
-son	Eng. sun-u ..	Added to proper names	John-son, Dick-son
-[s]or	Lat. -[s]or ..	Noun, agent ..	spon-[s]or, succe[s]-[s]or

(-or is especially used in legal phraseology to denote the active party in opposition to -ee the object of an action. It is also used after -t or -s.)

-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-us ..	Adj., full of, able to ..	illu-[so]ry, persua-[so]ry
-[so]ry	Lat. -[so]ri-um ..	Noun, a dépôt ..	sen-[so]ry, insen-[so]ry
-ss	Fr. -[e]ss-e, -ds ..	Abstract noun ..	progr-[e]ss, distr-[e]ss
-st	Gk. -st-ēs ..	Noun, agent ..	antagon-[i]st, art-[i]st
-ster	Eng. -ster ..	Noun, trade, skill ..	malt-ster, spin-ster

(-ster does not denote one of the female sex; it is added to any gender, and means trade, pursuit, or the skill which results therefrom: thus "malt-ster" is one whose trade or pursuit is malting, "spinster" is one whose pursuit is spinning.)

-[st]ic	Gk. -[st]ik-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic, sarca-[st]ic
-[st]ical	Lat. -al with Gk. -[st]ik-os ..	Adj., active quality ..	sophi-[st]ic-al
-[str]ess	Fr. -[str]ess-e ..	Noun, a female ..	song-[str]-ess, mi[st]r-ess
[s]ure	Lat. -[s]ur-a ..	Abstract noun ..	mea-[s]ure, plea-[s]ure
-sy	Lat. -ca, -ti-a ..	Noun, an art, office ..	minstrel-sy, embas-sy

(-cy is added to Abstract nouns denoting rank, office, as aristocrac-y.)

-sy	Eng. -s-eye ..	Added to certain plants	dai-sy
-[s]y	Gk. -sia ..	Noun, a group, a genus	euphra-[s]y
-[s]y	Romance -[s]ie ..	Abstract noun ..	courte-[s]y, here-[s]y
-sy	Romance ..	Adj. ..	tip-sy, trick-sy
-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t ..	Past part. ..	cleft-t, spel-t, dream-t

(In Ang.-Sax., verbs ending in c, h, p, s, t, x, took -t instead of -d in the past and past part. In modern Eng. the -t is limited to verbs ending in f, l, ld, m, p.)

-t	Eng. -ed, -d, -t ..	Participial noun ..	gif-t, shoo-t
-t	Eng. -t ..	Noun ..	lef-t (the lef or weak hand)
-t	Romance -t, -te ..	Participial noun ..	habl-t, profit
-t	Lat. -t-a, -s gen. -t-is ..	Noun ..	aun-t, ar-t, moun-t
-t	Lat. -t-um ..	Participial noun ..	deb-t, rescrip-t
-t	Lat. -t-us ..	Adj. ..	hones-t, modes-t
-t	Gk. -t-ēs ..	Noun, agent ..	prophe-t, com-et (one who wears long hair)
-te	Gk. -tēs ..	Noun, agent ..	hypocri-te, athle-te
-teen	Eng. -tyne ..	Numeral, ten added ..	four-teen, six-teen
-teenth	Eng. -thæt, -theoth-e ..	Ordinal adj., ten added	fourteenth, sixteenth

(-th converts nouns to adjectives: as "wide" wid-th, "hale" heal-th, "long" leng-th, "deep" dep-th, "broad" bread-th.)

-[t]er	Lat. -[t]r-um ..	Noun, instrument ..	coul-[t]er, canis-[t]er
-[t]er	Romance ..	Noun, instrument ..	bols-[t]er, cas[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]er-e ..	Noun, agent ..	wri[t]-er, figh[t]-er
-[t]er	Eng. -[t]or ..	Verbal noun ..	laugh-[t]er, laugh-[t]er
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um ..	Noun, condition, state	mys-[te]ry, mas-[te]ry
-[te]ry	Lat. -[te]ri-um ..	Noun, dépôt, place set apart ..	baptis-[te]ry, monas-[te]ry
-th	Eng. -th ..	Converts adj. to abstract nouns	tru-th, dep-th
-th	Eng. -t-a, -th-e ..	Ordinal adj. ..	six-th, seven-th
-[ti]a	Lat. -[ti]a ..	Noun of multitude ..	mill[ti]-a

-[ti]c	Gk. <i>[-tik-os]</i> ..	Noun, active ..	here[ti]-c, cri[ti]-c
-[ti]cal	Lat. <i>-al</i> with Gk. <i>-k-os</i> ..	Adj., active quality ..	here[ti]-cal, cri[ti]-cal
-[ti]on	Lat. <i>[-ti]o</i> gen. <i>-on-is</i> ..	Noun, act of, state ..	mo[ti]-on, no[ti]-on
-[ti]on	Lat. <i>[-ti]o</i> gen. <i>-on-is</i> ..	Noun, a thing made ..	po[ti]-on, lo[ti]-on
-[ti]or	Lat. <i>[-ti]or</i> ..	Noun, agent ..	audi[ti]-or, fac[ti]-or
-[ti]re	Lat. <i>[-ti]r-ium</i> , <i>[-ti]ri-a</i> ..	Noun, instrument ..	scep[ti]re, mi[ti]re
-[to]ry	Lat. <i>[-to]ri-um</i> ..	Noun, dépôt, place for	lava-[to]ry, dormi-[to]ry
-[to]ry	Lat. <i>[-to]ri-us</i> ..	Adj., active quality ..	inflamma-[to]ry, purga-
-[tr]ess	Fr. <i>[-tr]ess-e</i> ..	Noun, female agent ..	instruc[tr]-ess, en- chantr-ess
-[tr]ix	Lat. <i>[-tr]ix</i> ..	Noun, female agent ..	execu[tr]-ix, testa[tr]-ix
-tude	Lat. <i>-tudo</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	forti-tude, grati-tude
-[t]ure	Lat. <i>[-t]ur-a</i> ..	Abstract noun ..	na-[t]ure, adven-[t]ure
-[t]ure	Lat. <i>[-t]ur-a</i> ..	Concrete noun ..	pic-[t]ure, aper-[t]ure
-ty	Eng. <i>-tig</i> ..	Multiple of ten ..	six-ty, seven-ty
-[u]ce	Lat. <i>[-u]ca</i> , <i>[-u]cti-o</i> }	Noun, outcome, pro- duct ..	lett-[u]ce, prod-[u]ce
-duce	Lat. <i>-duc-o</i> ..	Verb, to lead ..	intro-duce, re-duce
-ule	Lat. <i>[-c]ul-us, -a</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	pust-ule, spher-ule
-[u]nd	Lat. <i>[-u]nd-us</i> ..	Gerundial noun ..	joc-[u]nd, rubic-[u]nd
-ure	Lat. <i>-ura</i> ..	Noun, relating to the arts ..	agricult-ure, horti- cult-ure
-ure	Fr. <i>œuvre</i> (work)	Noun, manipulated ..	man-ure, manufact-ure
-uret	Lat. <i>ur-o</i> (to burn) ..	Noun, (in <i>Chem.</i>) de- notes a combination with an inflammable or electro-positive body ..	sulph-uret, carb-uret
-ve	Lat. <i>-v-us</i> ..	Noun ..	octa-ve, oil-ve
-ive	Lat. <i>-iv-us</i> ..	Noun, inclination ..	mot-ive, pens-ive
(v, often changed into "f": as <i>sa-fe</i> , <i>bailliff</i> , &c.)			
-ward	Eng. <i>-ward</i> ..	Adj., tending to ..	north-ward, south-ward
-wards	Eng. <i>-wardes</i> ..	Adv., in the direction of ..	home-wards, heaven- wards
-ways	Eng. <i>-wis</i> ..	Adv., in the direction of ..	side-ways or side-wise
-wig	Lat. <i>-uca</i> ; Fr. <i>uque</i> ..	Noun, formed ..	perri-wig
-wise	Eng. <i>-wis</i> ..	Adv., in the direction of ..	length-wise, breadth- wise
-worth	Eng. <i>worth</i> (land) }	In names of places, a farm land belong- ing to ..	Words-worth, Isle- worth
-wright	Eng. <i>wirht-a</i> or <i>wyrht-a</i> }	Noun, a workman or wright ..	ship-wright, wheel- wright
-y	Eng. <i>-ig</i> ..	Noun, dim. ..	Neil-y, Johnn-y
-y	Eng. <i>-ig</i> ..	Adj., of the nature of, like ..	snow-y, frost-y
-y	Gk. <i>-ia</i> ..	Noun, denoting a science ..	astronom-y, homeo- path-y
-y	Lat. and Gk. <i>-ia</i> ..	Abstract nouns ..	charit-y, modest-y
-[y]er	Eng. <i>[-gu]ere</i> ..	Noun, an agent ..	law-[y]er, i.e. <i>lagu-ere</i>
-yl, -yle	Gk. <i>hulê</i> , wood	Noun, the substance from which any- thing is made	benzo-yle = <i>bon-zoil</i> , meth-yl

ERRORS OF SPEECH

AND OF SPELLING.

ā, <i>fate</i> ;	ā, <i>about</i> ;	ā, <i>father</i> ;	th, <i>the</i> .
ē, <i>meed</i> ;	ē, <i>betray</i> ;	ē, Gk. long <i>e</i> ;	rh, <i>thin</i> .
ī, <i>toy</i> ;	ī, <i>ill</i> ;	ō, Gk. long <i>o</i> ;	j, <i>jest</i> .
ō, <i>no</i> ;	ō, <i>on</i> ;	ōw, <i>grow</i> ;	"', the stronger of
ū, <i>unit</i> ;	ū, <i>us</i> ;	ōw, <i>now</i> ;	two accents.

A- (Old Eng. adverbial prefix) denoting "away," "without," "on," &c.

A- (prefixed to verbs) intensifies, as "awake," "arouse."

A- (Greek prefix) negative; *an* before vowels.

A (Article) is *An* with the *n* omitted, before words beginning with a consonant or aspirated *h*. Exceptions: It stands before *one*, as "many *a* one," before *Eu-* and *u=yu*, as *a* eulogy, *a* u-nit, and not before words beginning with *h*, unless the accent is on the first syllable, as *a* his'tory, *an* histo'rian.

Ab- The Latin preposition, used as a prefix, drops the "b" before *m* and *v*; and adds "s" before *c* and *t*.

"AB" (prefix) means diminution,
Removal, or complete exclusion;
'Tis "A" before both *m* and *v*,
And "ABS" before both *c* and *t*.

Abattoir, *ab.at.twor'*, a public slaughter-house (French).

French *abattre*, to knock down (*a battre*).

Abbassides, *Ab'.bas.sides*. A family of *caliphs*. (Double *b* and *s*.)

Abbas, Mahomet's uncle; *-sides*, *-ides* (patronymic) descendants of.

Abbé, *ab.bay*. French clerical title given for scholarship.

Abbot, *feminine abbess*. Head of an abbey or nunnery.

Abbreviate, *ab.bree'-vī.ate* not *a.bree'-vī.ate*. (Double *b*.)

Abbreviation, *ab.bree'-vī.a"-shun*. A shortened form.

Latin *ab breviāre*, to shorten.

Abet, *abett-ed*, *abett-ing*, *abett-or* (Rule i.)

Abhor, *ab.hor'* not *a.bor'*; *abhorr'-er*, *abhorr'-ence*, *abhorr'-ent*,
abhorr-ently, *abhorred* (2 syl.), *abhorr-ing* (Rule i.)

Abide, *past tense* abode, *past participle* abided.

Ablative, *ab'lä.tiv* not *ab.lay'tiv*, a case in grammar.

-able (Latin suffix *-bilis*, preceded by *a*). Added to adjectives.

The "a" is merely a copula. In words derived from the first conjugation the copulative vowel is *a*, otherwise it is *i*.

Abnormal, *ab.nor'mal*, out of rule, irregular.

Latin *ab norma*, not according to the square [used by builders].

Abracadabra, *ab'-räh-käh.dab'-räh* not *ab'-ä-kä.dab'-räh*.

Abridgment (verbs in *-dge* drop "e" before *-ment*). Rule xix.

Abrotonum, *a-bröt'.ö.num*, often misspelt *abrotanum*.

Greek *abrotōnōn*, the immortal plant, so called from its great antiseptic qualities (*a brotos*, not mortal).

Abstract, *ab'stract* (noun), *ab'stract'* (verb). Rule l.

Abuse, *a.buce'* (noun), *a.buze* (verb). Rule li.

Abut', abutt-ed, abutt-ing, *but* abutment (Rule i.)

Ac- (prefix). Latin preposition *ad* before "c."

-ac (suffix), Greek *-ak-os*, Latin *-ac-us*, "possessed of," "of."

Acacia, *a.kash'.i.ah* not *a.kay'sher*, nor *a.kaze'jer*.

Latin *acēta*, a thorn. (The thorny plant.)

Academics, *ak'.ä-dem".iks*. Disciples of Plato.

Because he taught in the Academy, or grounds of Acadēmus.

Academy, *a.kad'.è.my* not *ak'-ä.dem-y*. (The "e" is long in Gk.)

Greek *acadēmos*, Latin *acadēmia*.

Acalephæ, *ak'-ä.lee"-fë*. The "medūsæ," as sea-nettles, &c.

Greek *akalēphē*, a nettle.

Acarus, *plu. acari* (Latin), *ak'.ä.rüs*, *ak'.ä.ri*, mites, &c.

Acarides, *a-kar'ry.deez*, or *acar'idæ*. The acari family.

Greek *akari* and *-ides* (patronymic) the acari family.

Acatalectic, *a.kat'-ä.lek"-tik* not *a.kat'-a.lep"-tik*.

Accede (not one of the three which end in *-ceed*.) Rule xxvii.

Latin *ac* [ad] *cedo*, to go. (N.B.—"exceed," "proceed," "succeed").

Accelerate, *ak.sel'.e.rate*. To hasten. (Double c, one l.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *celerare* to hasten to [the end].

Accent, *ak'sent* (noun), *ak.sent'* (verb). Rule l.

Accessible, not *accessable* (Lat. *ac* [ad] *cedere*, see *-able*).

Accessory, *ak'sës.sö.rÿ* not *ak.ses'.sö.ry* (Rule lv.)

Law Lat. *ac* [ad] *cessorius*, one who goes to or joins another [in crime].

Accidence, elements of grammar; **Accidents**, mischances.

Accipitres, *ak.sip'.i.treez*. Such birds as hawks, vultures, eagles, &c.

Latin *accipiter*, plural *accipitres*, hawks.

Acclimate, *ak.klĭ'.mate* not *ak'.klĭ.mēt*.

Acclimatise, not *acclimatize*; **acclimatiss'tion** (R. xxxi.)

Latin *ac* [ad] *clima* [habituated] to a climate.

Acclivity, *ak.klĭv'.ĭ.tĭ* not *a.klĭv'.ĭ.tĭ*. A slope.

Latin *ac* [ad] *cĭvĭtas*, a bending upwards.

Accom'modate, **accom'moda'tion** (double *c* and *m*).

Latin *ac* [ad] *commodāre*, to lend help to one.

Accomplice, *ak.kom'.plis* not *a.kom'.plis*. A confederate.

Latin *ac* [ad] *complico*, to fold up with one [in mischief].

Accomplish, *ak.kom'.plish* not *a.kom'.plish*. To finish.

Latin *ac* [ad] *compleo*, to complete entirely.

Accord, *ak.kord'* not *a.kord'*. To agree with one, to award.

Latin *ac* [ad] *corda*, [hearts] to hearts.

Accordingly, *ak.kord'.ing.ly* not *a.kor'.ding.ly*.

Accordion, *ak.kord'.i.on* not *a.kor'.de.on*. An instrument which plays in *accord* with others.

Accost, *ak.kost'* not *a.kost'*. To address another.

Latin *ac* [ad] *costa*, to draw near to one's side [to speak].

Account, *ak.kount'* not *a.kount'*. A bill; to verify.

Latin *ac* [ad] *computo*. A mercantile term, meaning "the particulars of a bill set forth," and hence "to state particulars." "Compt" is a contraction of *computo* (comp't).

Accountant, **accountable** (1st conj., *computāre*, R. xxiv., xxv.)

Accoutrements, *ak.koo'.tre.ments*. Military equipments. (Fr.)

Accredit, *ak.kred'.it* not *a.kred'.it*. To give trust to one.

Latin *ac* [ad] *credo*, to give credit to one.

-ace (suffix of nouns) Latin *c* or *t*, preceded by "a."

Thus *menace* (Lat. *minaciæ*), *preface* (Lat. *prælatio*),

It means "of the nature of," "pertaining to."

-aceæ (In botany) denotes an "order:" as *amaranth-aceæ*.

-aceous, **-acious** (suffix, of adjectives), "of the nature of," "appearance of," as *saponaceous* (Lat. *sapo*, *sapon[is]*, soap).

Acephala, *a.sef'.ă.lăh*. In *Geology*, molluscs without a head.

Greek *a.kephālē*, without a head [as oysters].

Ache, *ake*, pain. **Hake**, a hook, a fish.

"Ache," Greek *achos*, pain. "Hake," Old Eng., *hacea*, a hook. The jaw of the hake is like a hook.

Achores, *a.kō'.reez* not *ak'.ă.reez*. Pustules on the head.

Greek *achôr*, an ulcer on the head with an inflamed base.

Achne, often misspelt *acne*, *ak'.ne*. A pimple on the face.

Greek *achnē*, surface foam.

-acity added to **Abstract Nouns**: as *audacity*. See **-ace**.

Acknowledgment, *ak.knōl'.ledg.ment* not *ak.knōw'.ledg.ment*.

All verbs ending in *-dge* drop the "e" before *-ment* (Rule xviii.)

-acle (Latin *-[a]culum*), "diminutive;" as *tabernacle*, a little wooden house.

Acme, *ak.mēy* (Greek). The highest point, the crisis of a disease. It means "the edge," hence the Greek proverb, *ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς* (on the razor's edge), that is, "at the critical moment."

Acne, *see Achne*. **Hackney**, a horse kept for hire.

Aconite, *ak'.ō.nite*. The herb Wolfsbane.

Greek *akoniton*, the plant without dust, meaning, it will grow on rocks where there is not even dust for a soil. It is called "Wolfsbane" because meat steeped in its juice was used by our forefathers as a lure to poison wolves.

Acorus, *a'.ko.rus*. "Sweet flag," &c.

Greek *a.kōreo*, to stop diarrhoea, for its astringent properties. Called "flag," because its flowers resemble a flag curled by wind.

Acotyledon, *a'.kōt-y.lee"-dōn*, plu., *acotyle'dons*, or *acotyle'dōna*.

Plants without husks or seed-lobes for their seed.

Greek *a.kotulēdōn*, without husks (like ferns, mosses, lichens, &c.)

Acoustics, *a.kōw'.stīks* not *a.coo'.stīks*. Science of sounds.

Greek *akouō*, to hear.

Acquit, *acquitt-al*, *acquitt-ance*, *acquitt-ed*, *acquitt-ing* (R. i.)

Acrogenous (plants), *a.krodg'.ē.nūs* not *ak'.rojee".ne.us*.

Greek *akro gēnos*, growth upwards. Plants, like tree-ferns, which grow tall, without increasing much in bulk. Plants which grow in bulk, not height, are called *amphigēna*.

Acroleine, *ak.krō'.lē.īn*. Acrid fumes from distilled oils.

Latin *acre olei*, acrid-product of oil.

Acrolith, *ak'.krō.lith*. A statue partly in stone or marble.

Greek *akrō-lithos*, stone extremities (as head, arms, legs, &c.)

Act, a deed. **Hacked**, *hakt*, mutilated.

Latin *acta*, things done. "Hack," Old Eng., *hacc[an]*, to cut.

Actæa, *ak.tee'ah*. The snake-root genus of plants.

Greek *a.ktaō*, preventive of death [from the bite of snakes]. Called "herb Christopher," because St. Christopher was invoked to ward off evil spirits, which often assumed the form of snakes (*Gen. iii.*)

Actinia, plu. *actiniæ*, *ak.tin'.ī.ah*, *ak.tin'.ī.e*. Sea-anemonēs, &c.

Greek *aktis*, a ray, because their numerous tentacles extend like rays from the circumference of the mouth.

Actinocrinites, *ak'-tin-o.kri"-nites*, not *ak'-īn.ok"-rī-nites*. A subgenus of extinct "actinia."

Greek *aktis krīnon*, ray-lily (radiated lily-shaped animals).

Actor, fem. *actress*; not *acter* as it is a Latin word (R. xxxvii.)

-acy (suffix) Greek *-[a]k-os* (nouns) "rank," "office:" as *papacy*.

-acy (suffix) Latin *[-a]sia, -tia* (nouns) "state," "condition:"
celibacy.

Ad- (Latin preposition) to, for. As a prefix it *intensifies*, or denotes "approach," "junction," "addition." It changes its consonant in sympathy with the liquids, and with *c* and *s*, *p* and *f*, *g* and *t*.

"AD" (prefix) means augmentation,
Juncture, or approximation;
But when preceding *c, f, g*,
A liquid, or a *p, s, t*,
These letters it prefers to *d*.

Ad infinitum (Latin) *ad in.fī.nīt.um*. Without end, for ever.

Ad nauseam (Latin) *ad nau'.sē.am*. To disgust, to nausea.

Ad valorem (Latin) *ad va.lō'.rem*. A tax in proportion to the market value of the things taxed.

Observe the terminations of these last three words.

Adage, *ad'.adje*, a proverb. Adagio, *a.day'jē.o* not *a.dadg'.ē.o*.
"Adage," Latin *adagium*. "Adagio," Ital., slow time (in *Musico*).

Adamantean, *ad'.ā.man.tēe'-an* not *ad'.ā.man"-iē.ān*.

Latin *adamantēus*, hard or strong as adamant.

Adamic, *ad'.ām.īk* not *A.dam'.īk*, as "The Adamic Covenant."

Adansonia, *ad'.dan.sō'-nē.āh*. The baobab or Monkey-bread-tree.

So called by Linnæus in comp. to Michel Adanson, a French botanist.

Adapis, *ad'.ā.ptis*. An extinct animal resembling a hedgehog.

This was the animal which Cuvier worked out from a stray bone or two by his knowledge of comparative anatomy.

Add, to join. Had, *past tense* of "have." Aid, help.

"Add," Latin *addo*. "Had," Old Eng. *hæfde*, p. of *habban*, to have.

"Aid," *ade*, French *aider*, to assist; Latin *adjūtāre*.

Addendum, *plu. addenda* (Latin). Things to be added.

Addicted, *ad.dict'.ed* not *a.dict'.ed*. Given up to the habit.

Latin *ad-dictus*, given in bondage to [a creditor or habit].

Addition, *ad.dish'.on* not *a.dish'.on*; additional (double *d*).

Address, *ad.dress'* not *a.dress'*. To speak to, to give the due title.

French *adresser* (one *d*), but in English the *d* is doubled.

-ade (Lat. *at-us*), termination of *Nouns*: "state of," as *blockade*.

-ade, as a termination of *Verbs*: "act of," as *cannonade*.

-adæ (Greek patronymic *-idēs* or *-iadēs*), "descent from," "of the family of"; generally *-idæ* as *canidæ*.

Adephagans, *a.def'.ā.ganz*. A tribe of voracious insects.

Greek *adēphāgos*, voracious.

Adept, *a.dept'* not *ad'.ept*. One skilled in something.

Latin *adeptus*, one who has discovered [the philosopher's stone].

Adiantum, *ad' i. an'-tum*. "Maiden-hair" and other ferns.

Greek *adianton*, dry. So called because rain does not wet it.

Adieu, *ã.de'u*, Good b'ye. **Ado**, *a.doo*, fuss.

"Adieu," French *à Dieu*, [I commend you] to God.

"Ado," Old Eng. verb *ado'n*. The noun means a fuss, as if there was much to do.

Adipic (acid), *ad' i. pik* not *a.dip'ik*. Fat procured by acid.

Latin *adepts*, *adtpis*, fat.

Adipocere, *ad' i. po. seer*. A substance, called "grave wax."

Latin *adiposa cera*, fatty wax (found in cemeteries).

Adipose, *ad' i. poze* not *ad' i. pose*. Full of fat, fatty.

Latin *adiposus*, containing fat.

Adjournment, *ad-jurn'ment* not *a-jurn'ment*. Postponement.

French *ajournement*, deferred to another day (*jour*, a day).

Adjure, *ad-jure'* not *a-jure'*. To bind by oath.

Latin *ad-juro*, to make one swear to [what he says].

Adjust, *ad-just'* not *a-just'*; **adjustment**, *ad-just'ment*.

Latin *ad-justus* [righted] to what is correct.

Adjutant, *ad' jũ.tant*. (This word is incorrect in quantity.)

Latin *ad-jũtant*, one who aids.

Adjutor, female *adjutrix*, *adjũ'.tor*, *adjũ'.triz* (R. xlv.)

Admin'istrator, female *admin'istratrix* (Latin) R. xlv.

Admit', *admitt'-ance*, *admitt'-able* also *admiss'-ible*, *admitt'-ed*,
admitt'-er, *admitt'-ing* (Rule i.) **Admittable** (R. xxiii.)

Adonis, *A.dõ'.nis*. The plant called "Pheasant's eye."

The flower of the "corn Adonis" is poetically supposed to have been reddened by the blood of the boy Adonis dropping on it.

Ad'ulator (Latin), not *ad'ulater* (Rule xxxvii.)

Advertised, *ad'.vër.tizd* (in a newspaper).

ad'.vër'.tizd (by private letter).

Advertisement, *ad-ver'.tiz-ment*, not *ad'-vër.tize'-ment*.

Advertiser, *ad'-vër.tiz-zër*; not *advertiser* (R. xxxi.)

Latin *ad verto*, to turn [public attention] to something.

(*Advertiser* is not a Latin word, but an English coinage, and hence the suffix is *er*, not *or* (Rule xxxvii.)

Advice (*noun*), *advise* (*verb*). Latin *ad viso*, to go to see (R. li.)

Advisable, *ad.vĩ'.zã.b'l* (Not of the 1st Lat. conj., R. xxiii.)

Adynamic, *a'.dy-nãm'-ik*, not *dynamic* or *strong*.

Adytum, *ad'y.tum*, not *a.dy'.tum* (Gk. *adũton*, Holy of Holies).

Edile, *ẽ'.dile*. A Rom. magistrate who had charge of the public buildings. (Lat. *edes*, sing. "a house," plu. "a temple").

Egean (Sea) *Ejee'.an* (Sea). The Archipelago.

Ægicerea, *æ'-jī.ser"-ry-āh*. Order of plants, genus *Ægiceras*.

Greek *aiagos kēra*, goat's horn. *Ægicera*, *æ'-jī.s'-ē rah*.

Ægilops, *æ'-jī.l.ōps*. A sore in the corner of the eye.

Greek *aiagos ops*, a goat's eye. Goats being subject to the disease.

Æneid, *Æ.nēe'-īd*, not *Ē'-nē.īd*. Virgil's epic about *Æne'as*.

-*īd* (a patronymic) meaning "pertaining to," "concerning."

Æolian, *Æ.ō'.lī.ān*. It ought to be *Ē.ol'.i.an* (*o* short).

Æolic, *æ.ōl'.ik*, not *æ.ō'.lik*. Belonging to *Æōl'ia* (Greece).

Ærugo, *æ.rā'.go*. (Lat.) The green "rust" of bronze ornaments.

Æthal or **Æthal**, *ēth'.al*. (A word coined by Chevreul.)

It consists of the first syllables of *Ēth* [er] and *Alcohol*.

Æsthetics, *æc.rhet'.iks*. The philosophy of good taste.

Greek *aisthētikos* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses. (The *e* of the second syllable is long in Greek.)

Æthogen, *ēth.ō.jēn*. An intensely luminous compound.

Greek *aitōn gēnē*. I produce luminosity.

Æthusa, *ē.thū'.zāh*. A genus of plants including "Fools' parsley."

Greek *aitousa*, burning hot. The leaves being very acrid.

Ætites, more correctly *Ætites*, *æ'-ē.tī'-teez*. Hollow stones.

Greek *aitos*, an eagle. Supposed to form part of eagles' nests.

Aer- (prefix). All words with this prefix (except *a.e'.ri.al*) have the accent on the first letter. For example:—

<i>a'erate</i> (3 <i>syll.</i>)	<i>a'erog'raphy</i>	<i>a'eronaut'ics</i>
<i>a'era"ted</i>	<i>a'erolite</i> (4 <i>syll.</i>)	<i>a'eropho"bia</i>
<i>a'era"tion</i>	<i>a'erol"ogy</i>	<i>a'erophytes</i> (4 <i>syll.</i>)
<i>a'erifica"tion</i>	<i>a'eroman"cy</i>	<i>a'erose"copy</i>
<i>a'erify</i>	<i>a'erom"eter</i>	<i>a'erostat"ics</i>
<i>a'ero-dynam'ics</i>	<i>a'eronaut</i>	<i>a'erosta"tion</i>

Affair, *af'-fair* not *a.fair'*, business; *plu.*, transactions in general.

French *affaire*; Latin *af* [ad] *facēre* to do [something].

Affect, *af-fect'* not *a.fect'*; *affec'ted*; *affec'tion* (double *f*).

Latin *af* [ad] *fectus*, to act on [one].

Affettuoso, *af-fet'-too.o"-so*. (Ital. term in *Music*.) With feeling.

Affianced, *af.fi'.anst* not *a.fi'.anst*. Betrothed.

Latin *af* [ad] *fido*, to trust to one's good faith.

Affidavit, *af'-fī.da"-vit*. ('Davy is a vulgarism.)

Old law Latin *afidāre*, to give an oath of fidelity.

Affiliated, *af.fil'-i-a-ted* not *a.fil'-i-a-ted* (double *f*, one *l*).

Latin *af* [ad] *ilius*, [to assign] a child to one.

Affirm, *af.firm'* not *a.firm'*; *affirma'tion* (double *f*).

Latin *af* [ad] *firmāre*, to make [something] firm to [another].

Affix (*verb*), *af'fix* (*noun*). A postfix (Rule 1.)

Latin *af* [ad] *fixo*, to fix to [something].

Afflatus, *af-flay'-tus* not *a.flay'-tus*. Inspiration.

Latin *af* [ad] *flatus*, breathed into one [by divine inspiration].

Afflicted, *af-flik'.ted* not *a.flik'.ted*; **afflic'tion** (double *f*).

Latin *af* [ad] *figo*, to dash against one.

Afford, *af.ford'* not *a.ford'*. To be able to bear the expense.

French *afforer*; Latin *af* [ad] *forum*, according to market-price.

Affright, *af.fright'* not *a.fright'*. To startle with fear.

Old Eng. *afyrht'* changed to *afryht'* (the *g* is interpolated).

Affront, *af.front'* not *a.front'*; **affronted** (double *f*).

French *affronter*; Lat. *af* [ad] *frontem* [to insult one] to his face.

A fortiori (Lat.), *a for.she.o'.ri*. For a still greater reason.

Afraid, *a.fraid'* not *af.fraid*. Filled with fear.

Old Eng. *afærd'* changed to *afæd'* ("afæard'" is the older).

Afresh, *a.fresh'* not *af.fresh'*. Again, anew, recently.

Old Eng. *afersc* changed to *afresc* (c equals *ch*).

Aft (Old Eng. *æft*), behind. **Haft** (Old Eng. *hæft*), a handle.

Ag- (prefix) is the Lat. prep. *ad* before "g."

Agagite (The) *Ag'.a.gite*. Haman is so called (Esth. iii. 1).

Agalmatolite, *a'-gal.măt'-ō-lite*. A clay for statuary.

Greek *agalmātos lithos*, stone for images.

Again, *a.gen'* not *a.gāne*. (Old Eng. *agen*.)

Agama, *plu. agamas*, *ag'.ā.māh*, &c. A species of lizard. The adjective is *ag'amoid*, as "agamoid lizards."

Agama, *plu. agamas*, *ag'.ā.mee*. Flowerless plants. The adjective is *ag'amous*, same as cryptogamic, *q.v.* All the species, &c., are the *agam'idæ* or "ag'ama" family.

Greek *a gāmos*, without sexual organs.

Ag'ami, *plu. ag'āmīs*. The gold-breasted Trumpeter.

Agapanthus, *ag'-ā.pan"-rhūs*. The African blue lily.

Greek *agapētos anthōs*, the lovely flower.

Agape, *ag'.ā.pee*, a love-feast. **Agape**, *a.gape*, wonder-struck.

"Agape," Greek *agapē*, brotherly love.

"Agape," Old Eng. *agedp*, open-mouthed with amazement.

Agapemone, *ag'-a.pem"-ō-ne*. Love's abode.

Greek *agapē mōnē*, Love's mansion.

Agaric, *ag'.ār.īk*. A genus of fungi.

Greek *agārikon*, fungus; from *Agāria*, a river of Sarmatia.

Agathophyllum, *ag'-ā-rhō.fil"-lum*. Clove nutmeg of Madagascar.

Greek *agāthon phyllon*, the good leaf.

Agathotes, *a.gath'.ō.teez*. One of the gentian family.

Greek *agathōtes*, goodness (from its medical virtues).

Agave, *a.gā'.vē* not *ag.āv'*. The American aloe.

Greek *agauē*, splendid [plant].

-age (French suffix), "state of:" as *pupilage*.

-age (Lat. *agĕre*) "the act of:" as *tillage*.

-age (Celt. *fulness*), added to collective nouns: as *herbage*.

Agen'dum, plu. *agen'da* (Lat.) Mem. of "things to be done."

Ageratum, *a-jee'.ră.tŭm* not *a.jĕ.ra'.tum* (Bot.) A flower.

Greek *agératon*, exempt from old age. Properly, "Everlastings."

Agglomerate, *ag.glom'-e-rate* not *a.glom'-ĕ-rate* (double *g*, one *m*).

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glōmerāre*, to wind into a ball (*glomus*, a clew of thread).

Agglutinate, *ag.glu'-tĭ-nate* not *a-glu'-tĭ-nate*. To glue together.

Lat. *ag* [ad] *glutināre*, to glue together (*gluten*, *glutinis*, glue).

Aggrandise, *ag'.grăn.dize* not *a.gran'.dize*. To exalt.

Aggrandisement, *ag-gran'-dĭz-ment* not *ag'-gran.dize"-ment*.

Latin *ag* [ad] *grandesco*, to make larger and larger (Rule xxxi.)

Aggressive, *ag.gress'-iv*; *aggress'ion*, *aggressor* (double *g* and *s*).

Latin *ag* [ad] *gressio*, a going against. ("Aggressor," Rule xxxvii.)

Aggrieve, *ag.greev'* not *a.greev'*. To do wrong to a person.

A hybrid word. Lat. *ag* [ad], French *grever*, to burden with taxes.

Agilia, *a.jil'.ĭ.ăh*. Squirrels, dormice, and similar "Rodents."

Latin *agĭla*, nimble creatures.

Agio, *adg'.ĭ.o* not *a'.jĕ.o*. The market difference between bank-notes and current coin. *Ago*, *a.gō'*. Gone by.

"*Agio*," Ital. *aggio*, difference. "*Ago*," Old Eng. *agin*, gone by.

Agitator (Latin), *aj'-ĭ.ta'-tor* not *agitater*. (Rule xxxvii.)

Agnail see *Angnail*.

Agnate, *ag'.nate*. Related on the father's side; *Cognate*, on the mother's.

Latin *ag* [ad] *natus*, born to [the same surname].

Agomphians, *a.gom'-fĭ-anz*. Rodents without grinders.

Greek *a-gomphios*, without a grinder.

Agora, *ag'.ō.răh*. The Greek "forum."

Greek *ageirō*, to assemble; the place of assembly; the market-place.

Agree, *agree-ing*, *agree-ment*, *agree-able*, *agree-ably*, &c.

(Observe the double *e* is retained throughout.)

Agrimony, *ag'.rĭ.mŭn'.ĭ*. A genus of field plants.

Greek *agros mōnē*, the field my abode.

Aide-de-camp, plu. *aides-de-camp* (French). A military officer.

A'.de.cong, plu. *aid'.de.cong*, sometimes *aids.de.cong*.

Aiguille, *a.gweel* (French). For boring holes in blasting.

Ail, to suffer. *Ale*, malt liquor. *Hail*, frozen rain. *Hale*, healthy.

"*Ail*," Old Eng. *epl* [an], to be in grief. "*Ale*," Old Eng. *eala*, ale.

"*Hail*," Old Eng. *hagol* or *hægl*, hail. "*Hale*," Old Eng. *hāl*, hearty.

Ailing, *ail.ing*, suffering. **Hailing**, *hail.ing*, hail falling.

Ain't, "am not," "is not," should be written "â n't" (a contraction of *am not*, *as not*, "as" being the old form of *is*). **Ar'n't** is a contraction of *are not*. (Colloquial.)

Air (we breathe); **Airs**, *plu.*, tricks of conceit. **Are**, *ar*, *plu.* of "am." **Hair** (of the head). **Hare** (game). **Heir**, *air* (of property). **Here**, in this place.

"Air," Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.

"Are," Norse, plural of the Old Saxon verb *ic beo, thu bist, he biþh*.

"Hair," Old Eng., *hær*, hair "Hare," Old Eng. *hara*, a hare.

"Heir," Latin *haeres*, an heir. "Here," Old Eng. *hēr*, here, now.

Airless, without air. **Hairless**, without hair. **Heirless**, *airless*, without an heir.

Airy, adj. of air. **Hairy**, adj. of hair. **Aerie** or **eyrie**, an eagle's nest.

Aisle, *île* (of a church) meaning "the wing;" *isle*, an island. French *aisle*, now *aisle*; Latin *ala*, a wing. "Isle" (Lat.) *insula*.

Ajuga, *a' jŭ.gŭy* not *a'joo'.gah*. The plant called "Bugle."

Lat. a *Jūga*, averse to Juno; supposed to favour miscarriage.

Alaria, *a.lair'-rě.ăh*. A genus of sea-weeds, as "badderlocks, &c.

Latin *ala*, a wing. "Badder-locks" means "locks of Balder."

Albeit, *awl.be'.it*. Although, notwithstanding (Rule lviii.)

Albino, *plu.* **albinos**, *al.bee'.nō*, *al.bee'.noze* (Rule xlii.)

Al Borak, *al' Bo.rak'*. The animal that carried Mahomet from the earth to the seventh heaven.

Arabic *al borāka*, the shining one.

Albucum, *al.bŭ'.kŭm* not *al'.bŭ.kum*. The white daffodil.

Albugo, *al.bŭ'.go*. A white speck on the cornea of the eye.

Albumen, *al.bŭ'.mĕn* not *al'.bŭ.men*. White of egg.

Alcahest, *al'.kŭ.hes't* (Arabic). The universal solvent.

Alcaid, *al.kaid'*; or **alcayde**, *al.kay'.dĕ*. (Spanish.)

Arabic *al kadī*, the governor [of a Spanish fortress].

Alcalde, *al.kal'-de*. A Spanish magistrate.

Arabic *al kaldī*, the judge, or justice of the peace. (It is a mistake to suppose the *Alcayde* and *Alcalde* are merely different spellings of the same officer.)

Alcedo (Latin), *al.see'.dō*. The kingfisher genus of birds.

Alchemilla, *al'-kĕ.mil'-lăh*. The plant called "Ladies' mantle."

The "Alchemists' plant," being greatly prized by them.

Alchemy, *al'.kĕ.me*, not *alchymy*; **alchemist**, *al'.kĕ.mist*.

Arabic *al kīmīa*, the secret art. It is a mistake to suppose the word mixt Arabic and Greek,—as *al*, the; *chuma*, something poured out.

Alcohol, *al'kō.hōl*. The spirit of fermented liquors.

Arabic *al kōhōl*, the volatile substance.

Alcoholize, *al'kō.hō.lize* not *al.kō'.hō.lize*; **Al'cōhōliza"tion**.

Alcorad, *al.kō-rad*. Contrariety of light in planets. (Astrology).

Alcoran, *see Alkoran*. The Mohammedan Scriptures.

Alcoranes, *al'-kō.ray'-neez*. The high slender turrets of mosques.

Alcyonite, *al'.sī.ō.nite* not *al.sī'.ō.nite*. A sponge-like fossil very common in chalk formations. (*See below*.)

Alcyon'ium, *plu. alcyon'ia*. Halcyon stones. Supposed at one time to have been used by kingfishers for their nests.

Greek *alkūōn*, a kingfisher. *Alkūōné*, daughter of Æolus changed into a kingfisher. (With or without an initial *h*.)

Aldebaran, *al.dēb'-ā-rān*. The "Bull's eye" in TAURUS.

Arabic *al dābarān*, the follower [of the Pleiades].

Alder (tree), *ol'.der*, not *al'.der*, nor *awl'.der* (Rule lviii.)

Old English *aler*, an alder-tree; Latin *alnus*.

Alderliest, *al'-dēr.leef"-ēst*. Best or oldest loved (2 Hen.VI.i.1.)

Alderman, *ol'.dēr.man*. A civil dignitary (Rule lviii.)

Alembek, *a.lem'-bēk*. A vessel used by alchemists.

Arabic *al anbiq*, the cup; Greek *ambix*, a cup.

Alethopteris, *a.lee.rhop'-tēr-is*. Fossil ferns (coal formations).

Greek *alētho-ptēris*, the true fern.

Aletris, *al'.ē.tris* not *a.lee'.tris*. A garden shrub.

Greek *alētris*, a miller; the plant being covered with "meal."

Alexicacon, *a.lex'.īk"-ā-kōn*. A medicine.

Greek *alexō kākōn*, I drive out the evil thing.

Alexipharmic, *a.lex'-ī.far"-mīk*. Antidote of poison.

Greek *alexō pharmākōn*, I avert poison.

Alexipyretum, *a.lex'-ī.pir"-rē-tum*. A fever mixture.

Greek *alexō pūrētōs*, I drive off fever.

Algæ, *al'jee* (Latin). Sea-weeds.

Alguazil, *alg'.wā.zēl'*. A Spanish constable.

Arabic *al wasil*, the man in authority.

Alien, generally pronounced *ā'.lī.ēn*. A foreigner (Rule lvii.)

Alienate, *al'.ī.ē.nate*; **alienation**, *al'.ī.ē.nay"-shun*.

Latin *aliēno*, to make another's; *aliēnus*, one of another country.

ALike. "Two" and "both" should not be used together with "alike;" as "The *two* are both alike;" say "The two are alike;" or "They are both alike;" or "The two are exactly alike."

Alike (adj.), meaning *similar*, always stands after its noun, as "The darkness and the light are both alike to Thee." (Ps. cxxxix. 12.)

Alike (adv.), means *in a similar way, equally*, as "Whether they shall both be alike good." (Ecc. xi. 6.)

Alima, *a.lí.măh*. A medicine to assuage "craving for food."

Greek *a limos*, antidote for hunger.

Aliment, *al'í.ment*. Food. (*Obs.* only one *l*.)

Latin *alimentum*, verb *alo*, to nourish.

Alimony, *al'í.mún.ý*. For a wife's separate maintenance.

Latin *alimonia*, alimony. (*Obs.* The *o* is long in Latin.)

Alismaceæ, *al'iss.may"-sě-e*. "Water-plantains," &c.

Greek *alisma*, the water-plantain.

The suffix *-cia* or *-cea* means "of the same sort." (Gk. *-kia*, *-kea*.)

Alkahest, *al'.kă.hest*. The Universal Solvent.

Alkali, *plu. alkalis*, *al'.kă.li*, *al'.kă.lize*. Soda, potash, &c.

Arabic *al kali*, the kali plant.

Alkaloid, *al'.kă.loid*. A substance analogous to an alkali.

The Greek *-eidos* (-id), like our *-ish*, is sometimes a diminutive.

Alkaloids are substances slightly alkaline.

Alkoran, *al'.kő.răn* not *al.kő.ran*. The Arab "Scriptures."

Arabic *al Koran*, the Koran. It is incorrect to say "The Alkoran."

"The Koran" means the *Readings*. We call our "Bible" *The Writings* (Scriptures).

All, *awl*, every one. **Hall**, *hawl* (of a house), a mansion.

"All," Old Eng. *eall*, or *æl*. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall or mansion.

All. The perfect compounds of this word drop one *l*: as:—

<i>almighty</i>	<i>already</i>	<i>altogether</i>
<i>almost</i>	<i>although</i>	<i>always</i>

See Rule lviii.

But when it is only agglutinated to another word, it preserves its double *l*: as *all-wise*, *all-fours*, *all-saints*.

All of them. In this and similar phrases "of" does not mean *out of*, but has an adverbial force, like the Latin *ex* in *ex parte* (partly), *e duobus* (two by two, two-ly), &c. So *all of them* means "them wholly," "altogether." *Both of them* "them both-ly," or "both-together," *the whole of it* "it entirely," "in its entirety," &c.

Allantoic (acid), *al.lan'.tő.ik* not *al'-lan.tő"-ik* (see below).

Allantois, *al.lan'-tő.iss*. A membrane like a sausage in form.

Greek *allantō-sikos*, sausage-like.

Allay, *al.lay'*, to mitigate. **Alley**, *al'lěy*, a passage. **Ally**, *al.lí*, an associate.

"Allay," Old Eng. *alecg* [*an*], to lay down; French *allegér*.

"Alley," French *allée*, a passage. "Ally," Latin *al* [*ad*] *ligo*, to tie to one.

Allege not *alledge*; **allege-able** (Verbs ending in *-ge* and *-ce* preserve the "e" before *-able*). Rules xx. and xxiii.

Latin *al* [*ad*] *legere*, to read an indictment against a person.

- Allegiance**, *al.lee'-jī.ance*. Obedience due to an overlord.
French *allégeance*. Medieval Latin *allegiantia* (*ad-legem*).
- Allegro**, *al.lay'-grō* (Ital. term in *Music*). Bright, sprightly.
- Alleviate**, *al.lee'-vī.ate* not *a.lee.vī.ate*. To lessen a trouble.
Latin *al* [ad] *leviāre*, to lighten [a burden] to the bearer.
- Alley**, plural *alleys*, not *allies* (Rule xlv.) (*See Allay.*)
French *allée*, a passage (verb *aller*, to go).
- Alliance**, *al.lī'-ance* not *a.lī.ance*. Union by treaty or marriage
Latin *al* [ad] *līgo*, to tie together [by treaty, &c.]
- Alliteration**, *al'.lit-ē.ray"-shun* not *a'.lit-e.ray"-shun*. (One *t*.)
Latin *al* [ad] *littera* [words or lines made] to a letter.
- Allium**, *al'.lū.um* (Latin). Garlic and similar plants.
- Allochroite**, *al.lok'-rō-ite*. Iron garnet which is iridescent.
Greek *allos chrōa*, [exhibiting] different colours.
- Allocatur**, *al'.lō.kay"-tūr*. Cost allowed in a law suit.
Latin *al* [ad] *locatur*, placed to one's credit.
- Allodium**, *al.lō'-dī.um*. A free tenure, not held of an overlord.
Norse *odel*, a patrimonial estate; Medieval Latin *allōdium*.
- Allopathy**, *al.lop'-ā-rhē*. Treatment of disease by antidotes.
HOMEOPATHY.—Treatment of disease by what causes it. "Like curing like," as curing a burn by *hot* fomentations.
- Allopathist**, *al.lop'-ā-rhīst*. One who practises allopathy.
Greek *allos pathos*, [medicine] different to the disease.
Homeopathy *homoios pathos*, [medicine] like the disease.
- Allophane**, *al'.lō.fain*. A mineral which changes colour before the blowpipe.
Greek *allos phain-(omai)*, I appear of different [colours].
- Allot'**, *allott'-er*, *allott'-ed*, *allott'-ing*, *allot'-ment*. (Rule l.)
Medieval Latin *al* [ad] *lotto*, to place to your lot.
- Allow**, *al.lōw*; *allowance*, *al.lōw'.ance*; *allowable*.
French *allouer*; Latin *al* [ad] *locāre*, to place to your share.
- Allude**, *al.lood'*. To hint at, reference to.
Latin *al* [ad] *ludo*, to play towards one [with nods and other signs].
- Allusion**. Verbs ending in *-ā*, *-de*, *-s*, *-se*, change these terminations to *-sion*, instead of *-tion*. (Rule xxxiii.) This word should be employed only for vague and indirect references: thus, "*Henry V. won the battle of Agincourt*" is a positive statement, and a person ought not to say "the battle *alluded* to was fought in 1415," but the battle *referred* to.
- Allure**, *al.lure'*; *allurement*, *al.lure'.ment*. To entice, &c.
Latin *al* [ad], French *leurrer*, to decoy.

Alluvium, *plu. alluvia*, *al.lu'.vũ.um*, *al.lu'.vi.ah*.

Latin *al* [ad] *luere*, to wash to [the bank or shore].

Ally, *plu. allies*, *al.li*, *al.lize'*, allied (2 syl.), alli-ance, ally-ing.

Alley, *al'.ley*, a passage. **Allay**, *al.lay'*, to set at rest, *see* **Allay**.

Almanac, *ol'.mā.nāk*. A calendar of the year. (Rule lviii.)

Arabic *al manach*, the computation; or, Anglo Saxon *almónaght*.

Almighty, *awl.might'.y*. All-powerful. (Rule lviii.)

Almond, *ah'.mun'* not *al.mon'*. The nut of the almond-tree.

Greek *ámugdálē* (*ámugd'*); French *amande*; Spanish *almendra*.

Almoner, *ah'.mō.nēr* not *al'.mō.nēr*. One who dispenses alms.

French *aumonier*; Med. Lat. *almonarius*; Old Eng. *almes-man*.

Almost, *ol'.most* not *awl'.most* (Rule lviii.)

Alms, *arms* not *alms*. Charity. Both singular and plural.

"Who, seeing Peter and John, asked *an* alms" (*Acts* iii. 3).

"Thine alms *are* come up for a memorial" (*Acts* x. 4).

Anglo Saxon *almes*; Old English *ælmesse*; Norman *almoignes*; Latin *eleemosyna*; Greek *eleēmōsīnē* (*eleēmōn*, pitiful).

Aloe, *plu. aloes*, *al'.ō*, *al'.ōze*, a plant. **Halloo**, *plu. halloos*, to

shout, shouts. **Hallow**, *hal'.lō*, to hold sacred. **Halo**, *hay'.lō*, a "glory."

"Aloe," Greek *aloe*, the aloe. "Halloo," Low Ger. *hallo*, outcry.

"Hallow," Old Eng. *hālīg* [*an*], to hold sacred. "Halo," Greek *halos*, a halo.

Alloetic, *al'.ō.ee'-tik* not *al'-o.ēt-ik*. Containing aloes.

Greek *aloētikōs*. The postfix *-ic* means "pertaining to." To express acids, it means containing the most oxygen possible.

Alcoxylon, *al'.ō.ee'-il-ōn* not *al'-o.ēx'-il-on*. Wood of aloes.

Greek *aloe xulon*, aloe wood.

Alopecurus, *a.lō'-pē.kū'-rūs*. Fox-tail grass, &c.

Greek *alōpēkōs oura*, fox's tail.

Alopecia, *a.lō'-pē-sy*. A disease of the hair.

Greek *alōpēkia*, fox's evil (o long, e short).

Aloysia, *a.loy'-zē-āh*. The Verbena order of plants.

Greek *alousia*, unwashed; because rain does not wet the leaves.

Alpaca, *al.pak'-āh*. Cloth made of paco hair. The *paco* of South America is a kind of camel with long woolly hair.

Alphitidon, *al.fī'-i-dōn*. A fracture with the bone smashed.

Greek *alphiton*, bran (the bone ground like bran).

Already, *ol.red'.y*. At this time, in time past (Rule lviii.)

Alsine, *al.sī'.nē* (Latin). Chickweed, mouse-ear, &c.

Alsinia, *al.sī'.nē-āh*. The "alsine" or chickweed group of plants.

Also, *ol'.sō*. Likewise, in like manner (Rule lviii.)

Alsodes, *al.so'-dĕ-e*. The violet sub-order of plants.

Greek *alsōdes*, woodland plants.

Alstonia, *al.stōn'-ĕ-ah*. The Dogbane tribe of plants. So named from Charles Alston, a Scotch botanist. (1683-1760.)

Alstonite, *al'.stōn'.ite*. A white or greyish mineral, found in the mines of Alston Moor, in Cumberland.

Altar (of a church). **Alter**, to change (Rule lviii.) **Halter**.

"Altar," Celtic *alt*; Old Eng., *alter*; Latin *altare*; &c.

"Halter," Old Eng. *hælfter*, a halter or headstall.

Alteration, *ol'-ter.ray"-shun* not *al'-ter.ray-shun* (Rule lviii.)

Alternative, *ol'.frā.tiv* not *al'.ter.ā.tiv*. A medicine to change gradually the habits of the body (Rule lviii.)

French *alterer*, *alteration*, *alteratif*.

Altercation, *al'-ter.kay"-shun* not *ol'-ter.kay"-shun*.

Latin *alteredre*, to talk one against another.

Alternate, *al'.tēr.nate* (verb); *al'.ter'.nate* (adjective). Rule I.

Alternative, *al'.ter'-nā.tiv*. Choice of two things.

Latin *alter*, [if not one] the other.

Although, *all.thōw* not *all.rhōw*. Notwithstanding (R. lviii.)

Altitude, *al'.tĭ.tude* not *ol'.tĭ.tude*. Height.

Latin *altitudo*, from *altus*, high.

Alto, *phu. alton*, *al'tō*, *al'.tōze*. Counter-tenor (Rule xlii.)

Alto-relievo, *phu. alto-relievos*, *al'.tō rel'.ĭ.ā"vō* (*rel'.ĭ.ā".voze*) not *al'.to re.leev'.ō*, &c. Term in sculpture (Rule xlii.)

Alto-primo, *phu. alto-primos*, *al'.tō pree'.mo* (*pree'.mōze*).

Alto-secun'do, *phu. alto-secun'dos* (Rule xlii.)

Altogether, *al'-tō.geth'-er*. Wholly, entirely (Rule lviii.)

Aludel, *a.lū'-dĕl*. A vessel used in sublimation.

Latin *a lutum*, [a pot or vessel] without lute.

Alumina, *al.loo'.mĭ.nāh*. Earth containing alum.

Alumine, *a.loo'.mĭn*. (Same as alumina.)

Aluminium, *al'.oo.mĭn".ĭ.um*. Metal obtained from alumina.

The gold-coloured is a mixture of aluminium and copper.

Latin *alūmen*, saltstone. (The *u* is long.)

Aluminous, *a.loo'.mĭ.nus*. In *Geology*, means clayey.

Aluminum, *a.loo'.mĭ.num*. The metallic base of clay.

Alunite, *a.loo'.nite* not *al'.oo.nite*. Alum-stone.

French *alum*, alum; Greek *lithos*, a stone.

Alunogene, *a.loo'.nō.jene*. An efflorescence on damp walls.

French *alum*, alum; Greek *genō*, to produce.

Alveary, *al'-vē.ă.ry* not *al-vee'-a-ry*. The hollow of the ear.
(The "a" in *ary* is long in the Latin word.)

Latin *alveārium*, a bee-hive. (Rules lv. and lvii.)

Alveolar, *al'.vē.đ.lar* not *al-vee'.đ.lar*. Containing sockets.

Alveolus, *plu. alveoli* (Latin), *al'.vē.đ.lus*, *al'.vē.đ.li*.

Not *al-vee'.o.lus*, nor *al-ve.đ'.lus*. (Both *e* and *o* short.)

The hole or socket of a tooth.

No such word as *alveola* used by Dr. Mantell, *Wonders of Geology*.

Alveolite, *al'.vē.đ.lite*. One of the coral groups.

Always, *ol'.wayz*. At all times, for ever (Rule lviii.)

Alyssum, *a.liś'-sūm*. Madwort, &c. [To prevent madness.]

Greek *a lysson*, preventive of madness [from the bite of mad dogs].

Am- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before the letter *m*.

Am, was, been. These are parts of three distinct verbs.

Am is Norse; *Be* is the old English *beo*; and *Was* is the old English *wes* [an] "to dwell." *Beo* is Indicative Mood, and *be* is still used so in rural districts and in poetry.

Amadou, *am'.ă.doo* not *am'.ă.dōw*. German tinder.

French *amadou*, from the Latin *am* [ad] *manus dulcis* (a'ma'du').

Amanita, *am'-ă.ni"-tah*. A fungus common in Amānus.

Amanuensis, *plural amanuenses*, *a.man'-u.en"-sis*, *-en'.sez*.

Latin *a manu -ensis*: *a manu*, a secretary; *-ensis* (suffix) office of.

Amaranth, *am'-ă.ranth*, or **amaranthus**, *am'-a.ran"-rhus*.

Greek *amaranthos*, the unfading flower (*a maraino*, I die not).

Amaranthaceæ, *am'-ă.răn.rhay"-sě.e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amaryllis, *plural amaryllises*, *am'-a.ril"-lis*, &c. A flower so called from the shepherdess of classic pastorals.

Amaryllidaceæ, *am'-ă.ril'-li.day"-cě.e*. The "order" of the above; *-aceæ*, added to plants, denotes an "order."

Amateur (French), *am'.a.ture'*. One who cultivates an art or science for his own pleasure, and not as a profession.

Amaurosis, *a.maw.ro'.sis*. Called by Milton "the drop serene."

Greek *amauros*, blindness [without any visible defect in the eye].

Amazon, *Am'.ă.zon*. A race of female warriors. **Amazo'nian**.

(This word is wrong in quantity, the second "a" is long).

Greek *amāzon*, without a breast. The right pap being cut off.

Ambas'sador, *feminine ambas'sadress*, not *embas'sador*, &c.

Fr. *ambassadeur*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Celt. *ambacht*, a servant.

Ambas'sador Extrao'rdinary, *plu. Ambas'sadors Extrao'rdinary*.

Ambas'sador Plé'nipoten"tiary, *plural Ambas'sadors*, &c.

Ambergris, *am'.běr.griss* not *am'.běr.grease*. Grey amber.

French *ambre gris* (grey). To distinguish it from the *noir* and *jaune*.

- Amblypterus**, *am.blip'.tē.rus*. A genus of fossil fishes.
Greek *amblyus pteron*, [fish with] obtuse or large fins.
- Ambreine**, *am'.brē.in*. The active principle of amber.
- Ambreic** (acid), *am'.brē.ik* not *am.bre'ik*. (See above.)
- Ambrosia**, *am.brō'.zē.āh* not *am.brō'.zhe.ah*. Food of the gods.
Greek *a brotos*, not mortal [immortal food].
- Ambulacra**, *am'.bu.lay"-krāh*. Holes in the crust of sea-urchins through which their "walkers" protrude.
Latin *ambulācra*, walking places.
- Ambulatores**, *am".bū.lā.tō.rēz*. An order of birds; their feet have three toes before and one behind (Rule lv.)
Latin *ambulatōres*, walkers. (The *o* is long in the Latin word.)
- Ambuscade**, *plu. ambuscades*; *am'.bus.kade'*, *am'.bus.kādz'*.
- Ambusca'do**, *plu. ambusca'does* (Spanish). Rule xlii.
Spanish *emboscar*, to retire into the thickest part of a forest.
- Amenable**, *a.mee'-nā.b'l* not *a-men'-ā-b'l*. Accountable.
Italian *ammalnare*, to strike sail; French *amener*.
- Amend**, *a.mend'*, to correct. **Amends**, satisfaction.
French *amender*, to amend; Latin *a menda*, without fault.
- Amende honorable** (Fr.), *a-mend' on"-ō.rah'-b'l*. An apology.
- Amenity**, *a.mee'-nī-ty* not *a-men'-ī-ty*. Softness of climate.
Latin *amēnitas*, agreeableness of climate or manners.
- Amentacea**, *a-men.tay'-sē-e*. An order of plants with catkins.
Lat. *amentum*, a catkin or thong; *-aceæ* (suffix) an "order" of plants.
- Ametabolia**, *a.met'-a.bōl"-ī.āh*. Insects which change not.
Greek *a metabōle*, without change or metamorphosis.
- Amethyst**, *am'.ē.rhist*. A precious stone of a violet colour.
Greek *a methüstōs*, preventive of drunkenness.
- Amianth** or **amianthus**, *am'-ī.an"-rhūs*. A sort of asbestos.
Greek *amiantos*, that which does not contract defilement.
- Amianthoid**, *am'-ī.an"-rhoid*. Like amianth. (Rule xlix.)
Greek *amianto-eidos*, like amianthus.
- Amide**, *am'.īd*. A chemical substance not unlike starch.
Greek *am [ulon] -ides* (patronymic) of the starch family.
- Amidin** or **amidine**, *am'.ī.dīn*. The soluble part of starch.
The insoluble part is called amyline, *q.v.*
- Ammocetes**, *am'-mo.see"-teez*, a genus of sand-fishes.
Greek *ammos koité*, sand-bed [fish].
- Ammodytes**, *am'-mo.dī'-teez*. Sand-eels, &c.
Greek *ammos dūtēs*, sand-divers.
- Ammonia**, *am.mō'-nī"-āh*. Spirits of hartshorn. (Double m.)
- Ammoniacal**, *am'-mo.nī"-ā-kāl* not *a'-mo.nī"-ā-kāl*. (Double m.)

Ammoniacum, *am'-mo.ni''-ă-kum* not *a'-mo.ni''-ă-kum*. Gum of the Persian plant called [dorema] *ammoniacum*.

Ammonite, *am'.mō.nite*. A family of fossils resembling a ram's horn. *Ammon-ite*, like [the horns of Jupiter] Ammon.

Ammonitidæ, *am'-mo.nit'-i-de*. The Ammonite family of fossils. *-idæ* (Greek patronymic *-idēs*), of the family or race.

Ammophila, *am.mof'-i-lah*. Sand wasps.

Greek *ammos* *phileō*, I love the sand.

Ammunition, *am'-mu.nish''-on*. Military stores.

Latin *am* [ad] *munitio* munitions for [war].

Amœba, *a.mee'.băh*. The lowest type of animal life.

Greek *amōibē*, the changeable [animal].

Amomum, *a.mō'.mum*. The ginger species of plants.

Greek *amómum*, ginger.

Among, *a.mung'*, not *a.mong*. Old English *amang*.

Amorphous (rocks), *a.mor'.fūs*. Having no definite shape.

Greek *a-morphos*, without [definite] form.

Amorphozoa, *a.mor'-fō.zō'-ăh*. Zoophytes, like sponges, &c.

Greek *a-morphos zōa*, living animals without [definite] form.

Amour propre (French), *a.moor' propr*. Self-respect.

Ampelic (acid), *am'.pě.lĭk*. Produced from coal tar.

Ampelin, *am'.pě.lĭn*. A liquid resembling creosote.

Ampelite, *am'.pě.lite*. Alum-slate.

Greek *ampēlis*, the vine. "Ampelite" is so called because it was used by the ancients for destroying the vine-insects.

Amphi- (Greek prefix). "All round," "on both sides," "doubt."

Amphibia, *am.fib'-i-ăh*. Animals that live in water or on land.

Greek *amphī bios*, having life both [on land and in water].

Amphibichnites, *am'-fi.bik"-nites*. Animals which have left their footprints in certain geological rocks.

Greek *amphibia ichnos*, footprints of amphibia.

Amphibolite, *am.fib'-ō-lite*. Parts of amphibia fossilised.

Greek *amphibios lithos*, amphibia [become] stone.

Amphibole, *am.fib'-ō-lě*. Hornblende.

Greek *amphibōlōs*, something doubtful [whether hornblende or augite. It being difficult to distinguish them].

Amphibology, *am'-fi.bol"-ō-jě*. Words which bear two interpretations, like the responses of the ancient oracles.

Greek *amphibōlōs logos*, doubtful words.

Amphibrya, *am.fib'-rĭ-ăh*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.

Greek *amphī bruo*, to swell all round. Those which grow upwards, and not in bulk, are *acrogens*.

Amphigens, *am'fĭ-gens*. Plants which grow in bulk, not height.

Greek *amphĭ gēnos*, growth all round (like lichens). See **Acrogenous**.

Amphitheatre, *am'fĭ-thee'-ă-tēr*. A circular theatre. (The "a" is long in the Greek word.) Rule lvii.

Greek *amphĭ theātron*, a theatre all round.

Amphora, *am'fō.răh*. A wine vessel with two handles.

Greek *amphĭ phōrein*, [handles] on both sides to carry it by.

Ample, *am'p'l*, *am'ple.ness*, *am'ply*. (Latin *amplus*, large.)

Amplify, *am'plĭ.fy*, *am'plify-ing*, but *am'plifies* (3 syl.), *am'plified* (3 syl.), *am'plifi-er*, *am'plifi-ca'tion*. (Rule xi.)

Latin *amplificāre*, to make ample.

Ampulla, *am.pul'.lăh* (Latin). A bottle large in the middle.

Amulet, *am'u.lět*. A charm worn about the person. (One *m*.)

Latin *amulētum*, a charm; *a molior*, to drive away [evil].

Amuse, *a.muze'*, *amuse'-ment*, *amused'* (2 syl.), *amu'ses*, *amu'ser*, *amus'-ing*, *amus'-ingly*, *amus'-ive*, *amus'-ively*. (R. xix.)

French *amuser*; Latin *a Musis*, [to turn] from the Muses or study.

Amygdalææ, *a.mig.dal'-ě-e*. A family of plants including the peach, apricot, plum, and almond.

Amygdalic (acid), *a.mig'.dă.lĭk*. Derived from amygdaline.

Amygdaline, *a.mig'.dă.lĭn*. A crystalline principle contained in bitter almonds.

Amygdaloid, *a.mig'.dă.loid*. Volcanic rocks with almond-like cells or cavities filled with foreign substances.

Greek *amugdalos eidos*, almond-like.

Amyl, *am'ĭl*, or **amylene**, *am'ĭlĭn*. Insoluble part of starch. The soluble part is called amidine, *q.v.*

Greek *amĭlon*, starch.

Amyridaceæ, *am'ĭ-rĭ.day"-se-e*. Plants of the myrrh kind.

The genus *am'yris* (Latin *myrrha*, myrrh), is type of the order.

An- (prefix) Latin preposition *ad* before *n*; Greek *an* (privative) before a vowel.

-an (suffix), Latin *an-us* "belonging to:" as *Roman*.

An (Article), before vowels and silent *h*; also before *h* aspirated, when the accent of the word is not on the first syllable, as "*a* history," but *an* histor'ian. On the other hand, the *n* is dropped before *one*, and also before *eu* and *u* pure, as many *a* one, *a* u-nit, *a* European.

Anacathartic, *an'-ă-kă.rhar"-tĭk* not *an'-ă-kă.rhark"-tĭk*.

Greek *ana katharsis*, purging upwards [through mouth and nose].

Anacharis, *an.ak'.ă.ris*. A troublesome river-weed.

Greek *ana charis*, out of favour, a nuisance.

Anachronism, *a.nak'.rō.nizm*. A chronological error.

Greek *ana chronos*, out of time.

Anæmia, *a.nee'.mī.ăh* not *a.nem'.ī.ăh*. Deficiency of blood.

Greek *an aima*, without blood.

Anæmic, *a.nee'.mik* not *a.nem'.ik*. Blood-failing.

Anæsthesia, *an.ece.rhee'.zī.ăh*. Defect of the sense of feeling.

Greek *an aisthēsia*, without the sense of feeling.

Anagallis, *an'-a.gal'.lis*. The pimpernel group of plants.

Greek *anagelaō*, to laugh heartily. Supposed cure of "spleen."

Anagrammatic, *an'-ă-grām.mat'-tīk* (double *m*).

Greek *ana gramma*, transposition of letters.

Analogue, *an'.ă.lōg*. Something analogous.

Greek *analogos*, of similar proportion.

Analogy, *a.nal'.ō.gy*, anal'og-ous, anal'og-ously, anal'ogist, anal'ogism, anal'ogise, anal'ogising; analogical, *an'-a.loj'-ī.kal*, analogically, analogicalness. Rule xi.)

Latin *analogia*, *analogus*; Greek *ana lōgōs*, similarity of words.

Analysis, plural *analyses*, *a.nal'.y.sīs*, *a.nal'.y.seez*.

Greek *ana-lusis*, a breaking up. The opposite process is *syn'thēsis*.

Greek *synthēsis* (*sūn tithēmi*), a putting together again.

Analysable, *analysation* not *analyzable*, *analyzation*.

The *s* is part of the word *analysis* (*lusō* not *luzō*).

Anamorphosis, *an'-a.mor"-fō-sīs*. (Wrong in quantity, Rule lvii.)

In *Natural History*, development.

In *Botany*, when one part of a flower assumes the appearance of a higher principle.

In *Perspective*, elongating the figure.

Greek *ana morphōsis*, upward shaping.

Ananas, *ă.nah'.nāz* (Brazilian word). The pine-apple species.

Ananchytes, *an.an'.kī.teez* not *an.an.kī'.teez*. Fairy loaves, &c.

Greek *anantēs chūtē* (*gaia*), steep mounds.

Anandrous, *an.an'.drūs*. In *Botany*, without stamen.

Greek *an andros*, without a male or stamen.

Anastomose, *an.as'.tō.mōze*. To interlace vessels, &c.

Greek *ana stōma*, [to insert one vessel] up the mouth [of another].

Anastomosis, *an-as'-tō.mō"-sīs*. In *Botany*, union of vessels.

Anathema, plural *anathemas*, *a.nath'.ē.măh*, *a.nath'.e.ma's*.

Greek *ana-thēma*, a thing set apart; hence a ban of the church, which sets a person "apart" from church fellowship.

Anathematize not *anathematise*, *a.nath'.ē.mă.tize*.

Greek *ana-thēmātizō*, to make accursed. (Rule xxxii.)

Anatidæ, *an.at'.ī.dæ*. Web-footed birds, as swans, geese, ducks.

Latin *anātēs -idæ*, the duck family (*-idæ*, a patronymic)

Anatomy, *a.nat'.d.my*, anat'omist; anat'omise, not *anat'omize*, anat'omised (4 syl.), anat'omiser, anat'omis-ing, anat'omis-ation; anat'om'ical, anatom'ically.

Latin *anátōme*, *anatómicus*; Greek *ana tōmé*, a cutting up.

Anatropal, *a.nat'.rō.pāl*. In *Botany*, an inverted ovule.

Greek *ana-trépō*, to invert [the ovule], as in apple blossoms.

-ance (suffix, Latin *-ans*). Attached to verbal nouns.

There are nearly 300 words with this termination, and not one ending in the more correct form *-anse*.

Ancestor, *fem. ancestress*, *an'.sēs.tōr, &c.* A predecessor.

French *ancestres*, *ancêtres*; Latin *ante cessor*, a predecessor.

Anchor, *an.kor* (of a ship). **Anker** (Dutch), ten gallons.

Old English *ancor*; Latin *anchōra*; Greek *agkulōs*, hooked.

Anchovy, *an'.cho.vy* not *an.cho'.vy*. (In Port. *anchóvy*.)

Ancient, *ain'.shent* not *an'.shent* nor *arn'.shent*, of old.

The Ancients, *plu.* People of the olden times.

French *ancien*, old; Italian *anziano*; Latin *antiquus*.

Ancile, *an.sí.le* (Latin). The sacred shield of Mars.

Ancillary, *an'.sil.lū.rý* not *an.sil'.lū.rý*. A handmaid (Rule lv.)

Latin *ancilla*, a maidservant.

Ancipital, *an.sip'.tūl*. In *Botany*, two-edged.

Latin *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-edged (*am caput*, head both sides).

-ancy (suffix, Latin *-ans, -antis*). Added to abstract nouns.

Ancycloceras, *an'.si.lōs"-ē-rahś*. Fossils curved like a horn.

Greek *agkulos*, curved [like a horn]. (Greek "g" before k = n.)

And (a copulative). **Hand** (of the human body).

"And," Old English *and*. "Hand," Old English *hand*.

And so forth, *et cætēra*. (Old English *and swá forth*.)

Andante, *an.dan'.te* (Italian). In *Music*, moderately slow.

Andirons, *an'-dē-rōnz* not *hand'.i.ons*. Fire-dogs.

Old English *brand-isen*, iron to hold a brand or log.

Androgynous, *an.droj'.ī.nūs* not *an.drō.jee'.nī.ūs*. (*Botany*.)

Greek *anēr gunē*, man-woman. (Male and female flowers united.)

Android, *plu. androides*, *an'.droid*, *an.droi'.deez*. An automaton.

Greek *andro-eidos*, [an automaton] like a man.

Andromeda, *An.drom'.ē.dāh*. Wild Rosemary, &c.

As Andromeda pined on a rock surrounded by sea monsters, so the plant droops its head in swampy places amidst reptiles.

Anellides, *an.e'l'.lī.des*, or *anellids*, *an'.ēl.lids*. Earth-worms.

(All these words should be spelt with one n and double l. Latin *anellus*, a little ring.—*Horace's Satires*, II. 7-9.)

Anelytrous, *an.el'ý.trūs* not *an.ě.ly'.trūs*.

Greek *an elūtrōn*, [insects] without wing sheaths.

Anemone, *a.nem'.ō.ně* not *a.nen'.ō.mě*. The wind-flower.

Plu. anemones not *anemonies* (Lat. *anemōne*, Rule lvii.)

Greek *anēmōs*, wind. These flowers love a free open space.

Aneroid, *an'.ě.roid*. The air barometer, which has no mercurial or other liquid column. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek *a nērōs eidos*, without [a column] resembling a liquid [column].

Anethum, *a.nee'.rħūm*. The dill genus of plants.

Greek *anēthon*, dill: *anō thein*, to run upwards, by rapid growth.

Aneurism, *an'.eu.rizm*. Morbid dilatation of an artery.

Greek *aneurindō*, to stretch or dilate.

Angel, *ain'jel*, a heavenly being. **Angle**, *ǎn'.g'l*, a corner.

Angel'ic, angel'ical, angel'ically (Rule iii. -*ei*). (This is a strong example of the perversity of English spelling. Although the accent is on the -*el'*, the "l" is not doubled, while in *travel*, *trav'elling*, &c., it is doubled, although the accent is on the first syllable.)

"Angel," Greek *aggelos*, a messenger. (In Greek *g* before *g* = "n.")

"Angle," Old English *angel*, genitive *angles*, a fish hook.

Angelica, *an.gel'ī.kǔh* not *an'-ge.lee".kah*. A plant.

So called from the "angelic" virtues of its seeds and root.

Anger, *ang'.er*, angered (2 syl.), angering (Rule ii.)

Old English *ange*, vexation; Latin *angor*, sorrow.

Angina, *an.ji'.nah* (Latin). A disease affecting respiration.

Angle, a corner. **Angel**, a heavenly being. (See **Angel**.)

Anglican, *an'.glī.kan*. Belonging to England.

Anglice, *an'.glī.se* (adverb). In English.

Anglicism, *an'.glī.sizm*. An English idiom.

Anglicise, **Anglicised** (3 syl.), **Anglicis-ing**. (Note *s* not *z*.)

Anglo- (prefix) English: as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Anglo-Norman*, &c.

Old English *Angel-*; as *angel-cyning*, the English Kg.: *angel-theod*, the English nation. *Angle* or *Engle*, the Angles or English.

Angnail, not *agnail* nor *hangnail*.

Old English *ang-nægl*, a nail-trouble. Similarly *ang-breo'st*, a chest-trouble (asthma), *ang-mo'd*, a mind-trouble (vexation).

Angry with you, not "angry at you." **Angri-ly**.

Anhydrite not *anhydrate*, *an.hjý-drite*; **anhýdrous**.

The "h" is needless. The Greek is *anudria*, and *ἀνυδρος*. Greek *an hudor*, without water. It would be impossible, in Greek, to express by letters such a word as *Anhydrite*. (Rule lxx.)

Aniline, *an'.ī.līn*. An oily liquid used in "mauve" dyes.

Arabic *antl*, indigo; from which it may be obtained.

Animalcule, plural **animalcules**, *an' i. māl' -küle*, *an' i. māl' -külz* ;
or, **animal'culum**, plural **animal'cula**.

Latin *animal-cūlum* (-*cūlum*, a diminutive).

Animalise, **animalisa'tion** (with *s* not *z*. Rule xxxi.)

Anker, ten gallons. **Anchor** (of a ship). (*See Anchor.*)

Ankle, *an.k'l*. Part of the leg. (Old English.)

Annals (no singular). History arranged by years (double *n*).

Latin *annāles*, from *annus*, a year.

Annates, *an' nates*. First-fruits on presentation to a living.

Latin *annus*, [the value of one] year's income.

Annelida, *see Anelida* (with one *n*).

Annex, *an' nex* (noun), *an. nex'* (verb). Rule l.

Latin *an* [ad] *nexus*, tied to [another thing].

Annihilate, *an. nī' hīl. ate*, annihilated, annihilat-ing, annihilat-or, annihilation. (Double *n*.) In Latin the *-ni-* is short.

Latin *an* [ad] *nihilum*, [to reduce] to nothing.

Anniversary, plu. **anniversaries**, *an' -ni. ver' -sā- rīz*. The return of the time-of-the-year at which an event happened.

Latin *annus versus*, [the time of the] year returned.

Announce, *an. nounce'* not *a. nounce'* ; announce'ment.

French *annoncer* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nuncio*, to tell to [others].

Annoy, **annoyance**, *an. noy'*, *an. noy' .ance* (Rule xxiv.)

Italian *annoiare* ; Latin *an* [ad] *noceo*, to incommode.

Annual. Yearly. In compounds, *-ennial* ; as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. (Double *n*.) Latin *annus*.

Annuitant. One who receives an annuity. The *i* in these words is a blunder taken from the French, just as well write *annuilly*.

Annuity, *an. nu' i. ty* not *a. nu' i. ty*. A yearly payment.

French *annuité* ; Latin *annuatim*, yearly, *annuaia*.

Annul', annull'-er, annulled' (2 syl.), annull'-ing. (Rule l.)

French *annuller* ; Latin *an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Annular not *annuler* ; annulated ; annulose, *an' nu. loze* ; annulose, *an. nu. lo' sa*. Earth-worms, &c., composed of rings.

Latin *annūlus*, a ring ; *annularius*, ringed, full of rings.

Annunciate, *an. nun' shē. ate* not *a. nun' shē. ate* ; **annunciator**.

Latin *an* [ad] *nunciāre*, to carry tidings to one.

Anode, *an' ode*. The positive pole of a voltaic battery. (The opposite pole is called the Cathode.) Rule lxx.

Greek *ana-odos*, the way up ; *kata-odos*, the way down (*hodos*).

Anodon, plu. **anodons** or **anodonta**, *an' ō. dōn*, &c. The river mussel.

Greek *an ōdonto*, without teeth.

Anodyne, *an'ō.dīne*. A medicine to relieve pain.

Greek *anōdūnē*, destroyer of pain.

Anoint, *an.oint'* not *a.noint'*. (Note only one *n*.)

Norman-French *enoinde*; Latin *inungo*, to anoint.

Anomaly, plural *anomalies*, *a.nom'.ā.lȳ*, *a.nom'.ā.ūz*. In the

Greek word the *o* is long, to compensate for the lost *h*.

Greek *anōmalos*, irregular (*hōmālos*, like). Rule lxx.

Anomopteris, *an'-ō.mōp"-tē-rīs*. Fossil ferns.

Greek *anōmos ptēris*, anomalous fern.

Anonymous, *a.non'.y.mus*. The name suppressed.

Latin *anonymus*; Greek *anōnōma*, without a name.

Anoplotherium, plu. *anoplotheria*, *an'-ōp-lō.rhee'-rī-um*, *an'-op-*

lō.rhee'-rī-ūh. An extinct quadruped without horns,

tusks, claws, or other weapons of defence. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *anōplōs*, unarmed (*an hōplōs*, but *ἀνοπλος*, without *h*).

-anse. No word in the language has this termination.

Anserine, *an'.sē.rine*. Of the goose tribe. (Lat. *anser*, a goose.)

-ant (Latin participle suffix). "A" is merely the vowel copula of words belonging to the first conjugation.

Ant- (Greek prefix), contraction of *anti*. "Opposite to."

Ant, *ānt*, an insect. **Aunt**, a relation. **Haunt**, place of resort.

"Ant," corruption of Old English *æmete* (*æm't*), an emmet.

"Aunt," corruption of Latin *amita* (*am't*), an aunt.

"Haunt," French *hanter*, to frequent a house or place.

Antacid, *ant-aç'-id* not *an'-tī.aç'-id*. Acid counteracter.

Antacid, *ant-ak'-rīd* not *an'-tī.ak'-rīd*. Acid counteracter.

Antarctic, *ant.ark'-tīk* not *an.tar'-tic*. Opposite the arctic.

Greek *anti arktos*, opposite the Northern Bear.

Ante- (Latin prefix), "before," as *antedate*.

Antecede, *an'.tē.ceed* (not one of the 3 in-ceed). Rule xxvii.

Antecedent, *antecedence*, not *antecedant*, *antecedance*.

Latin *ante cedere*, to go before. (Not of the 1st conjugation.)

Antediluvian, *an'-tē-dī.lu".vī.an*. Existing before the Deluge.

Latin *ante diluvium*, before the Deluge.

Antelope, *an'.tē.lope*. A corruption of *antholope*.

Greek *anthos ops*, beautiful eye.

Antemeridian, *an'-te.me-riā"-ī.an*. Before noon.

Latin *antimēridiānus*.

Antenna, plural *antennæ* (Latin). The feelers of insects.

Anten'ula, plu. *anten'ulæ* (Latin) diminutive.

The singular, *antenna*, is very rarely used.

Antepenult, *an'-tē-pē-nult'* not *an'-tē-pee'-nult'*.

Latin *antē penē ultimus*, before the almost last (syl.)

Pene ultimus, the last-but-one; *ante penultimus*, the last-but-two.

Anthelion, *plu. Anthelia*, *ant.hee'.lī.ah*. A bright spot opposite the sun. The "h" is needless. (Rule lxx.)

Greek *antēlios*, ἀντῆλιος (*anti hēlios*, opposite the sun).

Anthelix, *anth'.ē.līx*. The part of the ear opposite the "helix."
The *th* of this word belongs to the first syl. (Rule lxx.)

Anthem, *an'.them*. A corruption of the Old English *antefen* (*ant'fen*, *ant'em*), same as *antiphon*, Greek *antiphōnōs*, sounds or voices from opposite choirs. **Anthym** (*anti-humnos*) might be "a hymn sung by two opposite choirs," but *anthem* can only be Greek *anthemis*, ἀνθεμῖς, *q.v.*

Anthemis, *an'.rhēmīs*. Chamomile and its group of plants.

Greek *anthēmis*, verb *anthēō*, I blossom [abundantly].

Antherozoides, *an'-rhēr-ō.zoi'-deez*. Life-giving corpuscles of algæ, ferns, mosses, and lichens (*lī'.kēnz*).

Greek *anther zoē-tidos*, life-like anthers.

Anthesis, *an.thee'.sis* not *an'.rhē.sis*. In *Botany*.

Greek *anthesis*, the bursting or opening of a flower.

Anthodium, *an'.rhō'.dī.um*. The flower-head of comp. plants.

Greek *anthōdēs*, full of florets (*anthos duo*, I put on flowers).

Antholites, *an'.rhō'.lītes*. Fossil impressions of flowers.

Greek *anthos lithos*, fossil or stone flower.

Anthophore, *an'.rhō'.fore*. The column which supports the petals.

Greek *antho-phoros*, the flower supporter.

Anthophylite, *an'.rhof'.līlite*. Species of hornblende.

Greek *anthophyllon*, a clove (which it resembles in colour).

Anthozoa, *an'-rho.zō'-ah*. Sea-anemonēs, &c.

Greek *anthos zōa*, flower animals.

Anthracite, *an'.rhra.site*. Cannel-coal (Greek *anthrax*, coal).

Anthracosaurus, *plural anthracosauri*, *an'-rhrāk-ō.saw'-rūs*.

Anthracosaur, *plural anthracosaurs*. An extinct saurian.

Greek *anthrax sauros*, lizard of the coal-measures.

Anthracotherium, *an'-rhrāk-ō.thee'-ri.um*. An extinct beast.

Greek *anthrax thērion*, a wild beast of the coal-measures.

Anthrakerpeton, *an'-rhray.ker'.pē-ton*. An extinct reptile.

Greek *anthrax erpeton*, a reptile of the coal-measures.

Anthropophagi (*plural*), *an'-rhro.pof'-a-jī*. Cannibals.

Greek *anthrōpos phagein*, to eat men.

Anti- (Greek prefix), "opposed to," "the opposite of:" as *antidote*.

See **Ante-**.

Antichrist, *an'-ti.krist*. A false Christ, a foe to Christ.

Greek *anti Christos*, antagonist of Christ.

Anticipate, *an.tiss'ĩ.pate*. To forestall. Anticipat-ing, anti-cipation, anticipator, anticipa'tory.

Latin *anticipāre* (*ante capere*), to take beforehand. This word and *antiquarian*, *antiquity*, &c., are the only instances of *anti-* signifying before in time, (*ante-*), instead of *antagonistic* (*anti-*).

Anticlinal, *an'-ti.kli"-nal*. (*Geology*.) Applied to strata.

Greek *anti klinein*, [strata] dipping in opposite directions.

Anticolic not *anticholic*. (Latin *colic* [*us*]).

Antipathy, *plu. antipathies*, *an.tip'.ũ.rhĩ*, *an.tip'.a.rhiz*.

Greek *anti pathōs*, a feeling repugnant to [something].

Antiphonal, *an.tif'.ō.nal*. Responsive or alternate singing.

(This word ought to be *an.tif'ō'-nal*. *An.tif'-ō-nal* means "mutual slaughter"—*ἀντι-φόνος*.)

Greek *anti phōnos*, *ἀντι-φώνος*, responsive singing.

Antiphrasis, *an.tif'-rǎ-sis*. Irony.

Greek *anti phrasis*, [meaning] opposite to the words expressed.

Antipode, *plu. antipodes*, *an'-tĩ-pode*; *an.tip'-ō-deez*.

Greek *anti podot*, [people whose feet are] opposite to our feet.

Antiquary, *an'.tĩ.qua-ry*. A person fond of antiquities. Not *antiquarian* which is an adjective.

Antiquate, *an.ti.quate*, *an'tiquated*, *an'tiquating*.

Antique (Fr.), *an.teek'*; *antiquely*, *an.teek'.ly*; *antiqueness*.

Antiquity (former ages), *plu. antiquities*, *an.tik'.wĩ.tiz*.

Relics of olden times.

Latin *antiquarius*, from *ante* before; *antĭcus*, one before us.

Antiseptic, *an'-ti.sep"-tĩk* not *an'-ti.skep"-tic*. "Antiseptic" means a preventive of putridity, but "anti-keptic" would mean one who is not sceptical or a disbeliever.

Greek *anti septikos*, opposed to putridity (*σῆπω*).

Antithesis, *plural antitheses*, *an.tith'.ě.sis*, *an.tith'.ě.seez*.

Greek *anti thesis*, words set in contrast.

Anvil, *an'.vil*. A smith's iron block. (Old Eng. *anfilt*. an anvil.)

Anxiety, *plu. anxieties*, *anx.ĩ'.ě.tiz*. Distress of mind.

Anxious, *angk'.shus*; *anxiousness*, *anxiously*.

Latin *anxietas*, *anxius*, from *anxi*, I have vexed.

Any, *en'.ny* not *an'.ny*. Old English *enig* or *ænig*.

Aorta, *a.or'.tah*. The great or trunk artery. (Greek *aortē*.)

Ap- (prefix), Latin preposition *ad* before *p*.

Apartment, *a.part'.ment* (with one *p*). A room set "apart."

The corresponding French word has double "p" *appartement*; *ap* [ad] *parti*, parted off for you.

Apathy, *ap'.ũ.rhĩ*; **apathetic**, *ap'.ũ.rhet".tĩk*. Without sympathy.

Greek *a pathōs*, without passion or emotion of mind.

- Apatite**, *ap'.a.tite*, a phosphate of lime. **Appetite** (for food).
 "Apatite," Greek *apaté*, deceit; so called because it appears in every variety of colour and form, so that it is often mistaken.
 "Appetite," Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*appétito*, to seek for [food]).
- Ape**, *male* dog-ape, *female* bitch-ape. (Old Eng. *apa*, an ape.)
- Apennine**, *Ap'.én.nine*. A range of mountains in Italy.
 Latin *Apenninus*. (Single *p*, double *n*.)
- Aperient**, *a.pee'.rí.ent*. (The "e" of this word is short in Latin.)
 Latin *apérens*, opening. (A laxative medicine.)
- Aperture**, *ap'.er.ture*. An opening. (Only one *p*.)
 Latin *ápertura*, (*áperio*, to open).
- Apex**, *plu.* *apexes* or *apices*; *a.pex*, *plu.* *a'.pex.es* or *ap'.í.seez*.
 Latin *apex*, plural *ápices*, the summit of anything.
- Aphelion**, *plural* *aphelia*; *af.hee'.lí.on*, *af.hee'.lí.űh*. The position of a planet when it is furthest from the sun. *Perihēlion* is its position when nearest to the sun.
 Greek *apo hēlios*, away from the sun. *Peri*, near. (In Greek it would be *apēlion*, similar to ἀπηλιώτης not ἀφηλιώτης.)
- Aphis**, *plural* *aphides*, *a'fis*, *af'í.deez*. The plant-louse. (Lat.)
- Aphorism**, *af'.ó.rizm*. A maxim expressed with antithesis.
 Greek *aphōrismós*, distinction (*aphorizō*, to separate).
- Apiary**, *plu.* *apiaries*, *ap'.í.ű.riz*. A place for bees (Rule lv.)
 Latin *ápíarium* (*ápīs*, a bee).
- Apiocrinite**, *ap'.í.ok'-rí.nite*. A fossil sea-lily or "en'crinite."
 Greek *apion krinon*, pear [shaped] lily [zoöphyte].
- Apo-** (prefix) Greek preposition, equivalent to the Latin "ab," *q.v.*
- Apocalypse**, *a.pok'.ű.lips*. The Book of the Revelation.
 Greek *apokalupsis*, from *apo kaluptō*, to un-cover or reveal.
- Apocrypha**, *a.pok'.rí.fűh*. The uncanonical Scriptures.
 Greek *apo krűpha*, things hidden from [the general].
- Apocryphal**, *a.pok'.rí.fűl*. Belonging to the Apocrypha, false.
- Apode**, *ap'.ode*. Fish without ventral fins, like sword-fish, eels, &c.
 Greek *a podoi*, without feet (or ventral fins).
- Apodons**, *ap'.ó.dűns*. A generic name for "apodes" (*ap'.odes*).
- Apogee**, *ap'.ó.jee*. That point in a planet's orbit furthest from our earth. (The point nearest to our earth is the *perigee*).
 Greek *apo gé*, away from the earth (*peri gé*, near the earth).
- Apollyon**, *A.pol'.yon*. The destroyer (*Rev.* ix. 11).
 Greek *apollűon*, destroying (Angel of the bottomless pit).
- Apology**, *plu.* *apologies*, *a.pol'.ó.jiz*, excuses; *apol'ogist*.
- Apologetic**, apologet'ical, apologet'ically, apologet'ics.
- Apologize**, apologized, &c. (Greek *apo-logizomai*. *R.* xxxii.)
 Greek *apológia*, an excuse; Latin *apologeticus*, apologetic.

- Apophthegm** not apothegm, *ap' -ō.them*. A sententious saying.
Greek *apo phthégma*, [a saying made] by a word.
- Apoplexy**, *ap' -ō.plex.y*. Suspension of the action of the brain.
Greek *apoplēxia* (*apo plēktos*, one struck by a fit).
- Apostasy** not apostacy, *a.pos' -tā.sŷ*. Falling off from the faith.
Greek *apostasia* (*apo stasis*, a standing away from the faith.)
- Apostatize** not apostatise, *a.pos' -tā-tize*. To become apostate.
Greek *apo stātízō*, to place oneself away from [the faith].
- A posteriori** (Lat.) *a pos.ter'ry.ō"ri*. Causes inferred from effects.
(The opposite is *a priori*, effects predicated from known causes. *Natural Philosophy*, being based on data, is an example of the former; *Mathematics* of the latter.)
- Apostolic**, *a.pos.tōl'.ik* not *a.pos'tl'ik*, adjective of apostle.
Greek *apostolikos* (*apostōlos*, *apo stelo*, to send off on a message).
- Apostrophe**, *plu.* apostrophes (Greek), *a.pos'.trō.fē*, *a.pos'.trō.fiz*.
Apos'trophise, apos'trophised (4 syl.), apos'trophising.
Greek *apostrophē*. ("Apostrophise" is not a Greek word. R. xxxiii.)
- Apothecary**, *plu.* apothecaries, *a.poth'.ē.kū.riz*. A druggist.
Greek *apothēkē*, a place for stores. "Apothecary" a drug-storer.
- Apotheosis**, generally called *ap' -ō-thee.ō"-sis*, but more correctly *ap' -ō.thē-ō"-sis* (*ἀποθεώσις*). Deification.
Greek *apo theōsis*, [placed with the gods] by deification.
- Appal**, appalled (2 syl.), appall-ing, appall-ingly. (Rule I.)
(This word would be better with double "l"—appall.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *pall* [eo], to turn very pale.
- Appanage**, *ap'.pū.nāje*. Lands assigned to younger sons.
Med. Lat. *ap* [ad] *panāgium*, for maintenance (*panis*, bread).
In French one "p," *apanage*.
- Apparatus**, *ap'.pū.ra"-tūs* not *ap'-pa.rat"-us* nor *a-par'rat-us*.
Latin *ad* [ad] *parātus*, [instruments] prepared for [experiments].
- Apparel**, apparelled (3 syl.), apparell-ing. (Rule iii. -EL.)
French *appareil*; Latin *ap* [ad] *paro*, to dress thoroughly.
- Apparent**, *ap.pair'.ent* not *a.pair'.ent*. Evident.
Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*, *parent[is]*, visible to [men].
- Appeal**, *ap.peal'* not *a.peal'*. To refer to a higher court.
Latin *ap* [ad] *pellāre*, to drive or refer to [another court].
- Appearance**. (The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.)
It ought to be *appareance*, as "apparent."
Latin *ap* [ad] *parens*; Med. Latin *apparentia*; French *appareance*.
- Appease**, *ap.peez'* not *ā.peez'*. To pacify. (Double p.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *pacifco*; French one "p," *apaiser* (*paz*, peace).
- Appellant**, *ap.pel'.lant*. One who removes his suit to a higher court.
Latin *ap* [ad] *pello*. Medieval Latin *appellans* (a noun).

- Appendage**, *ap.pen'.dăge* not *a.pen'.dăge*. Something added.
Medieval Latin *ap* [ad] *penditia*, hung on to [something else].
- Appendant, appendance**. (These words ought to be *appendent*, *appendence*, as *dependent*, *dependence*, *independent*, *independence*, *pendent*, *impendent*.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *pendens*, hanging on to [something].
- Appen'dix**, plural *appen'dixes* or *appen'dices* (4 syl.) A supplement.
Latin *appendix*, plural *appendices* (4 syl.)
- Appetite**, *ap'.pě.tite*. Natural desire for food. (See *Apatite*.)
Latin *ap* [ad] *petitus* (*ap-peto*, to seek for [food]).
- Applaud**, *ap.plawd'* not *a.plawd'*. To praise by clapping hands.
- Applause**, *ap.plawz'* not *ă.plawz'*. To clap the hands.
Latin *ap* [ad] *plaudo*, to clap the hands [in approval].
- Applicable**, *ap'.plĭ.kă.b'l* not *a.plik'.ă.b'le*. Suitable.
Latin *ap* [ad] *plicabilis*, fit to be folded to [something].
- Apply**, applies (2 syl.), applied (2 syl.), applier, appli-able, appli-ance, appli-cable, appli-cability, *but* apply-ing.
Latin *ap* [ad] *plico*, to fold to (or) against something.
To "apply a blister," is to fold it to the skin. To "apply to your books," is to fold your attention or thoughts on them.
- Appoggiatura**, *ap-poj'-jă.tŭ"-răh* not *a-podg'-ŷ-too"-rah*. A grace-note in *Music*. (Italian.)
Italian *appoggiare*, to lean on something. A grace-note "leans on" the note preceding it.
- Appoint**, *ap.point'* not *ă.point'*; appointment (double *p*).
French *appointer*, to give a salary to a person.
(It is incorrect to say a person is "appointed" on a committee or board, if no "pay" is attached to the office.)
- Apportioned**, *ap.por'.shund* not *a.por'.shund*. Assigned.
Latin *ap* [ad] *portio*, [to give] to one his portion.
- Apposite**, *ap'.po.zite*. To the point. In *Grammar*, an amplification without a connecting word: as "Victoria, daughter [of the duke of Kent]."
Latin *ap* [ad] *positus*, placed (or) put to [the other].
- Appreciate**, *ap.pree'.shĕ.ate* not *ă.pree'.shĕ.ate*.
Fr. *apprecier*. Lat. *ap* [ad] *pretium*, [to value] according to its price.
- Apprehend**, *ap.pre.hend'*, apprehend-er, apprehend-ing (from the root), apprehens-ible, apprehens-ion, apprehens-ive (from the supine).
Latin *ap* [ad] *prehend-ĕre*, *apprehens-um*, to seize on.
- Apprentice**, *ap.pren'.tĭs* not *ă.pren'.tĭz*. One bound to a trade.
French *apprenti*, a learner (*apprendre*, to learn); Latin *apprehendo* or *apprendo*, to learn.

Apprise, *ap.prize'*. To inform, to give one notice of [something].

French *appris*, participle of *apprendre*, to learn.

Approach, *ap.proach'* not *ă.proach'*; **approachable**.

French *approcher* (*proche*, near), to draw near.

Approbation, *ap'.pro.bay"-shun*. Approval. (Double p.)

Latin *ap* [ad] *probatio*, proof or satisfaction given to [the judgment].

Appropriate, *ap.pro'.pri.ate* not *a.pro'.pri.ate*; **appropriator**.

French *appropriier*. Latin *ap* [ad] *proprius*, [to take] to one's self.

Approve, *ap.proov'* not *a.proov'*. To admit the propriety of.

Latin *ap* [ad] *probo*, to prove to (or) satisfy [the judgment].

Approximate, *ap.prox'.i.mate* not *ă.prox'.i.mate*.

Latin *ap* [ad] *proximare*, to draw next to some one.

Appui, *ap'.pwe'*. (In *horsemanship*) reciprocity between horse and rider. If the mouth of the horse answers readily to the bit, the horse has a good *appui*. If the rider manages his reins skilfully, he has a good *appui*.

French *appui*, a support or fulcrum; the two ends of the lever are the reins and bit, the power is applied by the hand of the rider, the fulcrum is the corner of the horse's mouth. "Appui" is a nice adjustment of power in the rider, and a sensitive response in the mouth of the horse.

Appurtenance, *ap.pur'.tē.nance* not *a.pur'.tē.nance*. (*The spelling of this word is quite indefensible.*)

Latin *ap* [ad] *pertinens*, pertaining to; French *appartenance*.

A priori (Latin), *a pri.ō'ri*. Premising the effects of a cause.

In *Mathematics*, we argue *a priori*: thus, knowing the value of 2 and 4, we conclude that $2 \times 4 = 8$, $4 \div 2 = 2$.

In *Natural Philosophy* we proceed the other way (*a posteriori*): thus, we find all unsupported bodies fall to the earth, and from this fact we assume there is a power in the earth to cause it. The power we call "gravitation."

Apron, *a'.pron* not *a'.pun*. "An apron" corruption of a *nape-ron* (French), a large cloth (*nappe*, a table-cloth).

Apse (1 syl.) of a church. The bay or curved part behind the altar. *This word ought to be hapse* (Greek *ἀψίς*.)

Apsis, *plu. apsides*, *ap'.sis*, *ap'.sī.deez*. Two points in the orbit of planets, one nearest the sun, and the other furthest off. (*This word ought to be hapsis, hapsides.*)

Greek *hapsis*, a hoop, arch, bow (*ἀψίς*).

Aptera, *ap'.tē.rāh*. Wingless insects, as spiders, fleas, &c. (For the singular we use the word *ap'teran*.)

Greek *a plēra*, without wings.

Aquatic, *a.quat'.ik*. Pertaining to water, living in water.

(In Latin, the second "a" of this word is long.)

Latin *aquaticus*, aquatic (*aqua*, water).

Aquarium, plural *aquaria* or *aquariums*. Cases for the exhibition of marine animals and plants. (*This word should be aqua-vivarium, as the Latin word "aquarium" means a "place for watering cattle."*)

Aqueduct, not *aquaduc* nor *aquaduct*, *a'.quē.duct*.

Latin *aquæ-ductus*, a duct or conduit for water. (*Aquæ*, gen. case.)

Aqueous, *a'.que.ūs*. Watery. (Latin? *aquēus*.) (Note, *aque* not *aqua*.) (*The spelling of this word is indefensible.*)

Aquilegia, *a'.qui.lee"-gī.āh*. The Columbine plants.

(*This word is most improper to express "An eagle-like plant." It exists in Latin, and means "vessels to collect water" (aqua-lego). Aquē, a cont. of the old form aquai.*)

Latin *aquila*, an eagle; from a fanciful resemblance of the flower to eagle's claws. "Columbine" is from *Columba*, a dove; from a similar resemblance to the claws of a pigeon. Probably it is a corruption of *aquila-chēlea*—*chēlē*, a bird's claw (the eagle's-claw).

Aquiline, *ak'.quī.line*. Hooked like an eagle's beak.

Latin *āquilinūs*, like an eagle (*āquilla*, an eagle).

Ar- (prefix) is the Latin preposition *ad* before *r*.

-ar, (termination) of adjectives is the Latin *-r[is]* preceded by "a," as vulgar, "pertaining to" the *vulgus* (mob).

-ar, termination of native nouns, "agents"—*beggar*.

Arabesque, *Ar'.a.besk*. Moorish ornamentation.

-esque (French postfix for *like*), Arab-like.

Arabic, *Ar'rā.bīk* not *Ar.ab'.āk*. The Arabian language, from Arabia, Arabian: as *gum-arabic*.

Arable, *ar'rā.b'l*. Fit for tillage, cultivated by the plough.

(*This word in Latin has the second "a" long.*)

Latin *arābilis* (verb *arāre*, to plough). It is the long *ā* of the 1st conj.

Arachnoid, *a.rak'noid*. A membrane of the brain fine and delicate as a cobweb. In *Botany*, soft downy fibres.

Greek *aracnē-ēidos*, like a cobweb.

Araneides, *ā.rain'.ī.deez*. The spider family.

The genus is called *arachnida*, *ā.rak'.nī.dah*.

Latin *arānea-idēs*, the spider family.

Arbitrary, *ar'.bī.trar"rj* not *ar'.bī.ter"ry*. Dogmatic.

Latin *arbitrarius* (*āra bīto*, to go to the altar to give judgment. In swearing, the Romans touched the horns of the altar, hence the phrase *usque ad aras*, to assert on oath).

Arbitrarily, *ar'.bī.trar"rj.lj* not *ar'.bī.ter"rj.lj*. Dogmatically.

Arbitrator, *feminine arbitratrix*. An umpire (*Law Latin*).

Arboretum, plu. *arboreta*, *ar'-bo.ree"-tum*, *ar'-bo.ree".tah*. A pleasure ground of rare shrubs and trees (Latin).

Arbour (of a garden) not *harbour*. **Harbour** (for ships) not *arbour*.

"Arbour," Latin *arbor*, a tree (a seat under a tree).

"Harbour," Old English *here-berga*, an army-station, hence a place for a fleet, and hence a place for ships in general.

Arbutus, *ar.bū.tus* not *ar.bū'.tus* (Latin). The strawberry-tree.

Arc, part of a circle; **Arch** (in architecture).

Latin *arcus*, a bow. "Arch"—this word is a blunder, from the supposition that *architect* means a maker of *arches*, and not a "directing builder" (Greek *architectōn*, *archi tekton*), where the prefix *archi-* is from the verb *archō*, to direct, and not from the Latin *arcus*, a bow.

Arcanum, *plu. arcana* (Latin), *ar.kay'.num*, *ar.kay'.nāh*. A secret [preparation], the secrets of a secret society.

Arch- (prefix), Teutonic *arg*, "crafty," "waggish," as *archness*.

Arch- (prefix), Greek *arkos*, "chief," as *archbishop*.

RULE i.—ARCH- followed by a consonant is pronounced *arch*.

RULE ii.—ARCH- followed by a vowel is pronounced *ark*.

Examples of Rule i.—

ARCH-bish'op	ARCH-duke	ARCH-mar'shal
-bish'opric	-duke'dom	-ness
(Archiepiscopal, R. ii.)	-du'cal	-pas'tor
-buil'der	-duch'y	-philos'opher
-but'ler	-duch'ess	-po'et
-but'tress	-fel'on	-pon'tiff
-cham'berlain	-fiend	-prel'ate
-chan'cellor	-flam'en	-pres'byter
-conspir'ator	-flatt'erer	-priest
-crit'ic	-foe	-pri'mate
-dea'con	-gov'ernor	-proph'et
-dea'conry	-her'etic	-stone
-dea'conship	-her'esy	-trait'ors
(Archidiaconite, R. ii.)	-hyp'ocrite	-treas'on
-di'ocese	-like	-ty'rant
-Dru'id	-ly	-wise

Examples of Rule ii.—

ARCH-a'ism	ARCH-i.epis'copate	ARCH'-i.tect
-æ.ol'ogy	-i.epis'copal	-i.tecture
-an'gel	-il	-i.trave
-angel'ic	-i.loch'ian	-i.volt
-e.go.sau'rus	-i.ma'gus	-ives
-e.type	-æ.im'edês	-on
-ical	-i.pel'ago	-on.ship
-i.diac'onial		

Exceptions:—

ARCH-apos'tate not *ark.apos'tate*

ARCH-apos'tle not *ark.apos'tle*

ARCH-er, ARCH-ery, ARCH-ed, ARCH-es, ARCH-ing, &c.

Archives, *ark.ives* not *ar'.cheevz*. Historical records, their dépôt.

Greek *archeion*, a public building, residence of the chief magistrates under whose charge the public records were placed.

Arctic, *ark.tik* not *ar'.tik*. Pertaining to the North Pole.

Greek *arktos*, the [Great] Bear, the chief northern constellation.

-ard (native suffix), "species," "kind:" dotard, drunkard—one of the doting kind, one of the drunken kind.

Ardent, ardent-ly, ardeney. (Latin *ardens*, *ardentis*, burning.)

Ardour, *ar'.dor*. Fervency. (Latin *ardor*, French *ardeur*.)

Are, *är* not *air*. The old Norse "we, you, they *are*," has superseded the older form of *synd* or *sinden*.

Areca, *a.ree'.käh*. The betel-nut tree. (Malabar *areek*.)

Arena, plural *arenæ* or *arenas*, *a.ree'.nah*, *a.ree'.nee*, *a.ree'.nâz*.

Latin *arena*, sand; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was always well sanded.

Areola, plural *areolæ*, *a.ree'.ð.läh*, (sing.), means the coloured circle round the nipple of the breast; *a.ree'.ð.lee* (plural) means the spaces in the wings of insects between the nervures (2 syl.) *Aurelia*, *q.v.*, is quite another word.

Areopagus, *ar'ree.op"-ä.gūs* not *ar'ree"-o.pay"-gus*.

Greek *Ares pagós*, Mars' Hill (a court of justice in Athens).

Argentine, *ar'.gen.tin* (a mineral); *ar'.gen.tine* (adj.), like silver, belonging to the republic of La Plata.

Latin *argentum*, silver. (The metal is also called *argentan*.)

Argil, *ar'.gil*, clay; argill-aceous, argill-iferous, argill-ite, argill-itic, argill-ous, &c. (with double l). (Rule iii. -ll.)

Argonautic, *ar'-gō.naut"ik* not *ar'-gō.nawk"-tik*. Pertaining to the argonauts. (Greek *Argo naus*, the ship "Argo.")

Argue, *ar'.gu*; argues, *ar'.guze*; argued, *ar'.gūde*; arguer, *ar'.gu.er*; argument not *arguement*, arguments'tion, argumen'tative, argumen'tatively. (The "e" in *argue* is a blunder.) (This is the only word, except four verbs in "-dge," which drops the "e" before "ment.") Rule xviii.

French *argu[er]*, *argument*, *argumentation*, &c.; Latin *arguo*.

Arise, past tense *arose*, past part. *arisen*. **Arise-ing**.

A.rize', *a.roze'*, *a.ris'.n*, *a.rize'.ing*. To rise up.

Old English *aris[an]*, past *arðs*, past participle *arisen*.

Aristocracy, plu. *aristocracies*, *ar'ris.tok"-ră-sŷ*, *ar'ris.tok'-ră-siz*.

It is now customary to spell all the words from the Greek *kratia* "cracy," not crasy: thus, aristocracy, autocracy, democracy, with the hybrid mobocracy. The ending -cy denotes "rank," "office," &c. Greek *aristokratia* (*ariston kratia*), rule of the best-born.

Ascaris, plural *ascarides*, *as'.kă.rîs*, *as.kar'rij.deez*.

Greek *askāris*, an intestinal thread-worm.

Ascend, ascended (3 syl.): -ed after "d" or "t" forms a separate syllable.

Ascension not -tion: after "d," "de," or "t," -sion and not -tion is added.

Ascendency, *ascendant* ought to be *ascendent* (not the 1st Latin conjugation).

Ascendable, one of the abnormal words in -able. (Rule xxiii.) It ought to be *ascendible*, like "descendible."

Latin *as* [ad] *scendēre* (i.e., *scandere*), to climb up to [something].

Ascertain, *as'ser.tain'*. To make oneself sure by investigation.

Latin *as* [ad] *certus*, to assure oneself.

Ascetic, *as.set'ik*, a hermit; *acetic*, *a.see'tik*, sour.

Greek *askētōs* (*asked*, to honour a divinity).

Ascii, *as'si-i*. Those who have no shadow [at noon]. For the singular we use the word *as'cian*.

Greek *a skia*, without shadow (people in the torrid zone).

Ashamed, *a.shamed'* not *as.shamed'*. "To be ashamed," and "To be glad," are *deponent* verbs, that is, passive in form but active in sense.

Old English *a-scāmian*, to be ashamed; *gladian*, to be glad.

Ask, *ask* not *ăsk* (*ax* is a vulgarism). Old English *asc[ian]*.

-asm (Greek termination -*sm* [os] preceded by "a." It is added to nouns), "system of," "state of"—*enthusiasm*.

Asparagus, *as.par'ra.gŭs* not *spar'row.grass* nor *grass*.

Greek *aspidrágōs*, a plant with *turios*, i.e., unexpanded shoots.

Asperse, *aspersed'* (2 syl.), *aspers'-ing*, *aspers'-er*, *aspers'-ion*.

Latin *aspergo*, supine *aspersum*, to sprinkle.

Asphodel, *as'.fŏ.del* not *as.fŏ'.del*. The day-lily, or King's-spear.

Greek *asphōdēlōs* (*spōdōs*, ashes), from its use in funerals.

Asphyxia, *as.flx'.i.ŭh*. A lull in the action of the heart.

Greek *a sphuxis*, without pulse (from suffocation, &c.)

Aspire', *aspired* (2 syl.), *aspir'-ing*, *aspir'-er*, *aspirant*.

As'pirate, *as'pirated*, *as'pirat-ing*, *as'pira"tion*.

Latin *as* [ad] *spirāre*, to breathe towards or aim at [something].

-ass (French termination -*asse* added to nouns), means "made of," as *cuirass*, made of leather (*cuir*).

Ass, possessive case *ass's*, *ass'.iz*; plural *asses*, *ass'.ez*.

Assail, *assailed* (2 syl.), *assail-ing*, *assail-er*. (Rule ii.)

Assailable, *as.sail'a.b'l* not *ă.sail'a.b'l*. (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *as* [ad] *salire*, to leap on one.

- Assassin**, *as.sas'.sîn*. One who attempts murder by surprise.
 Armenian *hashishin*, hemp-eaters (LANE): *hassa*, to lie in ambush in order to kill (VOLNEY). (Observe double *s* twice.)
- Assassinate**, *as.sas'.sîn.ate*. To kill by surprise. (Double *s* twice.)
- Assault**, *as.salt'* not *ă.sawlt'*. To attack violently.
 Latin *as* [ad] *saltum*, to leap on another.
- Assay**, *past tense assayed not assaid*. It is no comp. of "say."
 French *essayer*, to try; Medieval Latin *assaia*, assay.
- Assemble**, assembled, *as.sem'.b'ld*, assem'bl-ing, assem'bl-er
 assem'bl-y, assem'bl-age. (Double *s* throughout.)
 French *assembler*, to gather persons together; Med. Latin *assem-
 blatio*, (*as* [ad] *simul blatio*, to chat together).
- Assent**, *as.sent'* not *ă.sent'*. To admit as true.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sentio*, to think as you think.
- Assertion**, *as.ser'.shun* not *ă.ser'.shun*. An affirmation.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sertum*. Not the supine of "sero," to sow, which is *aditum*, but of *sero*, to knit or weave; whence *serère colloquia* (Livy), and *serère sermōnes* (Plautus). Conversation is a "web of words," or "knitting thoughts with words."
- Assessor**, *as.ses'.sör* not *ă.ses'.ser*. One who assesses. (R. xxxvii.)
Assessable, one of the abnormal words in *-able*. (R. xxiii.)
 Latin *as* [ad] *essor*, a sitter [at a board for adjusting taxes].
- Assets**, *as.sets'* (plu.) Property available for payment of debts.
 Latin *as* [ad] *satis*, [to be taken till there is] enough to [pay all].
- Asseverate**, *as.sev'.e.rate*, assever'at-ed, assever'at-ing, assev'e-
 rat-or, assevera'tion. To declare positively.
 Latin *as* [ad] *severāre*, to speak according to the truth.
- Assiduous**, *as.sid'.ŭ.ŭs* not *ă.sid'jŭ.ŭs*. Industrious.
 Latin *as* [ad] *sedēo*, to sit close to [work].
- Assign**, *as.sine* not *ă.sine'*. To make over to another.
Assignor, *as'.sī.nor* not *as.sig'.nor* nor *as.sine'.or*.
Assignee, *as'.sī.nee* not *as.sig'.nee* nor *as.sine'.nee*.
Assignment, *as.sine'.ment* not *ă.sine'.ment*. (Double *s*)
 Latin *as* [ad] *signo*, to mark out for another.
- Assimilate**, *as.sim'.i.late* not *ă.sim'.ŭ.late*. To make like.
 Assim'ilat-ed, assim'ilat-ing, assim'ilat-or, assim'ila'tion.
 Latin *as* [ad] *similāre*, to liken to something else (*-mī-* not *-mu-*).
- Assistant**, assistance, *as.sis'.tant*, *as.sis'.tance* (Rule xxiv.)
 Latin *as* [ad] *sistens*, standing by or near another.
- Assize**, *plu. assizes*, *as.size'*, *as.size'.ez*. (Double *s*)
 Law Latin *assisa* (*as* [ad] *sessio*), a sitting to [hear trials].

Atrocious, *ă.tro'.shŭs* not *at.tro'.shŭs*. Very heinous.

Latin *atrox*, *atrōcis*, black, heinous.

Atrocity, *ă.trōs'.ĭ.tŭ*; atrociousness, *a.trō.shŭs.ness*.

(In Latin the "o" of atrocity is long.) (*Atrōcĭtas*.)

Attach, *at.tach'*; attachment, *at.tach'.ment*. (Double t.)

French *attacher*, to bind to another. Low Latin *attachiāre*.

Attack, attacked, *at.takt'* not *ă.takt'*. To assault.

French *attaquer*; Latin *at* [ad] Greek *tasso*, to put an army in array; hence the Latin word *tactici*, those who array an army.

Attain, *at.tain*. To touch on, not to complete. Thus a man attains his 50th year on his 50th birthday.

Attainment, attainable (double t). Rule xxiii.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinēre* [tenēre], to touch on, to reach till you touch.

Attainted, *at.taint'.ed* not *ă.taint'.ed*. Condemned to lose one's civil rights, stained with the charge of treason.

Latin *at* [ad] *tinctus* (*tingo*, to dye; Greek *teggo*=*tengo*).

Attempt, *at.tempt'* not *ă.tempt*. An effort, to try.

Latin *at* [ad] *tento*, to try to [do something].

Attend, attention, *at.tend'*, *at.ten'.shun*. (Double t.) To stretch the mind to follow a person's thoughts, hence to follow.

Latin *at* [ad] *tendo*, to stretch out to something.

Attendance, attendant. These should be *attendance*, *attendant*: as *superintendent*, *superintendence*. (Rules xxiv. and xxv.)

Latin *attendens*, *attendentis*, verb *attendēre*, to attend.

Attenuate, *at.ten'.ă.ate* not *ă.ten'.ă.ate*. To make thin.

Atten'uated, atten'uat-ing, atten'ua'tion, atten'uat-or.

Latin *at* [ad] *tenuo*, to make very thin.

Attestation, *at'-tes.tay"-shun* not *ă-tes.tay"-shun*. **Attestator**.

Latin *at* [ad] *testāri*, to bear witness to [a document].

Attire, *at.tiré'* not *ă.tiré'*. A dress, to dress or adorn.

Attired' (2 syl.), attir'-ing, attir'-er.

French *atour*, a head-dress; *dame d'atour*, lady of the bed-chamber.

Attorney, *at.tur'.ney*, plu. attorneys not *attornies*.

Law Latin *attornātus*, one who takes the turn or place of [his client].

Attorney-general, plu. attorney-generals, not attorneys-general.

In this compound "general" is not an adjective, but a noun. The word does not mean general or common attornies, but *head* or *crown* attorneys. Similarly *lieutenant-generals*, *brigadier-generals*, *major-generals*, &c.

Attraction, *at.trac'.shun* not *ă.trac'.shun*.

Latin *at* [ad] *tractio*, a drawing towards something.

Attractable, attractability. These ought to be *attractible*, *attractibility*, as *contractible*, *contractibility* (Rule xxiii.)

Attribute, *at'.trib'ute* (noun); *at.trib'ute* (verb) (Rule 1.)

Latin *at* [ad] *tribuere*, to give or ascribe to someone.

Attributable, *contributable*, *distributable* (Rule xxiii.)

Attrition, *at.trish'on* not *ă.trish'on*. Wearing by friction.

Latin *at* [ad] *tritus*, [one thing] rubbed against another.

Attune, *at.tune'* not *ă.tune'*; **attuned** (2 syl.); **attun'-ing**.

Latin *at* [ad] *tonus*, to put in tune [with other instruments].

Auction, *awk'.shun* not *ok'.shun*. A sale by bidding.

Latin *auctio* (*augeo*, to increase [the amount of each bid]).

Aucuba, *au'.kü.bah* not *a.kü'.bah*. A Japanese plant.

Audacious, *au.day'shūs* not *ou.day'shus*. Bold, impudent.

French *audacieux*, Latin *audax*, *audācis*, bold.

Audible, not *audable*; so **inaudible**. (Not the 1st Lat. conj.)

Latin *audire*, to hear; *audibilis*, what may be heard.

Audience. "A.B. had an audience of Her Majesty," not "an audience with—;" "the queen gave an audience to—"

Augean, *Au'.jē.an* not *Au.jee'.an* (short *e*). The king's name was *Augēas* not *Augēas*. A mythical king of Elis (Greece.)

Aught and naught; ought and nought.

Old English *dht*, anything; *nāht* (*ne dht*), nothing.

Also, *ōht*, anything; *nōht* (*ne ōht*), nothing.

Augment, *aug'.ment* (noun); *aug.ment'* (verb). Rule 1.

August, *au'.gust* (noun); *au.gust'* (adjective).

Augustins, not *Augustines*. Of the order of St. Augustin.

Aunt not *ānt*, a corruption of *amt*. **Ant**, *ānt* not *arnt*.

Latin *amit*[a] shortened to *am't*; similarly "ant" is a corruption of *em't*; i.e., *emīt* shortened to *em't*. Incorrectly *emmit*.

Aurelia, *au.ree'.li.ah*. It ought to be *au.rel'.i.ah*.

Latin *aurum*, gold, with the diminutive *-el*, and the termination *-ia*, the little gold creature. The Greek *chrusallis* is the same:—*chrusos*, gold; *chrusallis*, the little gold creature (our "chrysalis").

Aureola, *au'.rē.ō.lūh* not *au.ree'.ō.lūh* nor *au.rē.ō'.lūh*. The circle of gold or "glory" round portraits of saints.

Latin *aurēolus*, golden; *aurēola*, the golden nimbus (*aurum*).

Auricula, *au.rik'.ū.lah*. The plant called "bear's-ear."

Latin *auris*, and the diminutive *-cula*, a little ear; so called because the leaves resemble in shape a bear's ear.

Auspice, *plu. auspices*, *aus'.pīs*, *aus'.pī.siz*. Augury.

Auspicious, *aus.pish'.us*. Lucky; of good augury.

Latin *auspicium*, divination from birds (*aves spectro*, I inspect birds).

Austere, *aus.tear'*, comp. *auster'er*, sup. *auster'est*.

Austerity, *plu. austerities*, *aus.ter'.rī.tiz*.

Latin *austerus*, rough; *austeritas*; Greek *austērōs*, *austērōtēs*.

Authentic and Genuine, au.rhen.tík, gen'.ă.in.

"Authentic" book, one true in what it states.

"Genuine" book, one written by the person to whom it is ascribed.

Author, feminine authoress or author. (Latin *author*, R. xxxvii.)

Authorise, not authorize. (It is not a Greek word. Rule xxxi.)

Autocracy not autocracy. (See *Aristocracy*.)

Greek *autō-krátēs*, ruling by oneself, absolute.

Autocrat, feminine autocratrix, au'.tō.krat, au.tok.ră-trix.

Greek *autōkrátōr*, an absolute monarch.

Auto-da-fé not auto-de-fe, pronounce au'-to da-fay' (Port.)

Autom'aton, plu. autom'ata or autom'atons.

Greek *automaton* (*autos mattō*, to work of oneself).

Autumn, av'.tum; autum'nal. (Latin *autumnus*.)

Auxiliary, plu. auxiliaries, aux.il'.ă.ă.riz, not aux.il'.ă.riz.

Latin *auxilium*, help; *auxiliāres, auxiliārius*, sent from allies; verb *auxilior*, to help, from *augto*, perf. *auxi*, to increase.

Avail, a.vail', avail-able, avail-ableness, avail-ability, &c. (R. xxiii.)

Latin *a* [ad] *valere*, to be strong against [an adversary].

Avalanche, av'.a.lansh'. A vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.

French *avalanche*; Latin *a* [ad] *vallem lancināre*, to tear away towards the valley.

Avarice, av'.a.ris; avaricious, av.a.rish'.us; avariciousness.

Latin *avaritia*, avarice; *avarus*, a covetous man.

Avenge, a.venge'; avenged' (2 syl.), aveng'-ing, aveng'-er.

Old French *avengier*, to revenge; Latin *a* [ad] *vindicāre*.

Aver, averred', averr-ing, a.ver', a.verd', a.ver'-ing. (Rule i.)

Averse, a.verse'; averse-ly, averse'-ness, aver'sion.

Avert', avert'ed, aver'ting, avert'-er.

Latin *a verto*, to turn away, supine *aversum*.

Aviary, plu. aviaries, av'.ă.ă.riz. A place for fancy birds.

Latin *aviārium*, an aviary (*avis*, a bird).

Avocation, av'.o.kay".shun. An occupation distinct from your regular trade or profession. It is incorrect to call your ordinary business your *avocation*, it is your *vocation*. Thus *building* is the "vocation" of a builder, *gardening* may be his "avocation."

Latin *a-vocation*, a calling away [from business].

Avoid, a.void', avoid-able, avoid-ance, avoid-er.

Latin *a vitāre*, to shun from [seeing a person].

Avoidupois, av'.wor.du.pois". The ordinary trade weights.

Corruption of the Old French *avers* "goods in general," *du* "of," and *poise* "weight." A system of weights for goods "sold by weight."

Awake, *past awoke* or [*awaked*, 2 syl.], *past part. awoke* or [*awaken*]; *awak-ing*, *a.wake'-ing*. To rouse from sleep.

Old Eng. *awæc[an]*, *past awōc*, *past part. awacen*, to awake.

Awaken, *past part. awakened* (3 syl.) (In a religious sense.)

Old English *awæcn[ian]*, *past awæcnede*, *past part. awæcned*.

Awe, *aw-ing*, *aw-ful*, *aw-fully*, *aw-fulness*; *but awe-struck*, *awe-less*. Old English *ēge*, dread. (Rules xvii. and xix.)

Awkward means *left handed*; hence *ungraceful*, *clumsy*.

French *gauche*. *Awk*, the left hand. "The awke or left hand" (Holland's "Plutarch").

Awl, a shoemaker's tool for boring holes. **All**, every-one.

Haul, a catch of fishes. **Hall** (of a house), a mansion.

"Awl," Old Eng. *æ'l* or *awel*, an awl. "All," Old Eng. *æl* or *al*.

"Haul," French *haler*, to haul. "Hall," Old Eng. *heall*, a hall.

Axle, *ax'-il*, the armpit. **Axle**, *ax'-l* (of a wheel).

Axil, *ax'-ill-ar*, *ax'-ill-ary*. (Latin *axilla*, the armpit.)

Axle, *axle-tree*. **Axled**, *ax'-ild*. (Latin *axis*, an axis.)

Axis, *plu. axes* (Latin), *ax'-iss*, *ax'-eez* (The plural of *Axe* is also *axes*, but pronounced *ax'-ēz*.)

Ay or **aye** (meaning *yes*), *plu. ayes*, *eye*, *eyes*. **No**, *plu. noes*.

Aye, *ā*, meaning *always*. Old English *awa*, always; Greek *ai*.

Azalea not *azalia*, *a.zay'.lē.ăh*. A genus of shrubs.

Greek *azalēos*, dry; so called because it loves a dry soil.

Azoic, *a.zō'-ik*. Where no trace of life exists, as "azoic rocks."

Greek *a zōon*, without a living creature.

Babble, *bab'.b'l*, to prate. **Babel**, *Ba'.bel* (Gen. xi. 9).

Babbled, *bab'.b'ld*; **babbler**, *babbling*. (Double *b*.)

French *babiller*, to prattle.

Baboon, *bā.boon'*. A large monkey. (One *b*.) Rule lxi.

French *babine*, a lip, and *-oon*, augmentative (large-lipped).

Baby, *plu. babies*, *bay'.bÿ*, *bay'.bez*; also *babe*, *babes* (1 syl.)

A word common to the whole Aryan family of languages.

Bacchanal, *bak'.kū.nāl*; **Bacchanalian**. (Double *c*.)

Greek *Bakchos*, the wine-god. Latin *Bacchānālis*, *Bacchus*.

Bachelor, *batch'.ē.lor*; **feminine spinster**, **maid**.

Backgammon, *back-gam'mōn*. (Double *m*.)

Either Old English *bac-gamen*, the back game; because the art is to bring all the pieces back into the adversary's table.

Or Welsh *bach cammaun*, a little battle.

Or Danish *bakke gammen*, a tray game.

Backward (*adj.*), dull. **Backwards** (*adv.*), in a back direction.

Bad, worse (*comparative deg.*), worst (*superlative deg.*) *Worse*, *worst*, are the degrees of the obsolete word *wear* (*bad*).

Bade, *băd* (*past tense* of "bid"). The final *e* is to compensate for the diphthong in *bæd*.

"Bad" is probably an ecclesiastical word, taken from Rev. ix. 11; "Abaddon," from the verb *abad*, to be lost. If so, *bad* means "lost eternally."

Badinage, *bad'î.narje* not *bad'î.nazh* nor *bad'î.nâje*. Banter.

Bag, bagged (1 syl.), bagg-ing, bagg-age (Rule i.)

Bagatelle, *bag'.a.tell'* (French). A trifle, a game.

Bagnio, *plu. bagnios*, *ban'.yô*, *ban'.yôze* (Rule xlii.)

Bail, surety. **Bale**, a packet. (Both pronounced alike.)

"Bail," French *bailler*, to give or deliver.

"Bale," French *balle*, a pedlar's pack.

Bailiff, a steward, an officer of justice. **Bailey**, a prison (R. vi.)

"Bailiff," Law Latin *ballivus*, a bailiff.

"Bailey," Law Latin *ballium*, the enclosure of a fortress.

Bait, lure for fish, refreshment for a horse. **Bate**, to lessen.

"Bait," Old English *bat[an]*. "Bate" or "abate," French *abatre*.

Baize, coarse woollen cloth. **Bays**, *plu. of bay* (laurel).

"Baize," Spanish *bayeta*; called in French *espagnolette*.

Balance not *ballance*. A pair of scales. (Only one "L.")

Latin *bi-lances*, two dishes or platters. French *balance*.

Balcony, *plu. balconies*, *bal'.ko.nîz*. Window platforms.

In the Italian the "o" is long: *balcone* (*bal.kô.ne*).

Bald, *bawld* not *bawl*. Without hair. **Baldness** not *bawl.ness*.

Bale, a packet. **Bail**, surety. (*See Bail*.)

Balk, *bawk*. Old English *balca*, a balk.

Ball, retains double *l* in all its compounds: as ball-oon, ball-ot, ball-room, football, snowball, &c. (Rule x.)

Ballad, **Ballet**, **Ballot**, *bă'l.lăd*, *bă'l.lăy*, *bă'l.lot*.

Ballad. A song containing a tale. (French *ballade*.)

Ballet. A theatrical dance. (French *ballet*.)

Ballot, "A little ball" used in voting. (French *ballotte*.)

Balloon, *bă'l.loon'*. *Ball* with -oon augmentative. (Rule lxi.)

Balluster, *bal'.lūs.tēr*. A short ornamental pillar.

(*The guard of a staircase is corruptly called banister.*)

Ballustrade, *bal'.ūs.trăde'*. A set of ballusters.

French *balustre*, *balustrade*.

Balm (the herb). **Barm**, ferment, leaven.

"Balm," contraction of *balsam* (*bal'm*), Latin.

"Barm," Old English *beorma*, leaven.

Bamboo, plural *bamboos* (Malay), *bam'.boo'*, *bam'.booz'*.

Ban, banned (1 syl.), *bann-ing*. **Banns** (of marriage). Rule i.
Latin *bannum*, a ban; *banna* (*matrimonialia*), banns.

Banana (Spanish), *bā.nah'.nah* not *bā.nay'.nah*.

Bandit, plural *bandits* or *banditti*, *ban.dit'*, *ban.dit'.tj*.

Italian *banditto*, plural *banditti*, outlaws.

Bandrol, *band'.rol*. The little flag attached to a trumpet.

French *banderole* (2 syl.), *bande* and *-role* (diminutive).

Bandy, plural *bandies* (2 syl.), *ban'died* (2 syl.), *ban'di-er*, but *ban'dy-ing*, *ban'dy-legs*, &c. (Rule xi.)

Banian (days) *ban'.yan'*. Days when no meat is served. The Banians of India abstain from animal food.

Ban'ister. The guard of a staircase. Corruption of *balluster*.

Bankrupt, *bank'.rupt* not *bank'.rup*. One who has failed.

Bankruptcy, not *bankruptcy*. State of being a bankrupt.

Italian *banco-rotto*, broken-bench; because when a money-lender failed, his *bench* was broken, and he was expelled from his office.

Banner, *ban'.ner*. A flag. (Double n.)

Latin *pannus*; Welsh *baniar*; French *bannière*.

Banns (of marriage), not *bans* nor *bands*. (See **Ban**.)

Ban'quet, *ban'quet-ed*, *ban'quet-er*, *ban'quet-ing*. (Rule iii.)

(-ed forms a distinct syl. after *d* or *t*.) French *banquet*.

Baptize' not *baptise*, *bap'tism*, *bap'tist*. *Baptized'* (2 syl.), *bap-tiz'-ing*.

Greek *baptizō*, *baptisma*, *baptistos*.

Bar, barred (1 syl.), *barr-ing*, *barr-ister*, *barr-ier*, *barr-icade*, *barr-ulet*, *barr-y*. (Rule i.) French *barrer*, to bar.

Barbarize, *bar'.ba,rize* not *barbarise*. To make barbarous.

Greek *barbārizō*, to make barbarous.

Bar'berry. A corruption of *berbery*. (Genus *berbēris*.)

Barefoot or *barefooted*. "Walking naked and barefoot."
(Isa. xx. 2.) Old English *bær-fōt*, bare-foot.

Barley. The plural *barleys* means different specimens or sorts, the general crop: as, *The barleys look well* (the general crop). *Barleys were higher* (the specimens offered for sale). Welsh *bara llys[iau]*, bread plants.

Barm, leaven. **Balm**, balsam. (See **Balm**.)

Baron, a lord (one r). **Barren**, not fertile (double r).

Baron, feminine *baroness*. **Baronry**, *baronet*, *baronial*.

bā'.ron, *bā'.ron.ess*, *bā'.ron.ry*, *bā'.ron.et*, but *bā'.rō'.nī.al*.

"Baron," Latin *baro* (a dolt); *Barones dicuntur servi militum, qui utique stultissimi sunt, servi videlicet stultorum*" (Scholiast).
First a serving soldier, then a military chief, then a lord.

Barouche, *bă.roush*. A four-wheel coach with a falling top.

Latin *birōta*, a cart with two pair of wheels (*bis rota*), through the German *barutsche*.

Barrack, *plural barracks*. The plural is more generally used.

The singular is used in compound words as *barrack-master*, *barrack-life*.

Bar'rel, *bar'relled* (2 *syl.*), *bar'relling*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Spanish *barrel*. In Welsh and French *baril*, only one "r."

Barren, not fruitful. **Baron**, a lord. (See *Baron*.)

Barricade, *bărr.ri.kade'*. Originally meant to block up a thoroughfare with barrels (French *barriques*) filled with stones or earth. (French *barricader*, to barricade.)

Barrier, *bărrr.er*. A bar to keep out intruders.

French *barrière*, from *barre*, a bar; Welsh *bdr*, a bar.

Barrister, *bărris.ter*. One called to the bar, a pleader.

Bar and the Old Eng. termination *-ster*, business, habit.

Baryta, *bărry.tah*, incorrectly *bărry.tah*. A heavy mineral.

Greek *barūtēs*, heaviness; so called from its weight. (See *next*.)

Barytone, *bărry.tone*. A deep tenor voice.

Greek *barūs tōnōs*, heavy tone of voice.

Base, vile. **Bass** (voice). Both pronounced alike.

"Base," Welsh *bds*, low, mean. "Bass," Italian *basso*.

Bashaw, now called "Pasha," *pah'.shah*.

Basilisk, *bas'.i.lisk*. The cockatrice. **Basilic**, adj. of *basil'ica*.

Latin *basiliscus* (Greek *basileus*, a king). The "king serpent;" so called from a crest on its head like a crown.

"Basilica," a royal hall of justice; such a hall used for a church.

Basin, *ba'sin* not *bason*. (The French word has double *s*.)

Basis, *plural bases* (Latin), *bay'.sis*, *bay'.sees*. (See *Base*.)

Bass, *plural basses*; or *basso*, *plural bassos*: *base*, *base'.ez*; *bas'.so*, *bas'.soze*. (See *Base*.) Rule *xlii*.

Bass-relief, *plural bass-reliefs*; or *basso-relievo*, *plural basso-relievos*: *base re-leef'*, *base re-leefs'*; or *bas'-so rel.ä.a'.vo*, *bas'-so rel.ä.a'.vōze*. (Rule *xlii*.)

Bassoon, *bäs.zoon'*. A deep bass wind-instrument.

Bass and *-oon* (augmentative). Italian *bassone*; French *basson*.

Bastille, *bas.teel'*. A State prison in Paris. (Not *bastile*.)

French *bastir* now *bâtir*, to build. It means the building.

Bastinado, *plural bastinadoes*, *bas'-tī.nah"-doze*. (Rule *xlii*.)

Bat, *batt-ed*, *batt-ing*. **Bat** (the winged mouse), *batt-ish*. R. i.

"Bat," Old English *bat*, a bat. French *battre*, to beat.

"Bat" (the animal), Welsh *bathor*, a dormouse.

- Bate**, contraction of *abate*. **Bait**, refreshment. (*See Bait*.)
- Bath**, *bāth* not *bāth* (noun); **bathe**, *bāthe* (verb). Rule li.
- Bathos**, *bāth.ōs*, mock sublime. **Pathos**, *pūth.os*. Words which excite a feeling of grief.
 "Bathos" (Greek), depth; the reverse of *sublime*.
 "Pathos" (Greek), feeling of grief.
- Baton** (French), *bāt.tone*. A small staff used by the leader of an orchestra, a marshal's staff of office, &c.
- Batrachians**, *ba.trak'.i.ans*. The frog order of reptiles.
 Greek *batrachos*, a frog.
- Battalion** (double *t* and one *l*), but in French *bataillon*.
 Latin *batuo*, to fight; Italian *battaglione*
- Battery**, *plu. batteries*, *bat'.te.riz*. (French *batterie*.)
- Battle**, *bat'.t'l*, **battled**, *bat.t'ld*, **battling**, **battlement**.
 Welsh *batel*. French *bataille*. Italian *battaglia*. Spanish *batalla*.
- Bazaar**, *bā.zar'*, a depôt of fancy articles. **Bizarre**, fantastic.
 "Bazaar," Persian *bazar*, a market. "Bizarre" (French), fantastic.
- Be-** (prefix) added to nouns, verbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Added to *nouns*, it converts them into verbs, as *be-friend*. Added to *verbs*, it intensifies them, or adds the idea of *about*, *at*, *before*, *for*, *in*, *on*, *over*, &c. In prepositions and conjunctions it has the force of *by* or *in*.
- e** (verb). **Bee** (insect). "Be" forms parts of the verb "To Be." It is used in hypothetical propositions, as: "If I *be*," that is, "If I *should be*."
 "Be" (verb), Old English *beon*; present tense *ic beo*, *thū bȳst*, *he bȳth*; *plural beoþ* (*all persons*).
 "Bee" insect, *beo*, plural *beon* (without accent).
- bech**, coast. **Beech**, a tree. (Both pronounced *beech*.)
 "Beach," Old Eng. *becc*, a brook. "Beech," Old Eng. *bēce*, a beech.
- file**, *bee'.d'l*. A church officer. (*See Bedell*)
 Old English *bædel*, one who bids or cites [to a court of law].
- roll** not *bead-rol*. A list of those to be prayed for. (R. x.)
- Beadsman**, *feminine beadswoman*; *plu. beadsmen, beadswomen*. One employed to pray for another's welfare.
 Old English *bead* or *bēd*, a prayer.
- pulse**. **Been**, *bin*, past participle of "To be."
 Old English *bean*, *pulse*. "Been," Old English *ben* of the verb *beon*.
- o** carry), *past bore* [bare], *past participle borne*.
- ar** (to bring forth), *past bore* [bare], *past part. born*.
 "ear" (to carry, to produce), O. Eng. *bēra[n]*, past *bær*, p.p. *boren*.
- r** (a wild beast); he-bear, she-bear. **Bare**, naked.
 "ear" (the animal), Old Eng. *bera*. "Bare," Old Eng. *bār[ian]*.

Beast, *beest*, *beast-ly*, *beast-lieness*: *but* *best-ial*, *best-iality*, *best-ially* (without "a"). (*The "a" of beast is inserted to distinguish the word from "best."*)

Latin *bestia*, a *beast*; *bestialis*, *bestial*.

Beat, to strike. **Beet**, a root. (Both pronounced *beet*.)

Beat, *past beat*, *past part. beaten or beat*. (We say:

"He was *dead beat*," *but beaten* is the general *past part*.

Old English *bedd[an]*, *past beót*, *past part. bedten*.

"*Beet*" (the root), German *beete*; Latin *bēta*; French *bette*.

Beatify, *be.at'ify*; *beat'ify-ing*; *but* *beatified (be.at'i.fide)*; *beat'ifi-ca"tion*, *beatif'i-cal*. (Rule xi.)

Latin, *beatus facio*, to make happy.

Beau, *bo*, a fop. **Bo!** an exclamation to frighten children.

Bow, *plural bows*, an instrument to propel arrows.
(Bow to rhyme with *grow*.)

Beau, *plural beaux*, *bō*, *boze*; feminine *belle*, *plural belles*, *bell*, *bells* (French). Gentlemen and ladies admired.

Latin *bellus*, beautiful. *Beau* is a contraction of *bellus* (*be'u*).

Beau ideal, *plural beaux ideals*, *bō i.dee'al*, *boze i.dee'al* (French.) A fancy model of beauty or excellency.

Beau monde, *bō mōnd* (French). The fashionable world.

Beauty, *plural beauties*, *bu'tiz*; *beauti-ful*, *beauti-fully*, *beauti-ty*, *beauti-fying*, *beauti-fied* (3 syl.), *beauti-fi-er* (Rule xi.): *beaute-ous*, *beaute-ously*, *beaute-ousness* (with *e*).

French *beauté*. (There is no sufficient reason for the change of vowel.)

Beautiful, *bū'ŭ.ful*. In poetry the superlative *beautifullest* is sometimes used.

Becafico, ought to be *beccafico*, *bek'-kū.fee"-ko*. The fig-pecker.

Italian *beccafico* (*beccare fico*, to pick the fig or fig-tree).

Becalm, *be.carm'* not *be.calm*; *becalmed*, *be.carmd*.

Fr. *calme*; Ital. and Sp. *calma*, quiet, with prefix *be-*, "to make."

Become, *past became*, *past part. become*. *pres. part. becom-ing*.

Old English *becum[an]*, *past becom*, *past part. becomen*.

Bed, *bedd-ed*, *bedd-ing*; *but* *bedpost*, *bedstead*, &c. (Rule i.)

Old English *bed* or *bed* (noun); *bed[ian]*, to go to bed.

Bed-clothes, *bed-cloze* (no sing.) Sheets, blankets, and quilt.

Bedell not *beadle*, *bee'.dell*. A university or court mace-bearer.

Always styled the *Squire bedell*. (Latin *bedellus*.)

Bedim, *be.dim'*, *bedimmed* (2 syl.), *bedimm-ing*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *dim*, dark, with prefix *be-*, which converts nouns to verbs.

Bedlam, *bed'lūm*. Corruption of Bethlehem, the name of a religious house converted into a lunatic asylum.

Bedouin, *Bed'.win*. An Arab tribe (dwellers in the desert).

Arabic *bedawi* (from *badw* or *bedw*, a desert).

Bee, the insect. Old Eng. *beo*. **Be** (the verb). Old Eng. *beo*.
(See **Be**.)

Beech, a tree. **Beach**, a coast. (See **Beach**.)

Beef, the flesh of slain oxen; plural *beeves*, living oxen.
(Rule xxxviii.)

French *boeuf*, plural *boeufs*; Latin *boves*, oxen.

Beef-steak, *beef-stake* not *beef-steek*.

"Steak" is Old Norse *stek*; Danish *steg*, a broil, or slice to roast.

Beef-eaters, *beef'-eat.ers*. Yeomen of the guard.

Norman French *buffetiers* or *bouffitiers*, waiters at the boufets.

Been, *bin*, past part. of "To be." **Bin** (for corn, wine, refuse.)

"Been," Old Eng. *beon*. "Bin," Old Eng. *bin* or *binn*, a crib, hutch, &c.

Beer, malt liquor. **Bier**, *beer*, barrow for the dead.

"Beer," Old English *beor*. "Bier," Old English *bær*.

Beestings, *beest.ingz* not *beestlings*. First milk after calving.

Old English *bysting*, which is the better spelling, and sing. number.

Beet, a root. **Beat**, to strike. (See **Beat**.)

Beetle, *bee't'l*, an insect; a mallet. **Betal**, *bee'tel*, a shrub.

Old English *betel* or *bitel*, a beetle; *bytel* or *bytl*, a mallet.

"Betal," an East Indian plant, the leaf of which is much used.

Beeves, *beevz*, black cattle; plural of beef. (See **Beef**.)

Befall, *befell*, *befallen*; not *befal*, *befel*, *befalen*. (Rule x.)

Befit, *befitt-ed*, *befitt-ing*. To suit, to become. (Rule i.)

Befool, Old Eng. prefix *be-* makes verbs of nouns. (Rule lxii.)

Beg, *begged* (1 syl.), *begg-ing*, *begg-ar*, *beggared* (2 syl.) *beggar-ing*, *beggarly*, *beggarli-ness*, *beggary*, *beggarman* (all with double g.) Rule i. "I *beg* to inform you" means "I *beg leave* to inform you."

Beggar, a corruption of *begiarer* (Norse). This accounts for the termination "-ar."

Begot, *past begot* [*begat*], *past part. begotten* [*begot*], *begett-er*, *begett-ing*, *begott-en*. (Rule i.)

Old English *begeot[an]*, past *begeot*, past part. *begoten*.

Begin, *past began* [*begun*], *past part. begun*, *beginn-ing*, *beginn-er*. To commence, &c. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *beginn[an]*, past *began*, past participle *begunnen*.

Begird, *past begirded*, *past part. begirded* or *begirt*.

Old English *begyrd[an]*, past *begyrde*, past participle *begyrded*.

Begonia, plural *begonias*, *be.gō'.nī.ăh*. Elephant's ears (a plant.)

So called from *M. Begon*, French botanist.

Beguins, *Beg'.winz*. A sect of religious women of Germany.

So called from a linen cap (or *begun*) which they wear.

Behalf. A corruption of the Old English *behēfe* (benefit).

Behold, past and past participle beheld. The more ancient participle *beholden* means "under an obligation."

Old English *beheald[an]*, past *beheold*, past part. *behealden*.

Behoof (noun), behove (verb), Old Eng. *be.hōf[ian]*. Rule li.

Belay, past and past part. belayed (2 syl.), not *belaid*. (R. xiv.)

Old English *belēw[an]*, past *belēwode*, past part. *belēwed*. *Lēwa*, a betrayer, and prefix *be-* which converts nouns into verbs. It has no connection with the verb "lay." (Old English *lecgan*.)

Beldam (French *belle dame*). A euphemism for "an old hag."

Similarly the French say *bel age* for great age.

Belemnite, bel'.em.nite not *bel'.em.ite*. "Thunderbolt."

Greek *bellēmon*, a dart. (These "stones" are fossil molluscs.)

Belie, be.li', past belied', part. pres. bely'-ing. (See *belly*.)

Old Eng. *belecg[an]*, past *belege*, past participle *beled*.

Belief (noun), believe (verb); be.leef, be.leeve. (Rule li.)

Believe, believ-able, believ-er, believ-ing, believ-ingly.

Belle, plural belles, feminine of Beau, plural beaux (French), *bell, bells*; *bō, boze*. Pretty girls and their admirers.

Belles lettres (plu), *bel lettr*. Polite literature. (French.)

Bellows (plural), may refer to a single pair, but always requires a plural construction: "The bellows are broken."

Old English *bylig*, bellows (from *bælg*, a bag).

Belly, plural bellies, bel'.liz; *bellied, bel'.lid*. (Rule xi.)

Belly-ing, belly-ache, belly-ful. (See *Belie*.)

Old English *belig* (from *bælg*, a bag); Welsh *boly*.

Belong requires to after it: as "This belongs to me."

Old English *gelang*, belonging to, property of.

Belvedere, bel'.vē.deer'. A lookout in a garden.

Italian *bel vedere*, fine sight; Latin *bellus vidēre*

Bend, past and past part. bent; bended (adj.), as "On my bended knee."

Old English *bend[an]*, past *bende*, past participle *bended*.

Beneath, be.neeth' not *be.neerh'*. Old English *beneoþan*.

Benedick or Benedict. A man who vows not to marry.

"Benedick" (in *Much Ado about Nothing*) vows he will not marry, but afterwards marries Beatrice. "Benedict" is a play on the proper name. It means "Blessed," or "Made happy," and is applied to an old bachelor who has become a bridegroom.

Benefactor, feminine benefactress, ben.e.fāk'.tor, ben.e.fāk'.tress.

-or is more common than -er after *t* and *s*. Unhappily no uniform rule is observed.

Latin *bene facio*, to do well; *beneficium*, a benefit or good deed, &c.

Benefit, *past and past part.* benefited not *benefitted*; benefiting not *benefitting*. (Latin *beneficio*.) Rule iii.

Benign, *benignly*, *be.nine'*, *be.nine'.ly*; but *benignant*, *benignantly*, *benignity*, *be.nig'.nant*, *be.nig'.nã.ty*, &c.

Latin *benignus*, *benignant* (*bénus* old form of *bónus*, good).

Benumb, *be.num'*. To make numb or insensible from cold.

Old English *benim[an]*, *past* *bendam*, *past participle* *benumen*, to stupefy, to benumb. (The *b* is interpolated.)

Benzine, *ben.zen'*. A fluid obtained from coal-tar.

Better **Benzole**, *ben.zole*, as the termination *-ine* denotes a gas. So called by Mitscherlich, who obtained it from *benzoic acid*. It was Faraday who discovered it in whale oil and coal tar.

Benzoin, *ben.zoin'*, resin of the Benzoin plant (*Styrax Benzoin*).

In French *Styrax Benjoin*, and hence called "Gum Benjamin."

Benzoine, *ben.zõ'.in* not *ben.zoin'*. Obtained from bitter almonds.

Bequest (noun), *bequeath* (verb), *be.kweeth'*. O. Eng. *becwêth[an]*.

Berberis, *ber'.bë.ris* (Latin). The barberry genus of plants.

Bereave, *past and past part.* bereft or *bereaved* (2 syl.)

Old Eng. *bered[ian]*, *past* *beredfode*, *past part.* *beredfod*.

Berg, a mountain. **Burg** or *burgh*, a fortified place: as

"H-idelberg," the heather-hill (Germany);

"Edinburg," the fortified town of Dunedin (Scotland).

Old English *berg*, a hill. *Burh*, genitive *burge*, a fort.

Bernardine, *Ber'.nar.dine* not *Ber.nar'.dine*. Adj. of the next.

Bernardine, *Ber'.nar.dins*. So called from St. Ber'nard.

Berry, *plu.* *berries*, *ber'.riz*, a fruit. **Bury**, to inter (only one "r").

Both Old Eng.: *Berie* (only one "r"), a berry. *Bur[an]*, to bury.

Berth, a place to sleep in. **Birth**, the act of being born.

Both Old Eng.: *Bur*, a bed-room; *Reorth* or *berth*, birth,

Beryl, *ber'.ril*. A precious stone somewhat like an emerald.

Greek *berüllôs*. (In the Greek word the "e" is long.)

Beseech, *past and past part.* besought. (The "g" is interpolated.)

Old Eng. *besec[an]*; *past* *besoht*; *past part.* *besoht*.

Beset, *past and past part.* beset; *pres. part.* besett-ing (R. i.)

Old English *besettan*; *past* *besette*; *past part.* *beseten* or *besetten*.

Beside, by the side of. **Besides**, in addition to, moreover.

Besom, *bee'.zum* not *bee'.sum*. A large broom. (O. Eng. *besm*.)

Besot, besott-ed, besott-edly, besott-edness, besott-ing, besott-ingly. (Old English *be-sot*.) Rule i.

Bespeak, *past* bespoken; *past participle* bespoken [bespoke].

Old English *bespreð[an]*: *past* *bespreæc*; *past participle* *besprocen*.

- Besprinkle**, *past* besprinkled, *past part.* besprinkled or besprent. (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)
 Old English *bespreng[an]*, *past* *besprengde*, *past participle* *besprenged*; also *besprinc[an]*, *past* *bespranc*, *past participle* *bespruncen*.
- Best** (superlative deg.) Good, better, best. (Obsolete positive *bet* more.) *At best*; *at the best*: as "Life, at best, is but a shadow;" "Life, at the best, is but a shadow." "Life at best" means—to say the best of it. "Life at the best" means—in its best condition, taking the most favourable example. The two ideas are not identical.
- Bestial**, bestiality, bestially (Latin *bestia*). See **Beast**.
- Bestir'**, bestirred (2 syl.), bestirr-ing. (*Be-* intensifies "stir.")
 Old Eng. *bestyr[ian]*, *past* *bestyrde*, *past participle* *bestyrd*.
- Bestrew**, *past* bestrewed (2 syl.), *past part.* bestrewed or bestrewn. (The prefix *be-* added to verbs intensifies them.)
Bestrow, *past* bestrowed (2 syl.), *past part.* bestrowed or bestrown. To scatter thoroughly, to strew well.
 Old English *bestreow[ian]*, *past* *bestreowode*, *past part.* *bestreowod*.
- Bestride**, *past* bestrode or bestrid, *past part.* bestridden.
 Old Eng. *bestræd[an]*, *past* *bestrade*, *past part.* *bestræden*.
- Bestud**, *past* bestudd-ed, *past part.* bestudd-ed or bestud, bestudd-ing. To decorate with studs. (Rule i.)
 Old Eng. *studu*, a stud. *Be-* added to nouns converts them into verbs.
- Bet**, *past and past part.* bet or betted. Bett-or, bett-ing. (R. i.)
 ("Bettor," with -or, to distinguish it from the adjective.)
 Old Eng. *bad[ian]*, *past* *badode*, *past participle* *badod*.
- Betake**, *past* betook, *past part.* betaken; *pres. part.* betak'-ing.
 Old English *betæc[an]*, *past* *betæhte*, *past participle* *betæht*.
- Bethink**, *past and past part.* bethought. To call to mind by thinking. (The "g" is interpolated.)
 Old English *bethenc[an]*, *past* *bethōhte*, *past participle* *bethōht*.
- Betray'**, betrayed' (2 syl.), betray'-ing, betray al, betray'er. (R. xiii.)
 The prefix *be-* added to "traitor" converts it into a verb.
- Betroth**, *be.trōth* not *be.trōth*. To pledge to marry.
 Old Eng. *tréowth*, troth, pledge. The prefix *be-* makes verbs of nouns.
- Better**, more good. **Bettor**, one who bets. (See **Best**.)
- Betunia** (no such word). It should be *Petunia*, *pe.tu'.nī.ăh*.
- Bevel**, bevelled (2 syl.), bevell-ing, bevell-er. (Rule iii. -EL.)
 French *déviau* or *diveau* (noun), a sloping edge.
- Beware-of**. No *past tense*, *participle*, or *gerund*. Without an auxiliary it is used only in the Imperative and Infinitive present. (The auxiliaries used with it are *shall* and *should*, *may* and *might*, also the verbs *must*, *needs*, *can*, and *could*, but *not* do or did, have or had, am, be, or was.)
 Old Eng. *wær*, caution. Prefix *be-* converts nouns to verbs.

Bay, a Turkish prince. **Bay**, a small gulf, a laurel.

"**Bay**," Turkish *bey* "Bay," French *baie*, Old French *bée*.

Bi- or Bis- (prefix). Latin *bis*. Twofold, double. "**Bis**" drops the *s* before consonants. The two exceptions are *biscuit* and *bissextile*. Before "o" it is written *bin* as *bin-oxide*, *bin-oxalate*, &c. (*This prefix is often added to Greek words, instead of dis.*)

In *Chemical nomenclature* the Greek and Latin numeral prefixes have an arbitrary force: Thus in *metalloids*, if the *base* is in excess the Greek prefixes are employed: *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c.; but if the *gas* is in excess the Latin prefixes are used: *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), &c. Thus a "*dioxide of A*" (the *base*), would mean 2 quotas of A to one of oxygen; but "*bin-oxide of A*" would mean 2 quotas of oxygen to one of A (the *base*).

Bias, *bi'as*. A leaning or tendency in one particular way, (verb) *bi'assed* (2 syl.), *bi'ass-ing*. (French *biais*, *bias*.) The doubling of the *s* in this verb is an outrage. (R. ii.)

Bib, *bibbed* (1 syl.), *bibb-er*, *bibb-ing* (Rule i.), *but* *bib-a'cious*, *bib-ac'ity*, *bib'ulous*, *bib'-io* (the wine-fly).

Latin *bibō*, to drink; *bibax*, genitive *bibācis*, given to drink; *bibulus*, having the capacity to sop up like sponge.

Bible, *bi.ble*. The Book [of Books]. (In Greek, the *i* is short.) *Bib'li.cal*, *bib'li.og'-ra-pher*, *bib'-li-o.ma"-ni-a*, *bib'li.pole*.

"**Bible**," Greek *biblēs*, a book.

"**Bibliographer**," Greek *bibliōgraphos* or *biblio-grap-ter*, a writer of books.

"**Bibliomania**," Greek *biblio-mania*, book madness.

"**Bibliopole**," Greek *biblio-pōlēs*, a bookseller (*pōlēo*, to sell).

Bicarbonate, *bi.kar'.bō.nate*. A salt with two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *carbo* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). The "acid" two to one of the "base."

Biocaroon. No such word. See **Bigaroon**. A white-heart cherry.

Biceps, *bi.seps*. Any muscle with two heads, as that between the shoulders and elbow. *Bicip'ital*, not *bicep'ital*, *bicip'itous*. (Note -ci, not -ce.)

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *caput*, genitive *bicip'itis*, with double head.

Bicephalous, *bi.sef'.ā.lus*. Having two heads.

An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *kēphalē*, a head. (It ought to be *dicephalous*: Greek *di* [*dis*] *kēphalē*.)

Bichromate, *bi.krō'.mate*. A salt with two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *chrōma* (-ate, in *Chem.*, means a salt formed by the union of an acid with a base). *Bi-* is used in *Chemical nomenclature* to denote that the *gas* prevails. *Di-* (Greek) to denote that the *base* prevails.

- Bicuspid**, *bi.kus'pid*. Having two points or two fangs.
 Latin *bi* [*bis*] *cuspis*, two spear-points (as a tooth with two fangs).
- Bid**, *past bade (bād), past part. bidden [bid]*. (*Bod* is a vulgarism.) *Bidd-er, bidd-ing, bidd-en* (Rule i.)
 Old English *bidd[an]*, *past bād*, *past participle beden*, to bid.
- Bide**, *past bode or bided, past part. bided, bi'ded*. To abide.
 Old English *bidd[an]*, *past bād*, *past participle biden*, to abide.
- Biennial**, *bi.en'.nī.āl*. Lasting two years, once in two years.
 It should never be used in the sense of "twice a year."
 (See *Bi-monthly*.) *Annual* becomes *-ennial* in the compounds *bi-ennial, tri-ennial, per-ennial, &c.* (Double *n*.)
 Latin *biennis* (*bis annus*, double year), one year twice over.
- Bier**, a barrow for the dead. **Beer**, malt liquor. (See *Beer*.)
- Biestings or beestings**. The first milk of a cow after calving.
 Old English *bysting*, *byst*, or *beost*.
- Biffin**, *bi'fən*. An apple which is dried in an oven and flattened.
- Bifurcated**, *bi.fur'-ka-ted*. Forked, divided into two branches.
 Latin *bi* [*bis*] *furca*, [like the] two prongs of a fork.
- Big**, *bigg-er, bigg-est; big-ness, big-ly* (Rule i.)
 Corruption of "būg," swollen. (Old Eng. verb *bug[an]*, to swell.)
- Bigamy**, *big'.ā.mĭ; big'amist*. A man with two living wives.
 An ill-compounded word: Latin *bi* [*bis*], Greek *gamos*, double marriage. The word ought to be *digamy*. Greek *di-gamos*.
- Bigaroon**, *big'.ā.roon'*. Corruption of *Bigarreau*.
 French *bigarreau*, the mottley cherry (a "White-heart"); Low Latin *bigarella*, a corruption of *divarella* (*bis varius*, doubly mottled).
- Bight**, a small bay. **Bite** (with the teeth). (Both *bite*.)
 "Bight," Old Eng. *bīga*, a bay. "Bite," Old Eng. *bitt[an]*, to bite.
- Bignonia**, *big.nō'.nī.āh*. The trumpet flower, yellow jasmine, &c.
 So called by Tournefort from the abbé Bignon, a botanist.
- Bignoniaceæ**, *big-nō'-nī.ā"-sē-e*. The order of which Bignonias are types (*-aceæ*, in *Botany*, denotes an order).
- Bigot**, *big'.ot*, *bigoted not bigotted*. A religious zealot. (R. iii.)
 Old Eng. *big[an]*, to worship. Suffix *-ot*, dim. or depreciatory.
- Bijou**, *plu. bijoux* (French), *bee'.zhoo', bee'.zhooz'*. Trinkets.
- Bijoutry** (French), *be.zhoo'.trĭ* not *bejoutĕrĭ*. Jewellery.
- Bilbo**, *plu. bilboes*. The singular means a "rapier," so called from *Bilbao*, in Spain. The plural means "fetters."
 Latin *bi* [*bis*] *boia*, double collar of iron.
- Bilious**, *bi'l'yus*, having the bile out of order. (N.B.—One *l*.)
- Biliary**, *bi'l.ī.ā.rĭ* not *bi'l'.ā.ry*. Relating to the bile.
- Biliary duct**, *bi'l.ī.ā.rĭ duct* not *bi'l'.ā.rĭ duc*.
 Latin *biliosus*, full of bile (*bilis*, bile).

Billet, *bil'let*. A log of wood; to quarter soldiers. **Bill'et-ed**, **bill'et-ing**. (One *t*. Rule iii.)

"Billet of wood," French *billet*. "Billet" (to quarter soldiers), French *billet*, a ticket (Latin *bulia*, a seal to authenticate the order); Low Latin *biletus*, a billet.

Billet-doux, *phi*. **billets-doux**, *bee'.ya.doo'*, *bee'.ya.dooze'*, not *billo.doo*, *billy.dooze* (French). A love-letter.

Billion, *bil'yun*. A million million.

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *million*, a million twice over.

Billy-goat, a male goat. **Nanny-goat**, a female goat.

Bilobate, *bi.lō'-bate*. (*Botany*.) A leaf with two lobes. This word is wrong. The *o* is short, and the *Bi* should be *Di*.

Greek *di lōbos*. "Bilobate" is part Latin part Greek.

Bimana, *bi.ma'-nāh* not *bima'nia*. It ought to be *bi'mān-ah*. Animals with two hands like men. ("*Bima'nia*" would mean mad on two subjects, double madness.)

Latin *bi* [*bis*] *mānus*, having two hands.

Bimonthly, *bi.month'ly*. Twice a month. In this sense the word is quite indefensible. It can only mean "Every two months;" as *Biennial*, "every two years." Besides, *bi* (Latin) *monthly* (Anglo-Saxon) is a false compound. It should be **Twymonthly** (twice monthly).

Binacle, *bin'a.cle*. Corruption of the French *habit'acle* or *'bitacle*, a box containing the compass and lights. **Bin'ocle**, a telescope with two tubes.

"Binacle," Latin *habitaculum*, a small house or abode.

"Binocle," Latin *bin* [*bis*] *oculus*, for both the eyes. (See **Bi-**.)

Binary, *bi'.nā.ry* not *bin'a.ry*. Combination of two bodies (as double stars), two compounds, two figures, &c.

Latin *binārius* (*binus*, i.e., *bi* [*bis*] *unus*, one twice).

Bind, *past* and *past participle* **bound**, to fasten by bonds. **Bounden** (adjective), obligatory: as "My bounden duty."

Old English *bind[an]*, *past band*, *past participle bunden*.

Binnacle or binacle. (See **Binacle**.)

Binoxalate, *bin.ox'.ā.late*. **Binoxide**, *bin.ox'.ide*. In *Chemistry* the Latin numerical prefixes *pro-* (1), *sesqui-* (1½), *bi-* (2), *ter-* (3), denote that the *gas* is the part referred to, and prevails. The Greek *di-* (2), *tris-* (3), &c., denote that the *base* is the part referred to, and is 2, 3, &c., to one of the *gas*. (See **Bi-**.)

Latin *bin* [*bis*], Greek *oxdlis*.

Biography, *bi.og'.rā.fy*. The written history of a person's life. Greek *bios grapho*, I write the person's life.

Biology, *bi.ol'.ō.gy*. The science which investigates the phenomena of life, whether animal or vegetable.

Greek *bios logos*, a treatise or discourse about "life."

Biped, *bi'ped*. One who has two feet, like men and birds.

Latin *bī* [bis] *pēdes*, two feet.

Bipennate or bipinnate, *bi.pen'ate* or *bi.pin'ate*.

Latin *bī* [bis] *penna* or *pinna*, having two wings.

Bird (*common gender*). **Cook-bird** (*male*), **hen-bird** (*female*).

Old Eng. *bird*, a bird; *brid*, a young bird or a brood.

Birr, *ber*, a whirring noise. **Burr**, a prickly plant.

"*Birr*," an onomatopoeia (4 syl.) "*Burr*," Old Eng. *bure*, the burdock.

Birth, act of being born. **Berth**, a sleeping-place. (*See Berth*.)

Bis- (prefix), Latin *bis*, "two," "twofold," "double." The "s" is dropped before consonants (except in *bis-cuit* and *bis-sex-tile*. Before "o" it becomes *bin-*, as *bin-ocle*, *bin-oxide*. In *Chemical nomenclature* it denotes that the gas is two-fold the quantity of the base. Thus *bi-carbonate* of potash means: two equivalents of carbonic acid gas to one of potash.

Biscuit, *bis'kit* (Fr. *bis-cuit*, twice cooked; Lat. *bis coct[us]*).

This word and "bis-sextile" are the only two which retain the s of "bis" before a consonant.

Bisected, *bi.sek'ted*. Cut into two equal parts.

Latin *bī* [bis] *sectus*, cut into two parts (called *bisegments*).

Bishop. In the Saxon period called *bisceop* or *biscop*, and his diocese a *bisceopdom* or *biscopdom*. Contraction of Greek *episkōpōs*. Latin *episcopus* ('piscop').

Greek *epi skōpōs*, an overseer (of the clergy); verb *skōpōo*, to look.

Bismuth, *biz.mūth* not *biss.mūth* (French). A metal.

In German it is *bismuth* or *wismuth*.

Bison, *bi'son* (Greek *bison*). A wild ox with a hunch.

Bissextile, *bis.sex'tile*. Leap-year. (*See Biscuit*.)

Latin *bis sextilis*, the sixth [of the calends of March or February 24, counted] twice. Now, a day (29) is added to February.

Bisulphate, *bi.sul'fate*. A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Latin *bī* [bis] *sulphur*, sulphur twice. The suffix *-ate* denotes a salt where the acid is most oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ic*: as *sulphuric acid*; *-ite* denotes a salt where the acid is less oxidised, and therefore ends in *-ous*, as *sulphite* a salt formed of *sulphurous acid* with a base.

Bit, a morsel. **Bits** (plural), two pieces of timber in the fore-part of a ship round which cables are fastened.

Bit, *bitt-ed*, *bitt-ing*. To put the bit into a horse's mouth.

Bitt, to put the cable round the bits; *bitt-ed*, *bitt-ing*.

"*Bit*," Old Eng. *biſ[an]*, past *bāt*, past part. *bilen*, to bite.

"*Bitt*," Old Eng. *biſol*, a bridle (a cable is the ship's bridle).

(The second "t" is added to distinguish the two words.)

Bitch, *feminine of dog*. Also a gender-word as *bitch-fox*, dog-fox; *bitch-ape*, dog-ape; *bitch-otter*, dog-otter, &c.

Old English *bices* or *byce*, a bitch.

Bite (with the teeth). **Bight**, a bay. (*See Bight.*)

Bite, *past bit, past part. bitten* [bit]; bit-ing, bit-er. R. xix.

Bitter, *bit'ter*, acrid. **Biter**, *bi'ter*, one who bites.

"Bitter," Old Eng. *biter*, bitter. "Biter," Old Eng. *bitt*, a morsel.

Bitts (for cables). **Bits** (for horses). *See Bit.*

Bitumen, *bi.tū'men* not *bi't.u.men*. Mineral pitch or tar.

Bitu'minise, *bitu'minisa'tion* (s not "z.") Rule xxxi.

Latin *bitūmen*; (Greek *pitla*, pitch or tar.)

Bivouac (French), *biv'.oo.ak*. To encamp in the open air.

It ought to be pronounced *biv.wak*, "ou" in French being equal to *w*: thus "Zouave" (1 syl.), *Zwarve*, "Edouard," *Ed.ward*.

Biweekly, *bi.weekly*. Twice a week. This word is quite indefensible. It means "Every two weeks" (once a fortnight). The compound is also abnormal. *Bi* (Latin) *weekly* (Ang.-Sax.) It should be *Twyweekly*, twice a week.

Bizarre not *bizzarre* (French), *bi.zar'*. Fantastic.

Bazaar is a mart or dépôt of fancy articles. (*See Bazaar.*)

Blab, blabbed (1 syl.), blabb-ing, blabb-er (to tell tales). (R. i.)

Norse *blabbie*, to gabble; German *plappern*, to blab.

Bladder (double d). The old form has but one "d," *blædre*."

Blain, a sore. The old form was *blægen*.

Blame, blam-able (not *blame-able*), blam-ably (R. xix. xx.), blame-ful, blame-less, &c., blame-worthy. (Rule xvii.)

(Only words ending in "-ce" and "-ge" retain the "e" before the postfix "-able.")

Blancmange, *blam-monj'*. A white jelly-like confection.

An English perversion of the French *blancmanger*.

Blare, *blair* (like a cow). **Blear**, *ble'-ar*, sore: as "blear-eyes."

"Blare," Low German *blarren*, to cry. "Blear," Danish *blære*, a sore.

Blaspheme', blasphem-ing, blasphemed' (2 syl.), blasphem'er; but blas'phémous, blas'phémously, blas'phëmy. (The "e" long in Greek.)

Greek *blasphémōs* (*blapsis phēmi*), to speak hurtful words. "Blasphemy," Greek *blasphēmia*; "blasphémous," Greek *blasphēmōs*.

-ble (postfix) Lat. *-bil[is]*, added to nouns: "able to," "full of," &c.

Bleach, *bleech*. To whiten. (The "ea" is the diphthong æ.)

Old English *blæcan* or *blæcian*, to bleach.

Beak, *bleek*. Cold. (The "ea" is the diphthong æ.)

Old Eng. *blæc* or *blæc*, pale, bleak. So Lat. *pallidus*, pale, bleak.

Bear, *bleer*, sore. **Blare**, *bläre*, to bellow. (*See Blare.*)

- Bleat**, *bleet* (like a sheep). (The "ea" is the diphthong æ)
Old Eng. *blæt*, a bleating; verb *blatan*, to bleat.
- Bleed**, *past* and *past participle* *bled*; *blooded*, by venesection.
Old English *bléd[an]*, to bleed, or to draw blood.
- Blend**, *past* *blended*, *past participle* *blended* or *blent*.
Old English *blend[an]*, *past* *bland*, *past participle* *blonden*.
- blende**, a word added to several metals: as "horn-blende," &c.
German *blenden*, to dazzle. The metals so named are lustrous.
- Bless**, to make happy. **Bliss**, happiness. Old Eng. *blis*, joy.
Bless, *past* *blessed* (1 syl.) or *blest*, *past participle* *blest*.
Blessed (adj., "happy," "extolled"), *blest'-ed* (2 syl.)
(*Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord.*—Rev. xiv.
Blessed be the God of Abraham.) Similarly, *blessedly*,
blest'.ed.ly; *blessedness*, *blest'.ed.ness*.
Old English *bles[sian]*, *past* *blesode*, *past participle* *blesod*, to bless.
- Blight**, *blite*. A disease of plants by which they are withered.
Old English *blæth*, rust, mildew.
- Bliss** (Old English *blis*, joy). **Bless** (Old English *bles[sian]*, to make joyful).
- Blithe**, not *blirh*, cheerful. Old English *blithe*, joyful.
Blithely, blitheful, blithesome, blithesomeness, blithesomely.
(Only "whole," "due," and "true," drop the "e" before -ly.)
- Bloat**, *blôte*; *bloated*, *bloater*. A herring slightly dried.
- Blond** (adj.); *blonde* (noun), a woman of fair complexion and light hair. A dark woman is a *brunette*. (French.)
- Blossom** (double s). The old form had but one "s," *blósm*.
- Blood**, *blūd*; *bloody*; *bloodi-er*, *blud'.i.er*; *bloodi-est*, *blud'.i.est*,
bloodi-ly, *blud'.i.ly*; *bloodi-ness*, *blud'.i.ness*.
Old Eng. *blód*, blood; *blódig*, bloody; *blódgian* (verb).
- Bloom**, not *blūme*. Old Eng. *blósm*, softened into *blóm* (R. lxi.)
Old Eng. *blósm[sian]*, *past* *blósmode*, *past part.* *blósmod*, to bloom.
- Blot**, *blott-ed*, *blott-ing*, *blott-er*, *blott-y* (Rule i.)
Old Eng. *blätt*, black [spot]; verb *blat[an]*, *past* *blatode*, p. p. *blatod*.
- Blouse**, *blooz* not *blōuze*. A short blue smock-frock worn by French artisans. German *blau-los*, loose blue.
- Blow**, *past* *blew*, *past participle* *blown*.
Old Eng. *blāw[an]*, *past* *blēow*, *past part.* *blāwen*, to blow, or breathe;
but *blāw[sian]*, *past* *blāwode*, *past part.* *blāwod*, to blow or blossom.
"Let the pealing organ blow," is correct, because the organ sounds
only when the organ pipes "blow" or transmit the blast of the bellows.
"Let the fire blow," would be nonsense, because the fire does
not burn by transmitting the blast of the bellows.

Blue, a colour. Old Eng. *bleo*. **Blew** (did blow), *see above*.

Blueness, bluebell, &c. "*A fit of the blues*," spleen (R. xvii.)

Blu-ish, blu-ishly, blu-ishness (Rule xix.)

Blur, blurred (1 syl.), blurr-ing. To blemish. (Rule i.)

bo (a serpent), *bō'ah*. **Boar** (a pig), *bō'ar*. **Bore** (to make a hole), *bōre*. **Boor** (a rustic), *boo'r*.

"Boa," Latin *boa*, from *bos*, a cow, which it was supposed to suck.

"Boar," O. Eng. *bār*. "Bore," O. Eng. *bōr*, a bore; *bōr(ian)*, to bore.

"Boor," Dutch *boer*, a farmer; Old English *ge-būr*, a rustic.

boar, bō'ar, a male pig; *female sow*. (*See Boa*.)

board, bōrd, a plank; to furnish with lodgings and meals.

Bored, bōrd, perforated. **Bawd**, a procuress.

"Board," Old Eng. *bōrd*, a plank; also "food and lodging."

"Bored," Old Eng. *bōr(ian)*, past *bōrode*, past part. *bōrod*, to bore.

"Bawd," French *baude* (*baudir*, to incite.)

Board-of-Trade, plural Boards-of-Trade, &c.

(*Phrases compounded with a prep. pluralise only the 1st word.*)

Boarder, one who boards. **Border**, an edging. (Both alike.)

Borderer, one who lives on a frontier or border-land.

Boarding, pres. part. of board. **Bordering**, making a border.

Boast, bōste; **boast'er, boast'ing, boast'ful, boast'fully, &c.**

Welsh *bost*, a boast; *bostiad*, a boasting; *bostiwr*, a boaster; *bostio*, v.

Boat, bōte, a vessel urged by oars. **Boot** (for the foot).

Boated, past tense of boat. **Booted** (wearing boots).

Boating. Boatswain, a ship's officer in charge of the boats.

Boatman, one whose trade is to manage a boat.

Boatsman, an amateur manager of boats: as Lord Star is a good boatsman, not *boatman*.

Old English *būt*, a boat; *bāt-swān*, a boatswain.

Bob, bobbed (1 syl.), bobb-ing. To fish with a bob, &c. (R. i.)

Bop. (Provincial.) To duck to avoid something.

Bobbin. A spool on which cotton is wound. (Double b.)

French *bobine* (only one b). *Bobbin*, in French, means "bobbinet."

bode, boded, bō'ded; **bod-ing, bō'ding.** To portend.

Bodied, bōd'ed, is the past tense of *body*, *bodying*, &c.

"Bode," Old English *bod(ian)*, past *badode*, past part. *bodod*.

odice, bod'iss, a corset. **Bodies, bod'iz**, plu. of *body*.

Old Eng. *bodig ceac*, a restraint or stay for the trunk. (*See Body*.)

odleian (library), *Bod'le.an*. A library at Oxford. So called in honour of Sir T. Bodley, its founder.

Body, *plu.* bodies, *bod'iz*; **bodied**, *bod'ed*; *bod'i-ly*, *bod'i-less*; *possessive singular* body's, *possessive plural* bodies'; body-guard, body-linen, body-politic (Rule x.)

Old Eng. *bodig*, the trunk of a man, the whole body was called *lic*.

Bog, boggy (full of bogs). **Bogy**, *bō.gý*, a hobgoblin.

* *Bog*, Gaelic; Irish *bogach*. "Bogy," Welsh *bwg*, with *-y* diminutive.

Boisterous, *boice'tě.rūs*; **boisterously**, **boisterousness**, not *boistrous*, *boistrously*, *boistrousness*.

Welsh *bwystus*, savage, ferocious (*bwyst*, a savage, ferocity).

Bold, intrepid. **Bowled**, *bōld*, past tense of "to bowl."

"Bold," Old Eng. *bōld* or *bāld*. "Bowled," French *boule*, a bowl.

Bolder (more bold). **Boulder**, a large rounded stone.

Bole (1 syl.), the trunk of a tree. **Bowl**, *bōle*, a basin.

"Bole," Welsh *bol*, the belly. "Bowl," Old Eng. *bolla*, a basin.

Bolero, *plu.* boleros, *bo.lair'.ro*, *bo.lair'.oze*. A Spanish dance.

Boletus, *bo.leé'.tus* (Latin). A species of fungus.

Bolster, a long pillow. **Bolsterer**, one who bolsters-up another.

Old English *bolster*, a pillow; i.e., *bol*, a sleeping-room, *-ster*, something habitual or common to a bedroom. (See *-ster*.)

Bomb, *bōm*, an explosive shell. **Boom** (of a ship).

"Bomb," Latin *bombus*, a blast. "Boom," Dutch *boom*, a spar.

Bombardier (Fr.), *bōm'-bar.deer'*. The soldier who fires bombs.

Bombasine, *bōm'.bā.zeen*. A cloth made of silk and cotton.

It ought to be bombycine, *bom'.bý.sín*.

Latin *bombycinus*, made of silk (*bombyx*, silk or fine cotton yarn; Greek *bombux*, the silk-worm).

Bon mot (French), *boh'n mō*. A witticism.

Bon ton (French), *boh'n to'gn*. Good in the opinion of fashion.

Bon vivant (French), *boh'n vee.vah'gn*. One who loves to eat.

Bonne bouche (French), *bon bouch*. A dainty or "tit bit."

Bona fide (Latin), *bo'.na fi'.dě*. In good faith, without deception.

Bona fides, *bo'.na fi'.deez*. An equitable intention.

-bond (postfix, Latin *-bund[us]*). Added to gerundial nouns: as *vagabond*, a wandering person or vagrant.

Bond-man, *fem.* bond-woman, *plu.* bond-men, -women, a slave.

Bonds-man, *fem.* bonds-woman, a surety.

Bone (1 syl.), *bōned* (1 syl.), *bōn-ing*, *bōn-y*. **Bon** (Fr.), good.

"Bone," Old Eng. *bān*, a bone. "Bon," Latin *bon[us]*, good.

Bonito, *plu.* bonitoes (Spanish), *bo.nee'.toze*. A species of tunny-fish.

- Bon'net** (for the head). *Bonnette*, *bon'et* (in fortification).
Bon'neted, *bon'neting* (with only one t). Rule ii.
 Both French (connected with *ben*, the head or top, as *Ben-Nevis*).
Bonny, *bon'ny* (jolly); *boni-ly*. **Bony**, *bō'ny*, full of bones.
 "Bonny," Latin *bonus*, good, with *-y* diminutive.
 "Bony," Old English *bānen*, adjective of *bān*, bone.
Booby, *plu.* boobies; *pos. sing.* booby's, *pos. plu.* boobies', *boo'bez*.
 Spanish *bóbo*, a dolt.
Book, *book* not *booke*. (Old English *bóc*.) Rule lx.
Boom (of a ship). **Bomb**, *bōm*, an explosive shell. (*Sea Bomb*.)
 Dutch *boom*, a spar. *Bommon*, to sound like an empty tub (R. lxi.)
Boon, a favour; corruption of the Old Eng. *bén*, a petition.
Boon (companion); Latin *bonus*, good (Rule lxi.)
Boor, a rustic. **Bore**, to perforate. **Boar** (pig). **Boa**, a serpent, *q.v.*
Boot (for the foot). **Boat**, *bōte* (for the water). (*See Boat*.)
 French *botte*, a boot. "Boot," profit, Old Eng. *bōt*, profit (R. lxi. f.)
Bootes, *Bo.ō'teez*, a constellation. (Greek *boōtēs*, a herdsman.)
Booth, *booth* not *boorh*, a shed. **Both**, *bōth*, the two (R. lxii. b).
 "Booth," Gaelic *bóth*: Low Latin *botha*, a tent.
 "Both," Old English *bā-twā*, both two.
Booty, spoil. **Beauty**, *bu'ty*, what is handsome, **Botty**, priggish.
 "Booty" French *butin*, spoil. "Beauty," French *beauté*.
 "Botty," Welsh *bostior*, a boaster; verb *bostio*, to brag.
Boracic, *bo.ras'ik*, adjective of "borax." (French.)
Borage, *bō.rāge* not *bur.ridge*. A herb.
 Corruption of *Corage*, Latin *cor-ago*, to act on the heart; so called
 from its cordial virtues: *Ego Borāgo gaudia semper ago*: that is,
 "Burrage gives courage," or "Borage, I wean, drives away spleen."
Border, *baw'der*, an edging. **Boarder**, one who boards, *q.v.*
Bore, to perforate. **Boor**, *boo'r*, a rustic. **Boa**, *bō.ah*, a serpent, *q.v.*
Borecole, *bōr.kōle* (a vegetable). Welsh *bore cawl*, early cabbage.
Born (to life). **Borne**, *born*, carried. **Bourn**, *bō'urn*, a limit.
 "Born" and "Borne," Old English *boren*, verb *bē[an]*, to bear.
 "Bourn," French *borne*, a limit or boundary.
rough, **Burrow**, **Borrow**, **Barrow**.
Borough, *bur'rūh*, a town "represented," but not episcopal.
Burrow, *bur'ro*, a rabbit's lodge.
Borrow, *bor'ro*, to take on loan.
Barrow, *bar'ro*, a hand-cart, a mound over the dead.
 "Borough," Old English *buruh* or *burug*, a city. Also *burh*.
 "Burrow," Old English *burigen*, a sepulchre, or *buruh*, a dwelling.
 "Borrow," Old English *borh* or *borg*, a loan.
 "Barrow," Old English *berewe*, a wheelbarrow: *beorga*, a mound.
rw, see above. (Double r.)

Bos (in *Zoölogy*), the ox genus of animals. **Boss**, a knob.

"Bos," Latin *bos*, ox, bull, cow, &c. "Boss," French *bosse*, a hump.

Bosom, *booz'.om* not *buzzum*. Old Eng. *bōsm*. (Rule lx. d.)

Botany, *bot.ă.nŷ*. (Greek *bōtanē*, herbage.) This word should be limited to fodder and herbage. The science of plants should be *phytology*, *fi.toŷ.o.gy*. (Greek *phŷtōn lōgōs*, plants the subject.)

Both, *bōth* not *borth*. **Booth**, *boothē*. A tent-shop. (See **Booth**.)

Both of them. "Both-of" has an adverbial sense. It does not mean both *out of* them, but them *both-ly* or *both-together*. (See **All**. *All of them*.)

Bottle, *bot'.tl* (for wine, &c.) **Bottel**, a bundle (*bottel* of hay).

"Bottle," French *bouteille*; Low Latin *buticōla* or *butticula*, a little *butta* or "butt"

"Bottel," French *bōtel*, a little *botte* or bundle.

Bottom (double t). The older form was *botm*.

Boudoir (French), *boo'.dwor*. A lady's private room.

Bough, *bōw* (of a tree). **Bow** (of a boat), to bend the head.

"Bough," Old English *bōh*, genitive *boges* (2 syl.)

"Bow," to bend the head, Old English *būg[an]* imperfect *bāh*.

Boulder, *bold'.er*, a large rounded stone. **Bolder** (more bold).

"Boulder," corruption of *boulder*, a [stone which has been] *bowled* about.

"Bolder," Old English *bāldra*, more bold (*bald*).

Bounty, *plu.* bounties, *boun.tiz*; bounti-ful, bounti-fully, bounti-fulness; *but* bounte-ous, bounte-ously, bounte-ousness. (*There is no sufficient reason for this change of the vowel. See Beauty.*)

French *bonté*, Latin *bōntas*, goodness (*bōnus* good).

Bouquet, plural *bouquets* (French), *boo'.kay'*, *boo.kazé'*.

Bourgeois, *bour.zhwoiz* (sing and plural). A citizen, a burgess. (*Pronounced bour-zhwoi in French.*)

Bourn, *bo'urn* not *bōrn*, a limit, a country. **Born**, brought forth.

Borne, carried. (See **Born**.)

Bow, *bōw* (to rhyme with *now*): (1) a salutation with the head, (2) the fore part of a boat or ship, (3) to bend. **Bough** (of a tree). See **Bough**.

Bow, *bōw* (to rhyme with *grow*): (1) the propeller of arrows, (2) a curve, (3) an instrument used with a violin, &c.

"Bōw" (to bend): Old Eng. *beg[an]*, *bedg[an]*, or *būg[an]*.

"Bōw" (for shooting arrows) is from the same verb.

* * Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with *vow* :—

Bōw-grace (sea term), *bōwman* (first oar), *bōwpiece* (of a ship), *bōwline* (in ships), the Spanish *bolina*.

. Compounds in which "bow" rhymes with *grow* :—

Bōw-bearer, bōw-bent, bōw-dye (so called from Bow, near London), bōw-hand, bow-instruments (as violins, &c.), bōw-legged, bōw-less, bōw-man (an archer), bōw-net, bōw-saw, bōw-shot, bōw-sprit, bōw-string, bōw-window, &c.

Bows, *bōwz* (of a ship). Bows, *bōwz* (of a saddle). Bouse, to drink. French *buveur*, a drinker, *boire*; L. Lat. *buo*.

Bowed, *bōwd* (term in heraldry). Bowed, *bōwd*, bent. Bode, to portend. Old English *bod[ian]*, to tell.

Bowing, *bōw-ing*, saluting. Bowing, *bōw-ing*, curving.

(As "bōw" and "bōw" are from the same verb, the only excuse for the twofold pronunciation is that of making the sense more clear.)

Bowel, plural *bowels*, *bōw.el*, *bōw.elz* ("bōw" to rhyme with *vow*), *bowell-ed*, *bowell-ing*. (Rule iii. -EL.)

French *boel*, Latin *botellus*, the gut.

Bower, *bōwer* (in a garden), a boudoir. Old Eng. *búr*, a bower.

Bower-anchor, *bōw.er an.kor* not *bōw.er an.kor*. The second anchor, carried at the ship's *bōws*.

Bowie Knife, *bōw'.ee nife* not *bōw'.ee nife*. Used in North America. So called from "Jim Bowie," one of the most daring characters of the United States.

Bowl, *bōwl*, a basin. Bole, a clayey earth.

"Bowl," French *boule*, a bowl. "Bole," Greek *bóllos*, a clod.

Bowler, *bōwl.er* not *bōw.ler*. One who bowls.

Bowling-green, *bōwl.ing green* not *bōw.ling green*.

Bowled, *bōwld* not *bōwld*. Bold, intrepid. (See Bold.)

Boy, *plu. boys*, feminine Girl, *plu. girls*. Buoy, a float.

"Boy," Old English *býre*, a son (verb *býr[ian]*, to raise).

"Buoy," French *bouée*; Dutch *boei*, a float.

Brace, a tie; two head of game, &c. Brass, a mixt metal.

Brace (verb), *braced* (1 syl.), *brac-ing*, *brac-er*; but *brace-let*.

"Brace," French *bras*, the arms, hence *embrasser*, to hug.

"Brass," Old English *bræs*, brass.

Brachial, *bray'.kī.āl*. Pertaining to the arms.

Latin *brachiālis* (*brāchtum*, the arm); Greek *brachiōn*.

Brachiopod, *plu. brachiopods* or *brachiopoda*, *brāk'.ī.ō.pōd*, *brāk'.ī.ōp''.ō.dāy*. Molluscs with feet like arms.

Greek *brachiōn pous* (*podos*), arms [for] feet.

Brag, bragged (1 syl.), *bragg-ing*, *bragg-ingly*, *bragg-er*, *bragg-art*.

Braggadocio, *plu. braggadocios*. (Rule xlii.)

Old English *bræg[an]*, to pretend to arrogate to oneself.

Brahman or **Brahmin**, *plu.* **Brahmans** or **Brahmins**, never *Brahmen*. The termination *-man* is merely by accident like our word "man," as *Roman*, &c. It arises from the addition of *-n* to a noun ending in *-ma*, as *Brahma[n]*, *Roma[n]*. **Brahman'ic**, **Brahmin'ical**, **Brah'manism**.

"*Brahman*," from *Brahmā*; "*Brahmin*," from *Brahm*.

Brahma or *Brahm*, chief of the Hindū Trinity.

Braid, *brāde*, trimming. **Brayed**, past tense of *bray*. (*See Bray*.)

"*Braid*," Old English *brede* (verb *bred[an]*, to weave).

Brain, *brāne* (of the head). Old English *brægen*, the brain.

Brake. A female fern, a skid, a carriage for training horses, &c.

Break, *brāke*, to fracture

"*Brake*" (a fern), Danish *bregne*. Welsh *brwg*, bracken.

"*Brake*" (a skid), Latin *brachium*, an arm, a lever.

"*Brake*" (a carriage), Old Eng. *brece*, a [carriage for] breaking-in.

"*Break*" (to fracture), Old English *brec[an]*, to rupture.

Bramble, *bram'b'l*. The older spelling is *bræmbel* or *brembel*.

Bran, *brān*. The husk of ground corn. **Brann-y**. (Rule i.)

French *bran*: as *bran de scie*, sawdust.

Bran-new. Quite new, with the sheen or brightness still there.

Old Eng. *brens* or *bryne*, shining; verb *byrn[an]*, *brenn[an]*, to burn.

The word occurs with a difference in "*Brown*" *brūn*, the colour of things burnt; "*brim-stone*," burning stone; "*brand*" (*bran-d*) - *d* being added to convert the participle into a noun; "*Burn-ish*," to make the surface glow. Not a corruption of *Brand-new*.

Brandy, *plural brandies*, *bran'diz*; **brandied**, *bran'did*.

German *brannt-wein*, Dutch *brand-wijn*, burnt-wine.

Brass, *brās* (a mixt metal). **Brasses**, monumental slabs of brass.

Brassy, brassi-ness; **brazen**, **brazier** (a worker in brass).

Old Eng. *bræs*, brass; *bræsen*, brazen; *bræcian*, to brase.

Bravado, *plu.* **bravadoes**, *bra.vah'.do*, *bra.vah'.doze*. **Brag**. (xlii.)

Spanish *bravata*, the brag of a bully; *braveador*, a bully.

Brave, **braver** or **more brave** (*comp.*), **bravest** or **most brave** (*sup.*),

braved (1 syl.), **brav-ing**, **brav-ery**, **brave-ly**. (Fr. *brave*.)

Bravo, *plu.* **bravos**, *brah'.voze*. **Assassins** for hire. (Rule xlii.)

Italian *bravo* (noun and adj.); Spanish *bravo* (adj.), ferocious.

Bray, **brays**, **brayed** (1 syl.), **bray-ing**, **bray-er**. (Fr. *braire*.) R. xiii.

Braze, to solder with brass. **Braise**, charcoal used in a **brasier**:

Braize, a method of cooking over a slow fire. **Brays**, 3rd per. sing. of *bray*. **Breeze**, refuse coke, &c.

"*Braze*," Old English *bræcian*, to cover with brass.

"*Braise*," French, prepared charcoal for cooking purposes.

"*Braise*," French *bratser*, to bake over braise.

"*Brays*" (pounds in a mortar), Old Eng. *bræ[an]*, to bruise.

"*Breeze*," French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*, something trodden on.

Brazen, ought to be *basen*, adj. of *brass*, not "soldered."

Old English *bræsen*, made of brass (*bræs*).

Brazier, one who brazes or works in brass. **Brasier**, a pan to hold "braise" or charcoal in ignition.

Breach, *breech*, a gap. **Breech**, the thick end of a gun, &c.

"Breach," Old Eng. *brice* (c=ch), a fracture; French *breche*.

"Breech" (the hinder part or bottom), Old Eng. *brēc*, breeches.

Bread, *brēd*, food. **Bred**, past and past part. of *breed*.

"Bread," Old Eng. *bread* or *broed*, bread, food generally.

"Bred," Old Eng. *bræd* of the verb *bréd[an]*, to nourish.

Breadth. "Length," "depth," "breadth;" "height" not *height*.

Old Eng. *bræd*, broad, with *-th*. This suffix added to adjectives converts them into abstract nouns, as *strong*, *strength*; &c.

Break, *brāke* not *break*, to rupture. **Brake**, a female fern.

Break, past broke [*brake*], past part. broken [*broke*].

Breakfast, *brék' fāst*. The morning meal (break [the] fast).

Breaking, *brāke.ing* not *break.ing*. (See **Break**.)

Bream, a fish of the carp family. **Brim**, *brīm*, a rim, a brink.

"Bream," French *brème* [*brama*]. "Brim," Old Eng. *brymme*.

Breast, *brēst* (of the body). Old Eng. *brēost*, the breast.

Breath, *brēth* (noun); **breathe**, *breethe* (verb). Rule li.

Breath (*brēth*), breath'-less, breath'-lessly, breath'-lessness.

Breathe (*breethe*), breathed (1 syl.), breath'-ing, breathes (1 syl.), breath'-er, breath'-ing-time.

Old Eng. *brāth*, breath, an odour, exhalation.

Breccia, *brēc'h' ē.āh*. A rocky mass of angular fragments. A mass of rounded fragments is a **Conglomerate**.

It ought to be *bricia* (Italian), a fragment. The Italian word *breccia* means a "breach."

Breech, plural breeches, *breech*, *britch'.ez*. In the singular it means the hinder part, as the "breech" of a gun. In the plural it means trousers terminating at the knees. The verb (*breech*) means to flog; and also to change the petticoat-suit of young boys for jacket and trousers.

Breach, *breech*, a gap, an opening. (See **Breach**.)

Breed, *brēde*, to hatch, to generate. **Bread**, *brēd*, food, *q.v.*

Breed, past bred, past participle bred.

Old English *bréd[an]*, past *bræd*, past part. *brēden*, to nourish.

Breeze, refuse coke. A gentle wind. A gad-fly.

"Breeze" (refuse coke), French *brisé*, broken; Latin *brisa*.

"Breeze" (a gentle wind), French *brise*, a breeze.

"Breeze" (a gad-fly), also spelt *Brise*, Old Eng. *briose*, a gad-fly.

Bressummer. It ought to be **Bretsummer**, a beam over a shop window, &c., to support the weight above it.

German *bret*, a plank or beam, and *summer* (Welsh) supporter.

Brethren, plural of brother, chiefly used in Scripture language
For all general purposes the plural of brother is **brothers**.

"Brethren" is altogether a blunder. The Old English was *bróðor*, plural *bróðra* or *bróðru*, later form *bróðre*.

Breve (1 syl.), a note in *Music*. **Brief**, *brēfe* (of a barrister).

"Breve," not *Ital.* but French *brève* (in *Music*). *Ital.* is *nota intiera*.

"Brief," Latin *brevis*, short. A short summary of a cause.

Brevet, *brev'et* [rank]. An honorary degree in the army, being one grade higher than that which takes the pay.

French *brevet*, *brevet* rank, a commission.

Brevier, *brev'eer'*. A small type, like that used in this line.

Latin *brevis*, small. Said to have been the type of *brevaries*.

Bridal, *bri.däl*, adjective of *bride*. **Bridle**, *bri.d'l*, for a horse.

Bridäl or *Brydal* was the marriage feast, the "bride ale." The adjective of bride in Old English is *bridlic* or *brydlic*.

"Bridle," Old Eng. *bridel* or *brydel* (verb *brid[ian]*, to curb).

Bride, masculine bridegroom, a corruption of *bridegume*.

Old Eng. *brid* or *bryd*; *brid* or *bryd guma*

N.B.—*Gum-* (prefix) denotes excellence. *Gum-mann*, the famous man. *Gum-cynn*, man-kind; *Guma*, man "par excellence."

Bridesmaid, attendant on the bride. **Best man**, attendant on the bridegroom. (*Bridemaid* is incorrect. It does not mean the *bridal maid*, as "bridecake" means the *bridal cake*, but the *maid of the bride*.)

Bridecake, not *bridescake*. It means the *bridal cake* not the *cake of the bride*.

Bridge (over a river). **Brig**, a ship with two masts.

"Bridge," Old Eng. *brig*. "Brig," a contraction of *brigantine*.

Bridle, *bri'.d'l* (for a horse). **Bridal**, *bri'.dal*, adj. of *bride*, *q.v.*

Bridled, *bri'.d'ld*; **bridling**, *bri'.d'ling*; **bridler**, *bri'.d'ler*.

Brief, *brēfe*, the summary of a cause. **Breve** (in *Music*), *q.v.*

Brier or **briar** (a plant). **Briery** (Old Eng. *brær*, a brier).

Brigade Major, plural *brigade majors*, *bri.gāde'*, &c.

Brigade General, plural *brigade generals*, *bri.gāde'*, &c.

Bright, *brite*, shining, clear. (O. Eng. *beorht* corrupted to *breokht*.)

Bright'en (verb), **bright'ened** (2 syl.), **bright'ening**.

Bright-ly, **bright-ness**, **bright-eyed**, **bright-shining**, &c.

Brilliant, *bril'.yant*. (French *brillant*, verb *briller*, to shine.)

Brim, a rim. **Bream**, a fish of the carp family. (See **Bream**.)

Brimm'er, **brimmed** (1 syl.), **brimm-ing**. (Rule i.)

Brim-less, **brim-ful** (full to the brim).

("Full," "fill," and "all," drop one *l* in the compounds.)

Brimstone, sulphur. (Old Eng. *bryne-stone*, the burning stone.)

- Brinded**, tabby, streaked. **Brindled** (diminutive of the same).
 Italian *brinato*, speckled, spotted.
- Brine**, *brin-ish*, *brin-ishness*, *brin-y* (i long). Rule xvii.
 Old Eng. *brýne*, salt liquor. (*Bryne*, burning, has no accent.)
- Bring**, *past brought*, *past part. brought*. To carry to the place where we are, to carry elsewhere is "to take."
 Bring-er and bring-ing, not *brin-ger* and *brin-ging* like finger and fingering, where the *n* stands for *g* (*figger*).
 O. Eng. *bring(an)*, *past bróhte* or *brang*, *past part. ge-bróht* or *brungen*.
- Bristle**, *bristles*, *bristled*, *bristl-ing*, *bristl-y*, *bristli-ness*, *bris's'l*, *bris's'ls*, *bris's'ld*, *bris'.ling*, *bris'.ly*, *bris'.li-ness*.
 Old Eng. *byrst*, a bristle. By metathesis *bryst* and *dim. le*.
- BRITAIN**, *Brit'.n*; **Briton**, *Brit'.n*; **British** (one t).
Britan'nia, **Britan'nie**. (Latin *Britannia*, *Britannicus*.)
Brit'tany. (Double t. The -y is diminutive.)
 "Britain," Old Eng. *Brittan*, *Brytten*, *Bryten*, *Breoten*, &c.
 "British," Old Eng. *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc*.
 "Briton," Old Eng. *Brit* or *Britte*, plu. *Brittas* (i or y).
- Brittle**, *brit'.tl*; *brittler* or *more brittle*, *brittlest*, or *most brittle*; not *britteler*, *brittelest*. Easily broken.
 Old Eng. *bryttic*, verb *bryt(an)*, to break.
- Britzaka**, *brít's'.käh* or *briz.kah*. Russian *britshka*. An open carriage which can be closed at pleasure.
- Broach**, to tap. **Brooch**, an ornament for the neck or breast.
 "Broach," Fr. *broche*, a spigot. "Brooch," Sp. *broche*, a clasp.
- Broad**, *brawd*, wide. **Brod**, a sharp-pointed instrument. **Brood**.
 "Broad," Old Eng. *brád* or *bráð*, broad.
 "Brod," same as *prod*, an awl, a goad; Danish *braad*, a goad.
 "Brood," Old Eng. *bród*, a brood; *bróðig*, brooding.
- Broadwise**, not *broadways*. In the direction of the broad part.
 Old Eng. suffix -*wis*, in the direction of; *wisra*, a director.
- Broccoli**, plural *broccolis*, *brok'.kō.lī*, *brok'.kō.liz* not *broccolow*.
 French *brocoli* (one c), a spring cauliflower. (Not Italian.)
- Brogue**, *brōg* (g hard), a twang in speech, as the "Irish brogue."
 Gaelic *brog*, a shoe made of rough hide.
- Bromelia**, *bro.me'.lī.ăh*. A genus of plants. So named from Olaus Bromel, a Swedish naturalist. The pine apple, &c.
- Bromeliaceæ**, *bro.me'-li.ă''-se-e*. The order containing the above.
 In Botany -*acæ* denotes an order.
- Brome** (1 syl.), or **Bromine**, *brōmīn*. A non-metallic element.
Brom-al, a fluid obtained from *brome* by alcohol.
Brom-ide, a non-acid combination of *brome* and oxygen.
Brom-ic, an acid combination of *brome* and oxygen.
Brom-ate, a salt from the union of *bromic acid* and a base.
 Greek *brōmos*, fætor. (So called from its fetid smell.)

Bronchia, plural **Bronchiæ**, *brŏn'.kī.ăh*, *brŏn'.kī.ee*. The ramifications of the tubes called bronchi, terminating in the vesicles of the lungs. **Bron'chial**, *brŏn'.kī.al* (adj.)

Bronchus, plural **bronchi**, *brŏn'.kus*, *brŏn'.kī*. Bronchus, either of the two branches of the windpipe (**bronchus dexter** or **bronchus sinis'ter**), the two are the *bronchi*.

Greek *brŏgchŏs*, the windpipe. (Note "g" before *g* or *ch* = "n.")

Bronchitis, *brŏn.kī'tis*. Inflammation of the bron'chus.

In *Medical* phraseology the suffix *-itis* denotes "inflammation;" as *carditis*, inflammation of the heart; *peritonitis*, inflammation of the peritonæum; *pneumonitis*, inflammation of the lungs.

Bronze (1 syl.), **bronzed** (1 syl.), **bronz-ing**, **bronzes** (2 syl.), **bronz-ite**, **bronz-y**. (Italian *bronzo*, *bronze*.) Rule xix.

Brooch, an ornament. **Broach**, to tap. (See **Broach**.)

Brood, a progeny; (verb) to sit to hatch. **Broad**, *brawd*, wide (*q.v.*)
Old English *brŏd*, a brood; *brŏdig*, brooding. *Brŏd*, broad.

Brook, a stream. **Broke**, *brŏke*, past tense of **break**, *brāke*.

"Brook," Old Eng. *brŏc*, a rivulet. "Broke," *bræd[an]*, *bræc*, *brocen*.

Broom, a brush. **Brougham**, *broom* (*q.v.*) **Brome** (*q.v.*)

"Broom," Old English *brŏm*, the broom shrub.

Broth, *brauth* not *brŏth*. (Old Eng. *brŏth*, *broth*.)

Brothel, *brŏth'.el*. Corruption of the Fr. *bordel*. Ital. *bordello*.

Brother, plu. **brothers**. In Scripture language, plu. **brethren** (*q.v.*)

Brother, feminine sister, plural sisters.

Brother-in-law, plural **brothers-in-law**, by marriage.

Step-brother, plural **step-brothers**, sons of different families made brothers by the second marriage of their surviving parents.

Old Eng. *step[an]*, to bereave. Brothers bereaved of one parent.

Foster-brother, plural **foster-brothers**, nursed together.

Old Eng. *fŏster*, to feed. Food-brothers, fed by the same parent.

Old Eng. *brŏthor*, plural *brŏthra* or *brŏthru*, later form *brŏthra*.

Brougham, *broom* not *broo'.am*. A light four-wheeled carriage.

So named from Lord *Brougham*, whose name, says Lord Byron, "is pronounced Broom from Trent to Tay." Similarly Vaughan is *Vawn*, and Maughan is *Morn*.

Brow, *brŏw* to rhyme with "now," not *brŏw* to rhyme with "grow."

Old English *bræw*, the eye-brow.

Brown, *brŏwn* to rhyme with "gown," not with *grŏwn*.

Old Eng. *brŭn*, the colour of burnt things, *brunen* or *burnen*, burnt.

Browse (1 syl.), to graze. **Brows**, eye-brows. (See **Brow**.)

"Browse," Greek *[bi]brŏskŏ*, to eat; *brŏsis*, food.

Brucine or **Brucina**, *bru'.sîn* or *bru'.sî.năh*. An extract somewhat like strychnia (*stri'k'ně.ăh*). Named after Dr. Bruce, mineralogist and traveller, New York.

Bruin, *brü'.în*, a bear. **Brewing**, *brew'ing*, making beer.

Bruin is so named from Sir Bruin, the bear, in the German beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. (The *brün* or *brown* animal.)

"Brewing," Old Eng. *breu[an]*, past *bræw*, past participle *brouen*.

Bruise, *brüse*, a contusion. **Brews**, 3rd person sing. of "Brew."

"Bruise," Old Eng. *bry[an]*, to bruise, past *bryse*, past part. *brysed*.

Bruited, *brü'.ted*, noised, rumoured. "It got bruited abroad."

A verb made from the French *bruit*, a noise, report. "To bruit," in French, is *Répandre un bruit au loin*.

Brunette (French), *broo.net'*. A woman of dark hair and complexion. A fair woman is a *blonde* (French).

Brusque (French), *brusk*, abrupt, blunt in manners.

Brute (1 syl.), a dumb animal. **Bruit** (French), a rumour. *Brüt-al'*, *brüt'-ally*, *brüt'-ality*, *brüt'-alise*, *brüt'-alising*, *brüt'-alisa'tion*, *brüt'-ish*, *brüt'-ishness*, *brüt'-ishly*, *brüt'-ism*, *brüt'-ify*, *brüt'-ifying*, *brüt'-ifies* (3 syl.), *brüt'-ified* (3 syl.) Rule xvii.

Latin *brûta* [*animâta*] brute animals.

Brutum fulmen (Latin), *brü.tum fül.men*. A harmless threat.

Bryony, *brí'.o.ny*. The wild vine, the lady's seal, &c.

Greek *brûd*, to sprout out; no plant makes longer shoots.

Bubble, bubbles, bubbled, bubbl'ing, bubbl'y.

bub'.b'l, *bub'.b'ly*, *bub'.b'ld*, *bub'.b'ling*, *bub'.b'ly*.

Dutch *bobbel*, a bubble.

Buccaneer not buccaneer *buk.a.neer*. A sea-robber.

French *boucanier* from *boucaner*, to smoke flesh; *boucan*, a smoking-place. Boucaniers originally hunted wild beasts for skins, and smoked the flesh for food. (*Boucan*, a Caribbean word.)

Buck, lye in which clothes are soaked to bleach; hence **Buck**, a fop, whose clothes are "buck," or well bleached and got up, and **Buck-basket**, a basket for dirty linen.

German *beuchen*, to steep clothes in lye.

Buck, feminine doe. Fallow deer. (Old Eng. *buc*, a stag.)

Buck (a gender-word): as buck rabbit, doe rabbit; buck hare, doe hare; buck goat; roebuck.

Buck-bean, corruption of *bog-bean*. The marsh or bog vetch.

Buck-wheat, corruption of *buche-wheat*. Beech-wheat.

German *buchweizen*, beech-mast or buck-wheat.

Bucketful, plural bucketfuls not *bucketsful*. **Bucketful** is a noun, and means the quantity which fills a bucket. Two bucketfuls is twice that quantity, but two "buckets-full" means two buckets filled full,—quite a distinct idea.

Bush, *boosh* not *būsh*. This and **Push** are the only two words in *-ush* with the "u" like *oo*. All the others have "u" short. They are "blush, brush, crush, flush, gush, hush, lush, plush, rush, thrush, and tush."

"Bush" is French *douchon*, a tavern bush, a wisp.

"Push" is French *pousser*, to push. (The "u" represents Fr. *ou*.)

Business, *biz'nez*. Vocation, employment. (*See Busy*.)

Bus, a contraction of *Omnibus* (*q.v.*) **Buss**, a kiss.

"Buss," Spanish *buz*; Latin *basium*, a kiss.

Busy, *busies*, *busied*, *biz'y*, *biz'iz*, *biz'id*, *busy-ing*, *busi-er* (*comp.*), *busi-est* (*super.*), *busi-ness*, *biz'nez*, *busi-ly*, *busy-body*, &c. (Rules xi. and xiii.)

Old Eng. *bysg[ian]*, to occupy; *bysgung*, business.

But (*conj.*) **But** [*end*], the big end. **Butt**, a tun; to toss.

"But" (*conj.*), Old Eng. *būtan* or *būta*, except, but, without.

"But [*end*]," French *bout*, the end.

"Butt" (a large tub), Old Eng. *butt* or *byt*, a tun.

"Butt" (to toss or thrust), Welsh *pwrtian*, to poke or butt.

Butcher, *boot'cher* ("but-" to rhyme with *foot*, not with "ūt").

This is the only instance of *but* so sounded. Of the nine other words one has "u" long as in "unit,"—viz., *būty'ric*; and eight have "u" short,—viz., *but* and *butt*, *butler*, *butment*, *butter*, *buttery*, *button*, and *buttness*.

"Butcher," French *boucher*. The "u" in *bush*, *push*, and *butcher* owes its abnormal sound to its representing the French *ou*.

Butt, a mark; to toss. **But** [*end*]. **But** (*conj.*) *See But*.

Butts, *plural*. A place where archers meet to shoot at butts.

Butter, *būt.ter*. (Old Eng. *butere* or *butyre*, butter.)

Latin *būtīrum*; Greek *bouturon* (*Gen. xviii. 8*), *bous turos*, cow curd.

Buttery, *plural butteries*, *but'.tē.ry*, *but'.tē.riz*. In the Universities the college buttery supplies all sorts of food to the students, from a penny roll to a banquet.

Butyric [*acid*], *bū.ty'.rik* not *but'.y.rik*. Obtained from butter.

Butyrine, *bū.ty'.rin* not *but'.y.rine*. An oily substance obtained from butter. (Latin *būtīrum*, butter.)

Buy, to purchase. **By** (*prep.*) **B'ye**, as Good b'ye.

Buy, *past* and *past part.* bought. **Buy-er**, *buy-ing*, *buys*.

"Buy," Old Eng. *bycg[an]*, *past būhte*, *past part. geboht*.

Buzz. One of the monosyllables ending in a double consonant. (Rule vii.) The others are: *Add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fix*, *frizz*; *butt*, *bitt*, *mitt*.

by (preposition). Spelt anciently *be*, *bi*, *big*, and *by* (be-cause). When both agent and instrument are expressed, *by* follows the agent, and *with* the instrument: as "The bird was killed *by* a man *with* a gun." If only the instrument is expressed, *by* follows passive and neuter verbs: as "London was destroyed *by* fire, in 1666." "Socrates died *by* poison." "Burnt *with* fire." "Killed *with* poison." "Slay him *with* the sword."

By (gerundial): as "It may be had *by applying* at the office." This is good English. The Gerund with the preposition *by* or *with* being used, both in English and Latin, to express the *manner*, *cause*, or *means*. "It may be had (how?) *by* paying sixpence." "It may be had (how?) merely *by* asking for it."

By (past, near). "The train has gone *by*." **By-gones.**

By and by, not *by and bye* (adverbial). Soon, presently. *Near*, in point of time, that is, *soon*. "By and by" means soon and nearly [now], almost immediately.

By or Bye, a borough, house, place, way; (*adj.*) local, private. **TOWN:** By-word, town talk.

By-laws, town or local laws, not statute or national laws. (Latin *leges privātæ*.)

PRIVATE: By-lane, by-path, by-play, by-road, by-way.

SECRET, underhand, sly: By-stroke.

OUT OF RULE: By-ball or Bye-ball. (*See below Bye.*)

By the by, by the way (*en passant*, French; *in transitu*, or *ob-iter*, Latin). (Old Eng. *bý* or *býe*, a way, a place.)

B'ye as Good b'ye, *Good by*, "God be wi' ye" (*à-dieu*, Fr.)

Bye, plural *byes* (in *Cricket*). "A bye" is a ball which passes the batsman and eludes the grasp of the wicket-keeper behind him.

Cabal, *ka.bāl'*, a junto. **Cable**, *ka'.b'l*, a rope.

Cabal, caballed' (2 syl.), caball'-er, caball'-ing. (Rule i.)

"**Cabal**," French *cabale*, a club. It is merely by strange coincidence that the initial letters of the British Cabinet in 1671 formed the word "**CABAL**." "**Cable**," French *cable*, a rope.

Cabbage, *cab'idge*, a vegetable. **Cab'bage**, to pilfer. (Double *b*.)

Italian *cappuccio*, a cabbage lettuce; Latin *caput*, a head.

"**Cabbage**" (to pilfer), Dutch *kabassen*, to pilfer.

Cabin, *cab'in*, a hut. (Welsh *cab* and *caban*, a booth.)

Cable, *ka'.b'l*, a rope. **Cabal**, *ka.bāl'*, a junto. (*See Cabal.*)

- Call**, to shout. **Caul** (of a wig), a membrane. (Old Eng. *cawol*.)
Call, *kawl*, called (1 syl.), call-ing, call-er.
Recall, recall, callboy, &c. It retains the double "l" always.
 Latin *cālo*, Greek *kāleo*, to call.
- Calliope**, *kal'.lī.ō.pě* not *kal.lī'.ō.pě*, as it is generally called.
 Greek *Kallīōpē*, the muse of epic poetry (*kallōs*, beauty).
- Callous**, *kal'.lus*, insensible. **Callus**, bone gluten.
 Latin *callōsus*, callous. *Callus*, a glutinous substance growing about the fracture of bones, serving to solder them.
- Calm**, *karm*; calmer, more calm; calmest, most calm. (Fr. *calme*.)
- Calomel**, *kal'.o.mel*, prepared mercury. **Chamomile**, *kam'.ōmile* (a flower). **Calamine**, *kal'.a.mīn*, a fossil (*q.v.*)
- Caloric**, *ka.lō'.rik* not *ka.lōr'.rik* nor *kal'.ō.rik*. The principle of heat. (Latin *cālor*, *cālōris*, heat; *cāleo*, to be hot.)
- Caltrop**, *kol'.trop*. Ought to be coltrap. A kind of thistle.
 Old Eng. *coltræppe*, a whin, thistle, or caltrop.
- Calumet**, *kal'.u.met*. A pipe smoked by American Indians when they make a treaty or terms of peace.
- Calumny**, *plu. calumnies*, *kal'.um.niz*. A slander.
Calum'niat (4 syl.), calum'niated, calum'niat-ing, calum'niat-or, calum'niat-ion, calum'niatory, calum'nious, calum'niously. (Latin *calumniā*.)
- Cal'vary**, the place of Christ's crucifixion. **Cavalry**, horse-soldiers. (Second "a" of "Calvary" is long in Latin. No such word in the Greek text of Luke xiii. 33.)
 "Calvary," Latin *calvāria*, a cemetery (*calva*, a skull).
 "Cavalry," French *cavalerie*; Latin *caballus*, a horse.
- Calve**, *karve*, to bring a calf into life. **Carve**, to serve meat.
Calves, *plu. of calf*. (See *Calf*.)
 "Calve," Old Eng. *cealf-ian*, to bring a calf into the world (*c=k*).
 "Carve," *ceorf-an*, to cut, hew, or carve (*c=k*).
- Calvinism** not *Calvanism*. The religious tenets of John Calvin.
Calvinist. One who entertains the religious views of Calvin.
- Calx**, *plu. calces* or *calces*, *kal'.seez*. Lime, chalk.
 Old Eng. *cealc* or *cālc*; Latin *calx*, *plu. calces*, chalk.
- Cal'yx**, *plu. cal'yxes* or *cal'yces*, *kal'.y.seez*. **Calix**, a cup (*q.v.*)
 Latin *cālyx*, *plu. cālīyces*; Greek *kaluz*, *plu. kalūkēs*, the empalement of a flower.
- Cambric**, *kame'.brik*. Fine linen made of flax.
 From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.
- Camelion**, better **Chamaeleon**, *ka.mee'.le.on*.
 Latin *chamaeleon*; Greek *chamaileon*, the reptile lion.
- Camellia**, generally called *ka.mee'.li.ah*, better *ka.mel'.li.a*.
 These beautiful plants are named after *G. J. Kamel* (Latinised into *Camellus*), a Moravian Jesuit, and botanist.

Camelopard, generally called *kam'él.ô.pard* or *kam'-el.lep'-ard*.

Latin *cāmēlopardālis*, the giraffe. The word is compounded of *camēlo-pardālis*, the parded camel, the camel spotted like the pard or panther, and should be pronounced *ka.mēl'lo.pard*.

Cameo, *plu. cameos*, *kam'.ě.o*, *kam'.ě.oze*. Stones cut in relief.

Intaglio, *in.tal.yo*. A stone cut in hollow, like seals.

Italian *cammeo* and *intaglio*.

Camomile, better **Chamomile**, *kam'.o.mile*. A plant.

Calomel, *kal'.o.mel*. A preparation of mercury.

"Chamomile," Greek *chamai mēlōs*, an apple on the ground. So called from a resemblance in the smell.

"Calomel," Greek *kālōs mēlōs*, beautiful black (bleached by heat).

Campaign, *kam.pain'*. The time an army is in "the field."

Champagne, *sham.pain'*. Wine made of Champagne grapes.

"Campaign," French *campagne*, a field or open country.

Campaigner, *kam.pain'.er*. One who has served in campaigns.

Campana, *kam.pay'.nah* (Latin). The pasque-flower.

Campanile not *campanel*, *kam'.pa.nile*. A bell-tower.

Latin *campānile*, a bell-tower. (The "i" is long.)

Campanula, *kam.pan'.ŭ.lah*. Hair-bell, blue-bell, Canterbury-bell.

Latin *campānŭla*, the blue-bell, also the woodbine (*-pā-* long).

Campanulaceæ, *kam.pan-u.lay''-se.ee*. The "campanula" order.

The suffix *-(a)ceæ*, (in *Botany*) means an "order" of plants.

Campanularia, *plu. campanulariæ*, *kam.pan'.u.lair''ri.ah*, &c.

Corals with bell-shaped cells.

Latin *campānŭla*, a little bell.

Camphine, better **camphene**, *kam'.feen*, cont. of *cam'phōgen*.

A mineral oil, identical with rectified oil of turpentine.

Latin *camphōra*, Greek *gēnō*, I produce camphor. (Its protoxide).

Camphor, *kam'.for*. A gum from the camphor laurel.

Latin *camphōra*. Dr. Ure gives "*Kamphur*, Arabic."

Campion, *kam'.pi.on*. Both catch-fly and cuckoo-flower.

"Corn-campion," the common *catch-fly*; "white and red campions," *lychnis* or *cuckoo-flower*; "rose campion," *bachelor's button*.

Can, *past tense could*. This is never an auxiliary verb, but it stands in regimen with other verbs without *to* between them: as "I can write," "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen. (I *ken*, to write.)

Old Eng. *cunnan*, pres. tense *can*, past *cūthe*, past part. *cūth*. (The "i" is interpolated, and the "th" changed to "d.")

Canaille (French), *kā.nah'.e*. The rabble. (Lat. *canes*, hounds.)

Canal, Channel, Kennel, ka.nal', chan'.nel, ken'.nel.

"Canal" (French), an artificial river; Latin *canālis*.

"Channel" (a watercourse), Old French *chenal*, a gutter.

"Kennel," Italian *canile*, a place for dogs. (Latin *canis*, a dog.)

Cancel, kan'sel, to obliterate. **Cancelled, kan'seld**; **can'cell-ing**, **can'cell-ate**. (In *Botany*) lattice-like. (Rule iii. -EL.)

Cancellor, one who cancels. Chancellor, a dignitary, q.v.

Latin *cancello*, to make like a lattice (*cancelli*, lattices).

When a document is cancelled a pen crosses the writing into lattices.

Cancer, kan'ser, "the CRAB" of the Zodiac. **Canker, a worm.**

Latin *cancer*, the crab, sign of the summer solstice.

"Canker," Old Eng. *vancer* or *cancere* (c=k).

Candelabrum, plu. candelabra, kan'.de.lay''brum, kan'.de.lay''-brāh. (The "e" of this word is long in Latin.)

Latin *candelabrum*; *candēla*, a candle; *candeo*, to glow like fire.

Candid, frank. Candied, kan'.did (with sugar). *See Candy.*

"Candid," Latin *candidus*, white, sincere.

"Candied," Italian *candito*, *candire*, to candy.

Candidate, kan'.di.date. One who offers himself for a vacant post.

Latin *candidātus*, clothed in white; because Roman candidates dressed in white when they solicited the people's vote.

Candle, kan'.d'l. (The older spelling is the better.)

Old Eng. *candel*; Latin *candēla*; *candeo*, to glow.

Candlemas, kan.d'l.mas. Feb. 2, when "Catholics" consecrate all the candles to be used in churches during the year.

(-mas [postfix] drops one "s": Christmas, Michaelmas.)

Candy, kan'.dy; **candied, kan'.did**; **candy-ing, kan'.dy-ing.**

Ital. *candire*, to candy.

Cane, kain, a reed. **Cain, brother of Abel.**

"Cane," Latin *canna*; Greek *kanna*, a reed, a cane.

Canicula, ka.nik'.u.lah, the Dog-star. **Canicular (adj.)**

(The "i" is long in the original Latin words.)

Latin *caniculā*, the dog-star; *caniculāris*, adj. (*caniculāres dies*).

Canine, ka.nine' not *ka.neen'*, adj. of *canis*, a dog. (Lat. *caninus*.)

Canister, kan'.iss.ter. A small box for tea, &c.

Latin *canistrum*, Greek *kanastron*, a wicker basket.

Canker, to corrode; a worm. Cancer, a disease; "the CRAB."

"Canker," Old Eng. *cancer* or *cancere* (c=k), a canker.

"Cancer," Latin *cancer*, the crab; Old Eng. *cancer*, the disease.

Cannabis (Lat.), kan'.nū.bis. Hemp. (Greek *kannābis*, hemp.)

Cannel-coal, kan'.nel cole. Corruption of Candle-coal. So called because it burns with a brilliant flame.

Cannibal, kan'.ni.bal. A human being who eats man. (Double n.)

Columbus says: "The natives live in great fear of the cannibals (that is, Caribals, or people of Cariba)."

Can'non, ordnance. **Can'on**, a church dignitary. It is difficult to recollect which of these two words has the double *n*.

A "cannon" is a *reed* for holding gunpowder; Greek *kanna*; Latin and Italian *canna*; French *canne* (all with double *n*).

Can'non-ade, **can'non-a'ded**, **can'non-a'ding**, **can'non-eer'**.

"Canon" is the Greek *kanon*; Latin *canon*, a rod for measuring, a "rule," hence a standard or model of excellence, and hence the books admitted as our Scriptures, and a church dignitary.

Canon'-ical, **canon'-ically**, **canon'-icals**; **can'on-ist**, **can'on-ise**, **can'on-ry**, **can'on-isa'tion** (not a Greek word, R. xxxi.)

Cannot, *kan'not*, familiarly contracted into **can't**, *kant* not *kánt*. It is in reality "ca'n't (ca = kah).

Canny, *kan'ny*, cautious, knowing. **Cany**, *kain'y*, adj. of cane.

"Canny," Old Eng. *céne*, from *cunnan* to know or ken.

"Cany," Latin *cannēus*, adj. of *canna*, a cane.

Canoes, *plu. canoes*, *ka.noo'*, *ka.nooz'*. (Rule xlii.) This word, meaning a boat made of skins or bark, is said by Spanish historians to be of Indian origin: "*Illa in terram suis lintribus, quas 'canaas' vacant, eduxerunt.*" (Hist. of Amer.)

Canon, a church dignitary. **Cannon**, ordnance. (See **Cannon**.)

Canopy, *plu. canopies*, *kan'.d.py*, *kan'.o.piz*. (Rule xiii.)

Canopied, *kan'.o.pid*, **can'opy-ing**. To cover with a canopy.

Low Lat. *canōpeum*; Greek *kánōpeion*, a pavilion to keep off gnats (*kónops*, a gnat). The *-nō-* is long both in the Gk. and Lat. words.

Cant, hypocritical whining complaints. **Can't**, for "cannot," *q.v.*

Latin *cantō*, to repeat the same thing often, to sing.

Cantata (Italian), *kan.tar'.tah* not *kan.tay'.tah*. A poem set to music (Latin *cantāre*, to sing).

Canteen. A soldier's tin vessel for holding drink.

Italian, *cantina*, a wine-cellar.

Canter, one who cants. **Canter**, a Canterbury gallop. The Canterbury gallop refers to the easy pace of pilgrims.

Cantharis, *plu. cantharides*, *kan'.thā.ris*, *kan.thar'ri.deez*.

Latin *cantharis*, the Spanish fly; Greek *kantḥáros*, a beetle.

Canthus, the corner of the eye. **Acanthus**, a thorny plant.

Greek *kanthos*, the corner of the eye; Latin *canthus*, a wheel-tire.

"Acanthus," Latin, from Greek *akanthos* (*akantha*, a thorn).

Canticle, *plu. canticles*, *kan'.tī.k'l*, &c. A religious song.

"Solomon's Song" in the Bible is called "The Canticles."

Italian *cantica*; Latin *cantus*, a tune, and *-cle*, diminutive.

Canto, *plu. cantos* (Italian), *kan'.toze*. Divisions of a poem.

Canton, *kan'.ton*, a territorial division. **Cantle**, a fragment.

"Canton," French, from the Greek *kanthos*, a corner.

"Cantle," French *échantillon*, a sample, our "scantling."

Can'vas (one *s*), *plu.* canvases, cloth. Can'vass, to solicit votes.

Can'vass, can'vasses, can'vassed (2 syl.), can'vass-er, &c.

"Canvas," French *canevas*; Latin *cannābis*; Greek *kannābis*, hemp

"Canvass," Old Fr. *cannabasser*, to sift thro' hemp, hence to sift votes.

Cany, *kay'ny*, adj. of cane. Canny, knowing (*q.v.*)

Caoutchouc, *koo.tchook'* not *ka.out'chouk* (Indian). India-rubber prepared for waterproof cloths.

Cap, capped (1 syl.), capp-ing, capful *plu.* capfuls. (Rule i)

Cap-a-pie, *kap' ah pay'*. From head to foot.

Spanish [*de*]cabeza a pies. Not French. Fr. would be *de pied en cap*.

Capable, *kay'pū.b'l*, ca'pableness, capabil'ity.

French *capable*; Latin *capax*, *capācis* (verb *capio*).

Capacity, *plu.* capacities, *ka.pas'.i.tiz*; capacious, *ka.pay'shus*, cap'a'ciously, cap'a'ciousness. (Latin *capācitas*, capacity.)

Caparison, *kā.par'ry.zon*. To decorate a horse. (*This word is corruptly spelt "caparison" for "caparason."*)

Spanish *caparason* (with *a* and *z*); French *caparaçon*.

Capillary, *plu.* capillaries, *ka.pil'.la.riz*, the extremities of arteries, fine as hairs. Capillary, adj., fine as a hair.

Latin *cāpillāris*, like a hair (*capillus*, a hair).

Capital (of a column), chief city. Capitol, a temple in Rome.

Cap'ital-ly, cap'ital-ist, cap'ital-ise, cap'italised (4 syl.),

cap'italis-ing (*s* not *z*), cap'ital-isa'tion. (Rule xxxi.)

"Capital" (chief city; excellent), French *capital*; Latin *capitālis*.

"Capital" (of a column), ought to be *capitell*; Latin *capitellum*.

The termination is the dimin. *-ellus* (*-el*), and not the adj. *-al*.

"Capitol," Latin *capitōlium*, the temple of Jupiter, erected on the

Cap'itoline Hill of Rome.

Capitoline, *kap'.i.to.line* not *ka.pit'.o.line*. (Latin *capitōlinus*.)

Capitular, *ka.pit'.u.lar*. Member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capitulary, *plu.* capitularies, *ka.pit'.u.la.riz*. The laws of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Latin *capitulāris* (*capitulum*, a chapter & summary).

Capitulate, *ka.pit'.u.late* not *ka.pit'.chu.late*; capit'ulated, capit'ulat-ing, capitula'tion, capit'ulator.

French *capitulation*, verb *capituler*, to surrender on terms; Latin *capitula*, chapters; hence articles of agreement.

Capivi, *ka.pee'.vi* or *ka.piv'.i*, corruption of *copaifer*. A balsam of the *copaifera officinālis* of South America.

Capriccio, *plu.* capriccios (Italian), *ka.prit'.sho*, *ka.prit'.shose* (3 not 4 syl.) In *Music*, a caprice. Rule xlii.

Capriccioso (Italian), *ka.prit'.sho'.zo*. In *Music*, "ad libitum."

Caprice (French) *ka.preece'*, whim. Capricious, *ka.prish'.us* capric'ious-ly, capric'ious-ness.

Latin *capra*, a goat, our "caper."

Capsicum, *plu. capsicums*, *kap'sikum*, &c. The cayenne-pepper plant. (*This word ought to be capsacum instead of "capsicum."*)

Latin *capsa*, a coffer, referring to the pod which contains the seed.

Capetan (of a ship). **Capstone**, a fossil sea-urchin.

"Capstan," Fr. *cabestan*; Old Eng. *cæbester*; Lat. *capistrum*, a halter.

"Capstone," so called from its resemblance to a cap.

Capsule, *kap'sule* (2 not 3 syl.) The seed-vessel of a plant.

Latin *capsula* (caps and -ula dim.), a little chest (or pod).

Captain, *kap't'n*. (French *capitaine*; Latin *caput*, the head.)

Captaincy, *plu. captaincies*, *kap'tan.siz*. Rank of captain.

Suffix -cy denotes "rank," "office," "condition" (-cy, not -sy).

Caption, *kap'shun*. The act of taking by judicial process.

Captious, *kap'shus*, disposed to find fault; **cap'tiousness**.

Latin *captio*, *captivus* (verb *capio*, *capto*, to entrap).

Captivate, *kap'ti.vate*; **cap'tivated**, **cap'tivat-ing**, **cap'tivat-or**, **cap'tiva'tion**. (-or, after *t* or *s*, is more usual than -er.)

Latin *captivare*, to make captive [by charms or otherwise].

Captivity, *plu. captivities*, *kap.tiv'X.tiz*. (Rule xliv.)

Captor, he that captures. **Capture**, *kap'tshur*, to take prisoner.

Captured, *kap'tshurd*; **capturing**, *kap'tshur-ing*.

(-tor and -sor for agents, rarely -ter and -ser.)

French *capture*, verb *capturer*; Latin *captura*, a capture.

Capuccio, *plu. capuccios* (Ital.). *ka.pute'sho*, *ka.pute'shoze*.

(The plural of this word is Anglicised.)

Capuchin, *kap'u.shin*. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

So called from the "capuchin" or hood worn by them.

In French *capucin*, the monk; but *capuchon*, the hood.

In Italian *capuccino*, the monk; and *cappuccio*, the hood.

Cap'ut mor'tuum (Latin). What remains in a still, &c., when all the volatile matters have been driven off.

Car, a small one-horse vehicle. **Char**, to carbonise by fire.

"Car," Latin *carrum*, a cart or car; *carrus*, a wagon or wain.

"Char," French *charrée*, cinders; Latin *carbo*, coal.

Carafe (French), *car'raf*. A water decanter; not *craft* nor *craft*.

Carat, **caret**, **carrot**; *kar'rat*, *kair'.et*, *kar'rot*.

Carat (French), 4 grains Troy. 24 carats, standard purity.

Caret (Latin), term in *Gram*. "wanting," as "Vocative caret."

Carrot, a vegetable root. (French *carotte*.)

Car'avan' (one r). It is not derived from "carry," but from the Armenian word *karawan*; verb *karau*, to journey.

Persian *karvan*, a merchant; French *caravane*, a company of merchants travelling across deserts, &c.

Caravansary, *kar'ra.van''sa.ry*. A station for caravans.

Persian *karvan sarai*, a large place for travelling merchants.

Carbine, *kar'bine*, a gun. **Carbon**, pure charcoal.

Carbon, *car'bonise*, *car'bonised* (3 syl.), *car'bonisa''tion*.

Latin *carbo*, coal, charcoal. (Rule xxxi.)

Carbonado, *plu. carbonadoes*, *kar'-bo.nay''-doze*. (Rule xlii.)

Spanish *carbonada*, a steak or chop broiled on carbon or charcoal.

Carbonate, *kar'.bo.nate*. A "salt" formed by the union of carbonic acid and a base: as "Carbonate of lime," &c.

Carbonated, *car'bonating* (carbon and suffix *-ate*, q.v.)

Carbuncle, *kar'.bun.k'l*. A gem of a deep red colour; a red ulcer.

Latin *carbo*, and the diminutive *-culum*, a little [live] coal.

Carburet, *kar'.bu.ret*. Carbon in union with some other substance, the compound not being an acid.

(*-uret*, in *Chemistry*, denotes a "base.")

Carburett-ed, *car'burett-ing*, *car'burett-er*. (R. iii., τ.)

The "t" ought not to be doubled in these words. (R. iii.)

Carcass, *kar.kās*, a dead body. **Carcasse**, a projectile.

French *carcasse*, a dead body, a sort of shell, &c.

Cardamine, **Cardamom**, **Cardamum**. (N.B.—*-da* not *-di*.)

Cardamine. A plant called lady's smock, cuckoo-flower, &c.

Cardamom. An Indian spice plant—the seeds are useful.

Cardamum. Garden cress, nasturtium.

"Cardamine," dim. of Lat. *cardānum*; Gk. *kardāmōn*, a cress.

"Cardamom," Lat. *cardāmōmum*; Gk. *kardāmōmum*, an Ind. plant.

"Cardamum," Latin *cardānum*; Greek *kardāmōn*, a garden cress.

Greek *kāra damad*, to afflict the head [with its acrimony].

If spelt "*-di*," it would be the Greek "*kardia*," the heart.

Cardiac, *kar'.di.ac*. Adj. of the Greek *kardia*, the heart.

Carditis, *kar.di'.tis*. (*-itis* denotes "inflammation.")

Greek *kardia -itis*, inflammation of the heart.

Cardinal, *kar'.di.nal*. An ecclesiastical prince; principal.

Latin *cardinalis* (*cardo*, a hinge); the election of the pope "hinges" on the cardinals. "Cardinal virtues," on which minor ones hinge.

Care, *cared* (1 syl.), *cār-ing*; *care-ful*, *care-less*, *care-fulness*.

Old English *cear*, *care* (verb *cārian*, past *cārode*, past part. *cāred*).

Careen, *ka.reen'*. To lay a ship on its beam-ends for repairs.

French *carène* (verb *caréner*); Latin *carina*, a keel.

Career, *ka.reer'*. A course of action. (French *carrière*, a career.)

(This word ought to have a double "r.")

Latin *currum*, a car; *currus*, a wagon (from *currere* to run).

Caress, *ka.ress'*. To hug, to "dear" one; an act of endearment.

French *caresser*, to caress; Latin *carus*, dear.

Carot, *kair'et*, wanting. **Carat**, **Carrot**. (See *Carat*.)

- Cargo**, *plu. cargoes*, *kar'gose*. (Spanish *cargo*, a ship's load.)
- Caricature**, *kar'ri.ka.ture'*. This word has no connection with *Character*. It is the Italian *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load; and means to overcharge blemishes and faults.
- Caricatured'** (4 syl.), *car'icatür''-ing*, *car'icatür''-ist*.
- Caries**, *plu. caries*, *kair'ri.eez*, mortification of the bone during life. **Carries**, *kar'rez*, 3rd pers. sing. of the verb *carry*.
- Carious**, *kair'ri.us*, adj. of caries. **Cariosity** (abst. noun).
Latin caries, sing. and plu., decay of bone or wood.
- Carlovingian**, *kar'-lo.vin''-jā.an*. Adj. of *Karl* (German).
Carōlus (Latin). The dynasty of Charles (Martel).
- Carminative**, *kar.min'.a.tiv*. A medicine to cure flatulence.
French carminatif; *Latin carmināre*, to card or clean.
- Carmine**, *kar.mine'*. A brilliant crimson colour.
French carmin, from the Arabic *hermes* (2 syl.), an insect which gives a brilliant scarlet dye.
- Carnal**, *kar'nal*, sensual. **Charnel**, *tchar'nel*, animal refuse of a churchyard. (*French charnier*, a churchyard.)
- Carnal**, *car'nage*, *carnal'-ity*; *carna'tion*, flesh colour.
"Carnal," Latin carnalis, carnal (*caro*, *carnis*, flesh).
- Carnelian** not *cornelian*. A carnation or flesh-coloured stone.
Latin carneus, and *lias* a word used by miners for a silicious or calcareous stone. "A flesh [coloured] silicious stone."
- Carnival** not *carneval*, *kar'ni.val*. The Saturnalia preceding the abstinence of meat in the season of Lent.
Latin carni vale, farewell to meat.
- Carnivora** (Latin), *kar.niv'.ō.rah* not *kar'ni.vo''-rah*, flesh-eating animals. **Carnivorous**, flesh-eating.
Latin carnivorus (*caro*, *carnis*, *voro*, to devour flesh).
- Carol**, *kar'rol*; *car'olled* (2 syl.), *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*. (R. iii. -OL.)
Carol-lit'ic (in *Architecture*), a garlanded pillar.
Welsh carol, a love-song; *Italian carola*, a dance or carol.
- Carotid**, *ka.rot'id* not *kar'rō.tid* [artery]. An artery of the neck (there are two) to convey blood to the head.
Latin carōtides, the arteries of the neck, from *carōticus*, producing sleep. The ancients supposed these arteries controlled sleep.
- Carouse**, *ka.rowz'* not *ka.rooze*, caroused (2 syl.), *carous'-er*, *carous'-ing*, *carous'-al*. To revel, &c.
French carrouse, *carrousel*. A "carrousel" consisted of four quadrilles of mounted knights, two quadrilles against two, in a tourney.
- Car'penter**, *car'pentry* not *car'pentery*. A worker in wood.
Latin carpentarius, a coach-builder (*carpentum*, a chariot).
- Car'pet**, *car'pet-ed*, *car'pet-ing* (with one *t*. Rule iii.)

- Carriage, kar'ridge.** A coach. (*See Carry.*)
- Carrier, kar'ri.er,** one who carries. **Career',** a course (*q.v.*)
- Carriou, kar'ri.ou.** Corrupting flesh. (Ought to have only one "r.") (Latin *caro*, flesh.)
- Carronade, kar'ro.nade.** A short cannon; so called from the Carron Foundry (Scotland), where they were first made.
- Carrot, Carat, Caret, kūr'rot, kūr'rūt, kair'.et.** (*See Carat.*)
- Car'rot-y,** red like a carrot. (*N.B.*—Double r, one t. R. iii.)
- Car'ry, carries, kar'riz; carried, kar'rid; car'ry-ing, car'rier, carriage, kar'ridge.** (Rule xlv.)
- Welsh *cario*, to carry; *car'ior*, a carrier; Latin *carrus*, a cart.
- Carte blanche** (French), *kart blarnsh.* A piece of paper to be filled up at discretion, the giver being responsible.
- Carte de visite, plu. cartes de visite** (Fr.), *kart' dēvē.zēt'*, &c.
- Cartload, plu. cartloads** not *cartslod*, as "two cartloads."
- Carthagin'ian** not *Carthaginian*. Adj. of "Carthage."
- Latin *Carthāgo*, *Carthaginis*, *Carthaginensis* (adj.). Our "e" in "Carthage" is merely to soften the "g."
- Cartilage, kar'ti.lage, gristle, Cartilag'inous** (adj.) (*g=j.*)
- French *cartilage*, *cartilagineux*; Lat. *cartilāgo*, *cartilāginōsus*.
- Cartouch, kar.toosh'.** A cartridge-box. (French *cartouche*.)
- Cartridge.** The charge of a gun in an envelope of paper; the charge of a cannon is put into a serge envelope. When the charge contains *ball*, as well as powder, it is called **Ball-cartridge**; when it contains only powder, and no balls, it is called **Blank-cartridge**.
- Cartridge-box.** A small leather case to hold cartridges.
- Cartridge-paper.** The paper used for cartridges.
- "Cartridge," a corruption of *cartouche*; Italian *cartoccio*.
- Carve, to cut meat at meals. Calve, karve,** to bring forth a calf.
- Carves, third person singular of carve. Calves, karves,** the plural of *calf*. (Rule xxxviii.)
- Old Eng. *ceof*[an], to carve or cut; *cealf*[ian], to bring forth a calf; *cealf*, a calf; plural *cealfra*, calves. We have lost these distinctions.
- Caryated, plu. caryatides, ka.ri.at'id, ka.ri.at'.ī.deez.** (In *Arch.*) Female figures employed as pillars or supporters. So called from *Caryæ* (Peloponnesus), conquered by the Athenians. To celebrate their victory they made the supporters of the trophies represent women of *Caryæ* in their national costume.
- Caryophyllacæ, ka'ri.of'īl.lay''-ce.ee.** Clove-carnations, &c.
- Latin *caryophyllum*, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-acea*, denoting an "order" of plants; Greek *karyophyllon*.

- Caryophyllia**, *ka'-rĭ-ŏ-fĭl''-lĭ-ah*. A section of flowery corals.
 Latin *caryophyllum*, the clove gilly-flower, with the suffix *-ia*, denoting an "order" or section; Greek *karuophyllŏn*.
- Caryopsis**, *kar'ry.op''sis*. Technical name of a corn-grain.
 Greek *kārĭŏn ōpsis*, a nut in appearance.
- Casava**, better **Cassava**, *kas.sah'.vah*. Starch of the cassava-plant.
 Spanish *cazabe*; French *cassavi*.
- Cascarilla**, *kas'.ka.ril''.lah*. A tonic bark. (Span. *cascara*, bark.)
- Case**, *cased* (1 syl.), *cās'ing*. To put into a case. (Fr. *caisse*.)
- Caseine**, *kay'.zĕ.in*, the curd of milk. **Caseous**, *kay'.zĕ.us*, cheesy.
 Latin *cāsĕus*, cheese; French *caseine*.
- Cashier**, *kash'.eer* (cash-clerk); *ka.sheer'* (to dismiss in disgrace).
 French *caissier*, cash-keeper (*caisse*, a till);
 "Cashier" (to dismiss), French *casser*, to break off. (Lat. *casus*.)
- Casino**, *plu.* casinos, *ka.see'.noze*. A dancing saloon. (R. xlii.)
 Italian *casino* or *casina*, a small house (*casa*, a house).
- Cask**, a tub. **Casque** (French); *kask*, a helmet.
 "Cask," Spanish *casco*, a wine-tub. **Casket**, dim. of "cask."
- Cassava**, *kas.sah'.vah*. Starch of the cassava plant.
- Cassock**, *kas'.sok*. A clergyman's robe worn under the gown.
 French *casaque*, the "par-dessus" of a clergyman's official dress.
- Cast**, *past* and *past part.* *cast*, to throw. **Caste**, tribe.
 Old Eng. *cedst*, strive, verb *ceds[an]*, to fight [or throw darts].
 "Caste," Portuguese *casta*, hereditary class distinction.
- Castellan**, *kas'.tel.lan*. Warden of a castle.
 Low Lat. *castellanus*, Spanish *castellan*, warden of a castle.
- Castellate**, *kas'.tel.late*, *cas'tellated*, *cas'tellat-ing*.
 Low Lat. *castellatio*, the building of forts (*castellum*, a fort).
- Caster**, a cruet, *plu.* casters, a set of cruets in a stand.
- Castor**. A beaver; a small wheel for furniture.
 "Casters" (a set of cruets), Latin *castĕria*, a place for the stowage of small articles. "Casters" hold in a frame small condiments.
 "Castor" (a beaver), Latin *castor*, the beaver.
- Castigate**, *kas'.tĭ.gate*, *cas'tigated*, *cas'tigat-ing*, *cas'tigat-or*.
cas'tiga''tion. (Latin *castigāre*, to chastise).
- Castle**, *kars.s'l* not *kās.s'l*; *castled*, *kars'.s'ld*; *castling*, *kar'.sling*.
 (The older spelling of this word is preferable.)
 Old Eng. *castell*, Latin *castellum*, a castle.
- Castor**, a beaver, a little wheel for furniture. **Caster** (*see* **Caster**).
- Castor-oil**, a corruption of *Castūs-oil*. It is not an animal oil, extracted from the *castor* or beaver, but oil expressed from the *Palma Christi*, and used in religious rites.
 Latin *castus*, a religious rite; *Castūs oleum*, oil for sacred rites.

- Casualty**, *plu. casualties*, *kas'u.al-tiz*. An accident.
 French *casualité*, casualty; Latin *casus*, accident.
- Cat**, Tom-cat (*male*), Tabby, *plu. Tabbies* (*female*).
 Latin *catus*, a cat (from *catus*, wily, sly, cunning).
- Cata-** (prefix), Greek *kata*, "down," "against," "according to," &c.
- Cataclysm** not *cataclasm*, *kat'.ä.klizm*. **Cataplasma**, a poultice.
 Lat. *cataclysmus*, a deluge; Gk. *kataklysmos* (*kata kluzo*, to wash down).
- Catacomb**, *kat'.ä.kōme*. A cave for the burial of the dead.
 French *catacombe*, from the Greek *kata kumbos*, a cave underground.
- Catalepsy**, *kat'.ä.lep.sy*. A trance, a fainting-fit.
 Greek *katalēpsis* (from *kata lambdno*, to hold down, to seize on).
- Catalogue**, *kat'.a.log*; catalogued, *kat'.a.logd*; cataloguing,
kat'.a.log.ing; cataloguer, *kat'.a.log.er*.
 Lat. *catālogus*; Gk. *katālogos* (*kata lōgos*, [arranged] according to words).
- Cataplasma**, *kat'.a.plazm*. A plaster, a poultice. (*See Cataclysm*.)
 Latin *catāplasma*; Greek *katāplasma* (*kata-plasso*, to plaster over).
- Cataract**, *kat'.a.ract* not *kat'.a.rak*. A waterfall; a disease of the eye.
 Latin *cattācta*, from the Greek *kata arasso*, to dash down.
- Catarrh**, *ka.tar'*. A cold affecting the secretions of the eyes, &c.
Catarrh'-al, adj. of *catarrh*. (Latin *catarrhus*, rheum.)
 Greek *katarros* (from *kata rheo*, to flow down). The "r" is repeated to compensate for the lost aspirate in *ῥέω*. In "catarrh," either the "h" or one "r" should have been omitted.
- Catastrophe**, *plu. catastrophes*, *ka.tas'.tro.fe*, *ka.tas'.tro.fiz*.
 Latin *katastrōphē*; Greek *katastrōphē* (*katā strēphō*, to overturn).
- Catcall** not *catcal*. Only "fill, full, still, thrall" (postfix) drop an "l." (Rule viii.)
- Catch**, *past* and *past part.* caught not *catched*, *catch'ing*, not *ketch*, *ketch'ing*.
 Low Lat. *catēurus*, a hunter; *catēuro*, to go hunting (take in hunting).
 "Caught," a contraction of *catzurātus* (*catsurat*, *ca'ut*).
- Catchpoll**, *kateh.pōle*, a parish constable. (Poll, the head.)
- Catchup**, *Ketchup*, or *Catsup*. Extract of mushrooms.
 East Indian *ketjab*, soy sauce.
- Catechism**, *kat'.e.kizm*; catechist, *kat'.e.kist*; catechizer,
kat'.e.kize.er; catechize, *kat'.e.kize*; cat'echized (3 syl.),
 cat'echiz-ing (Rule xxxii.), catechetical, *kat'.e.ket'.i.kal*;
 catechetically, *kat'.e.ket'.i.kal.ly*. (*In the Greek words the "e" of all these words is long η not ε.*)
 Greek *katēchismos*, *katēchistēs*, *katēchizō* (from *kata echō*, to din into one, to teach the elements of religion orally).
- Catechumen**, *kat'.e.ku'.men*. One being prepared for confirmation.
 Latin *catēchūmenus*; Greek *katēchouménos*, one learning the catechism or rudiments of religion. The plural is *catechumens*.

Category, *plu. categories*, *kat'.e.gör.ry*, *kat'.e.gör.ris*; more correctly *ka.tee'.go.ry*, but rarely so pronounced.

Categorical, *kat'.e.ger'ri.kal*, *adj. of category*.

(In Latin and Greek the "e" of all these words is long.)

Lat. catēgōria, catēgōricus; *Greek katēgōria, katēgōrikos* (from *kata dgōreō*, to speak in public against a person, to prove).

Cater, *kay'.ter*. To provide food. (Norm.-French *acater*, to buy.)

Caterer, *fem. cateress*, *kay'.tēr.er*, *kay'.tēr.ess*. One who caters. Chaucer uses the word *achator* for caterer.

Cathartic not *catharetic*, *ka.ṛhar'.tik*. A purgative medicine,

Lat. catharticus; *Gk. kathartikos* (*kata haitrō*, to carry downwards).

Cathedral, *ka.rhee'drāl*. A church containing a bishop's seat.

(This word shows the perversity of the English language. We outrage quantity to throw the accent back from the penultimate, and say "cas'tigate" for *castigate*, "blas'phemy" for *blasphemy*, "bal'ōny" for *balcōny*, "metamorphōsis" for *metamorphosis*, "apothē'ōsis" for *apothē.ōsis*, and hundreds more; but here, where accent and quantity favour our favourite system, we actually change short *e* (ε) into long *e* (η), and say "cathēdral" instead of *cath'.ē.drāl*, or at any rate *cath.ed'.rāl*.)

Latin cāthēdra, *Greek kathēdra* (*καθέδρα*) *kata hēdra*, a seat.

Cathode, *kath.ode*. Where electricity makes its way out.

Anode, is where it makes its way in.

Greek kata hōdos, the way down or out. *Ana hōdos*, the way up or in.

Catholic, *kath'.ōlik*, universal. Catholics, or "Roman Catholics," are those who adhere to the Church of Rome.

Catholicism, *ka.thol'.i.sizm*. The creed of Catholics.

Catholicity, *kath'.o.lis''.i.ty*. Universality.

Lat. catholicus; *Gk. kathōlikos* (*kata hōlikos*, according to the whole).

Catholicon, *ka.ṛhol'.ī.kōn*. A panacea, or universal medicine.

Latin catholicon [remedium], *Greek kathōlikon* [iāma], a universal remedy.

Cato, *plu. Catos* not *Catoes*, *ka'.toze*. (Rule xlii.)

Proper names in *o* add *-s* (not *-es*) to form the plural.

Catoptrics, *ka.top'.triks*. The science of reflexion and refraction.

Greek katōptikos (*katōptron*, a mirror).

Caucasian, *kaw.kās'.ī.an* not *kaw.kay'.sī.an*. (*Gk. kaukāsios*.)

In Latin the word is spelt both *Caucasian* and *Causasian*.

Caudal, pertaining to the tail. **Candle**, *kaw.d'l*, a sort of food.

"Caudal," *Lat. cauda*, a tail. "Candle," *Lat. calidus*, warm [food].

Capl, a membrane. **Call**, *kawl*, to speak with a loud voice.

"Caul," *Old Eng. caul* or *cawl*, a basket. "Call," *Lat. calo*, to call.

- Cauliflower**, *kol'.i.flōw.er* ("flow-" to rhyme with *now*).
 Latin *caulis flōrēus*, flowering cole-wort.
- Cause**, caused (1 syl.), *caus'-ing*, *caus'-er*, *caus'-ative*.
 Cause-less, cause-lessly, cause-lessness.
- Causation**, *kaw.za'.shun*. **Causality**, *kaw.za'.i.ty*. R. xxxii.
 Latin *causa*, *causālis*, *causatio*. The reason or cause of an effect.
- Causeway**, a corruption of the French *chaussée*. A raised way.
- Caustic**, *kaws'.tik*, nitrate of silver. **Caustic'ity**, *kaws.tiss'.i.ty*.
 Latin *causticus*; Greek *kaustikos* (*kaustis*, burning heat).
- Cauterize**, *kaw'.tē.rize*, cauterized (3 syl.), cauteriz-ing, cauterization, cauteriz-er, *but* cauterism. (Rule xxxii.)
 (In the Greek and Latin words the middle "e" is long.)
 Lat. *cautērizo*; Gk. *kautēriās*, *kautēr-ism* (from *kaio*, to burn).
- Caution**, *kaw'.shun*; *cautioned* (2 syl.) To warn, a warning.
Cautionary, *kaw'.shun.ä.ry*; *cautional*, *cautious*, *kaw'.shus*; *courteous*, *kor'.te.us*, *polite*, *q.v.*
 Latin *cautio*, *cautionalis*, *cautus* (from *caveo*, to beware).
- Cavalcade**, *kav'.al.kade*. A procession of horsemen.
 Latin *caballus*, a horse.
- Cavalier**, *kav.ä.leer'*, a knight. **Cav'iller**, one who cavils.
Cavaliers (*plu.*) Royalists or partisans of Charles I.
Cavalierly, *kav.a.leer'.ly*. Haughtily, arrogantly.
 "Cavalier," French, a horseman; Lat. *caballārius* (*caballus*, a horse).
 "Caviller," Latin *cavillor* (deponent verb), to cavil.
- Cavalry**, *kav'.äl.ry*. Horse-soldiers. (French *cavalerie*).
 Latin *caballus*, a horse; *caballārius*, a horseman.
- Cave**, caved (1 syl.), *cav-ing*, *kay'.ving*; *cav-ity*, *kav'.i.ty*.
 Latin *cavēa*, a cave; *cavitas*, a cavity (*cavare*, to hollow).
- Cavern**, *kav'.ern*, *cav'erned* (2 syl.), *cav'ernous*. (Lat. *caverna*.)
- Cavil**, *kav'.il*, *cav'illed* (2 syl.), *cav'ill-ing*. (Rule iii., -II.)
Caviller, *kav'.il.ler*, one who cavils. **Cavalier** (*q.v.*)
 Lat. *cavillor*, to cavil; *cavillātor*, a caviller; *cavillatio*, a cavilling.
- Cavity**, *plu. cavities*, *kav'.i.tiz*. A hollow. (Latin *cavitas*.)
- Cayenne**, *kay.enn'*. Red pepper, from Cayenne (South America).
 -ce (suffix) Latin -ce[a], -ci[a], -ti[a], added to abstract nouns.
- Cease**, *sece*; *ceased* (1 syl.), *ceas-ing*, *cease-less*, *cease-lessly*.
Cessation, *ses.sa'.shun*. A pause or leaving off.
 Latin *cessatio*; French *cesser*, Latin *cessāre*, to leave off.
- Cedar**, *se'.dar*, a tree. **Cedry**, adj. of "cedar," not *cedary*.
 Old English *ceder*; Greek *kēdrōs*; Latin *cēdrus*, adj. *cedrātus*.
- Cede**, *seed*; *ceded*, *see'.ded*; *ced-ing*, *seed'ing*. **Seed** (of plants),
 "Cede," Latin *cedere*, to yield. "Seed," Old Eng. *sæd* (Lat. *satum*).

Cedilla, see di'lah. A mark under *c* (*ç*) to indicate that it is to be pronounced like *s* (hard).

Spanish *cedilla*. It occurs only in *ça*, *ço*, and *çu*.

Cell, Seal, Seel.

Ceil. To cover in the ceiling of a room with plaster.

Seal. A sea-calf; a stamp; to fasten with sealing-wax.

Seel. To close the eyes of hawks, to hoodwink.

"Cell," Latin *cælum*, heaven; French *ciel*; Ital. and Span. *cielo*.

"Seal," French *scelle* (*sceau*); Latin *sigillum*, contracted to *sigl*.

"Seel," French *ciller* (*cil*, an eye-lash: Latin *cilium*).

Ceiled, seeld, past and p.p. of *ceil*. **Sealed** (1 syl.), with wax.

Ceiling (of a room), **ceilinged** (2 syl.) **Sealing** (with wax).

Celandine, sel'an.dine. Swallow-wort. A blunder for *chelidine*.

Latin *chelidonia*; Greek *chelidônion* (from *chelidôn*, a swallow).

So called because swallows cure their young ones of blindness with this herb, according to an ancient fancy. (*Plin.* 25, 50.)

Celebrate, sel'.ē.brāte; **cel'ēbrāt-ed**, **cel'ēbrāt-ing**, **cel'ēbra'tion**.

Cel'ēbrator (-or, the Latin termination for an agent).

Cel'ēbrant. An officiating priest at a religious rite.

Celebrity, plu. celebrities, se.leb'.rī.tiz. One known to fame.

Latin *celebrāre*, *celebrātor*, *celebrant*, *celebritas*, &c.

Celerity, se.ler'ry.te. Swiftmess. (-ty added to abstract nouns.)

Latin *celeritas*, swiftness (verb *celerāre*, to hasten).

Celery, sel'.ē.ry not **sal'.e.ry**, a vegetable. **Sal'ary, wages.**

"Celery," French *celeri*; German *selleri*; Greek *selinōn*, parsley.

A species of parsley (*aptum graveolens*).

"Salary," Lat. *salarium*, money for salt, i.e., condiments; (pin-money).

Celestial, se.les'.tī'al not **se-les'.tchal**. Heavenly.

Celestials, plu. The heavenly deities of heathen mythology.

Celestially, se.les'.tī'al.ly, adv. In a heavenly manner.

Celestialise, se.les'.tī'al.ize. **Celestialised** (4 syl.) R. xxxi.

Latin *cælestis*, celestial, from *cælum*, heaven.

Celestine, sel'.es.tine not **se.les'.tine**, a mineral. **Cel'estin** (a monk).

"Celestine," Latin *cælestis*, so called from its sky-blue colour.

"Celestins," an order of monks named from Pope Cel'estin V.

Calibacy, sel'.ī.bū.sŷ, an unmarried state. **Celibate, sel'.ī.bate.**

Latin *cælebs*, a bachelor; *celibātus*, single life (from the Greek *kotēps*, i.e., *kotē leipō*, I avoid the bridal-couch).

Cell (of honeycomb), a small room. **Sell** (for money).

Cellular, sel'.lu.lar. **Cellulated**, formed with cells.

Cellule, sel'.lule. A little cell.

Cellulose, sel'.lu.loze. The cell-matter of plants.

"Cell," Old Eng. *cellas*, cells; Latin *cella* (Greek *kotē*, a hollow).

"Sell," Old Eng. *syll(an)*, past *sealde*, past part. *seald*, to sell.

Cellar, a room for stores underground. **Seller**, one who sells.

Old Eng. *cellas*, calls; Latin *cellarium*, a cellar (*cella*, a cell).

-celli, -cello (Ital. diminutives), **-cul[us]** Latin diminutive.

Celt, Kelt. "Celt," a bronze cutting instrument found in tumuli. The people, called *Celts*, should be called "Kelts," for distinction sake. Similarly *Keltic*, adj. of kelt; and *Celtic*, adj. of celt.

"Celt," Latin *celtis*, a chisel (verb *celo*, to carve or emboss).

"Kelt," Greek *Keltai* or *Gáldatái*; Latin *Gáldatós*; Old Eng. *Celt*.

Cement, *se.ment'* not *sem'.ent* (noun), but verb and noun alike.

French *cement*; Latin *cementum* (*camenta*, mortar).

Cem'etery, *plu. cem'eteries* (for burials). **Symmetry**, harmony.

Cemetery not *cemetry*. **Symmetry** not *symetry* (double m).

(In Greek and Latin the "e" of "cemetery" is long.)

Latin *cemeterium*; Greek *koimētérion* (verb *koimáo*, to sleep).

"Symmetry," Greek *summetría*, *sun metron*, [measured] with [one and the same] measure.

Cenotaph, *sen'.ótáf*. A monument without the dead body.

French *cenotaphe*; Latin *cénôthaphium*; Greek *kénôthaphion* (*kénôstaphós*), an empty tomb. (N.B.—*cenô* not *cena*.)

Censer, Censor, Censure, *sen'.ser*, *sen'.sor*, *sen'.sher*.

Censer. A vase for incense.

Censor. A Roman officer to enforce decorum.

Cen'sorious, *cen'soriously*, *cen'soriousness*, *ensorship*.

Censure, *cen'sured* (2 syl.), *cen'sur-ing*, *cen'sur-er*, *cen'sur-able*, *cen'sur-ably*, *cen'sur-ableness*. To blame, &c.

"Censer," French *encensoir*; Latin *incensum*, incense.

"Censor," Latin *censor*, *censorius* (verb *censere*, to think and judge).

"Censure," Latin *censura*, the office of censor; and hence the judgment or blame of censors (verb *censere*).

Census, Censers, Censors, Censures, *sen'.sus*, *sen'.serz*, *sen'.sorz*, *sen'.shers*.

Census (Latin). Registering the number of the inhabitants.

(The other three words are the plurals of words given above.)

Cent, Scent, Sent, all pronounced alike, *sent*. (See **Centum**.)

Cent, hundred: as 5 per cent, written thus 5 %.

Scent, perfume. **Sent**, *past* and *past part.* of *sand*.

"Cent," Latin *centum*, a hundred; French *cent*.

"Scent," Fr. *senteur*, *scent*. (Lat. *sentire*, to observe by the senses.)

"Sent," Old Eng. *send[an]*, *past sende*, *past part. sended*, to send.

Centaur. A fabulous being half man and half horse,

Latin *centaurus*; Greek *kentauros*. The centaurs were Greek bu-neers, or horsemen who hunted wild bulls. Greek *kentéd tauro* to prick or spear bulls.

Centaur, *sen'tau.ry*, not *centory*, a herb. **Cent'ury**, 100 years.

"Centaur," Latin *centaurēa*, the centaur, named from the centaur (Chiron), who cured with it a wound in his foot from one of the arrows of Heracles.

Centum. (1.) written *cent*. before vowels.

Centenarian, *sen'te.nair'ri.an*. One who is 100 years old.

Centenary, *plu. centenaries*, *sen'tē.ner.riz*. The return of a period after the lapse of 100 years.

Centennial, *sen.ten'ni.al*. Once a century.

"Annual" suffix becomes *-ennial*, as *biennial*, *triennial*, &c.

Centesimal, *sen.tes'i.mal*, adj. **Centesimally**, adv.

Latin *centesimarius*, *centesimus* (*centum*, a hundred).

Centum. (2.) *-i-* after "cent-" (next letter *-c*, *-f*, *-g*, *-m*, or *-pe*.)

Centiceps, *sen'ti.seps*. Having 100 heads. (*Capita*, heads.)

Centifolia, *-fo'li.ăh*. Having 100 leaves. (*Folia*, leaves.)

Centigrade. Having 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling point of water. (*Gradus*, a degree.)

Centigram. The 100th part of a gram. (French measure.)

Centime, *sah'n.teem*. The 100th part of a franc. (Fr. coin.)

Centimetre. The 100th part of a metre. (Fr. measure.)

Centipede, *plu. centipedes*, *sen'ti.peeds*. Insects with 100 feet. (Latin *pes*, *pēdis*, *plu. pēdes*, feet.)

Centum. (3.) *-u-* after "cent-" (next letter *-m*, *-p*, or *-r*.)

Centumviri, *sen.tum'vi.ri*. Government lodged in the hands of 100 men. (Latin *centum viri*, 100 men.)

Centumvirate, *sen.tum'vi.rate*. The office of the above.

Centuple, *sen'tu.p'l*. A hundred fold. (*Plico*, to fold.)

Centuplicate, *sen.tu'pli.kate*. To make centuple.

Centurion, *sen.tu'ri.on*. Captain of 100 men.

Century, *plu. centuries*, *sen'tu.riz*. Period of 100 years.

Latin *centumviri*, *centuplex*, *centuplicatus*, *centurion*, *centūria*.

From *centum* *-um* must be effaced

Whenever before a vowel placed.

Cent-i appears with *c*, *f*, *g*,

Or when preceding *m* or *pe*;

Cent-u is reckoned better far

When joined to *m*, or *p*, or *r*.

As a "memoria technica" the word "Enus" (NS) will denote when *e* is used, and the word "Umpire" (MPR) when *u* is used. All other words belong to the second category.)

Cento, *plu. centos*. A patchwork poem, each line being from a different author, and used in a perverted sense.

Spanish cento: Latin *cento*, a patch or poem of patches. Greek *kentron*, a patch, a cento.

Centre, *sen'ter*, the middle; **centred**, *sen'terd*, placed in the middle; **centring**, tending to the centre.

Cen'tric, cen'trical, cen'trically.

Cen'tral, cen'trally, cen'tral'ity, cen'tralism.

Cen'tralise, cen'tralised (3 syl.), cen'tralis'-ing, cen'tralisa'tion

French *centre*; Greek *kéntron*, a point; Latin *centrum*.

(It will be seen that the word center is quite indefensible.)

Centrifugal, *sen.trif'.u.gal*. A force directed from the centre to the circumference, a tendency to fly from the centre.

Latin *centrum fugio*, to fly from the centre.

Centripetal, *sen.trip'.ē.tal*. Tending towards the centre.

Latin *centrum pēto*, to seek the centre.

Centuple, centurion, century, &c., see above, **Centum**,

Cephalic, *se.fal'.ik*. Pertaining to the head.

Lat. *cēphalicum*, *cēphalicus*, adj.; Gk. *kēphalikos* (*kēphalē*, the head)

Cephalopod, *plu. cephalopods or cephalopida*, *sef'.a.lo.pod sef'-a.lop'-i-dah*. Molluscs, like cuttle-fish.

Greek *kēphalē pōdoi*, feet [placed round] the head.

Cepheus, *Se'fuce*. A constellation containing thirty-five stars

Cepheus, husband of Cassiopeia, both made constellations.

Cerastium, *se.ras'.tium*. Mouse-ear chickweed.

Greek *kerastion* (from *keras*, a horn). "The horned plant," referring to the shape of the capsule (2 syl).

Cerasus, *ser'ra.sus*. A genus of plants containing the cherry.

Latin *cērāsus*; Greek *kērāsos*, the cherry-tree. So called from *Cērās* (now *Kērāsūn*), whence it was brought by Lucullus.

Cerate, **Serrate**, **Serried**, *see'.ret*, *ser'rate*, *ser'rid*.

Cerate. A thick ointment containing wax.

Cerated, *see'.ra.ted*. Covered with wax.

Serrate (in *Botany*). Leaves with saw-like edges.

Serried. Compact, set in close array.

"Cerate," Latin *cērātum*; "cerated," Latin *cērātus*.

"Serrate," Latin *serrātus*, like a saw (*serra*, a saw).

"Serried," French *serré*, closely packed, crowded together.

Cere, *seer*, to cover with wax. **Seer**, a prophet. **Sear**, dry.

Cerement, *seer'.ment*. A waxed wrap for dead bodies.

"Cere," Latin *cera*, wax. "Seer," Old Eng. *seon*, to see.

"Sear," Old Eng. *sear[ian]*, to dry.

Cereal, pertaining to grain. **Serial**, a periodical.

Cereals, *plu.*, all grains used for food. **Serials**, periodical

"Cereal," Lat. *cerēlis* (*Cerēs*, goddess of corn). "Serial," from *serē*

Cerebrum, plu. *cerebra*, *ser're.brum*, *ser're.brüh*. The brain.

Cerebellum, plu. *cerebella*, *ser're.bel'-lum*, *ser're.bel-lüh*.

The hinder part of the brain, where the animal spirits are supposed to be generated.

Latin *cerebrum*, the brain proper; *cerebellum*, the little brain, the animal not the intellectual part.

Ceremony, plu. *ceremonies*, *ser're.mun.y*, *ser're.mun.iz*.

Ceremonial, *ser're.mö'.ni.al*; *ser'mo'nially*, *cer'mo'nious*, *cer'mo'niously*, *cer'mo'niousness*. Outward forms of courtesy.

Latin *cérémônia*; French *cérémonie*, *cérémonial*, &c.

Cereous, waxen (Latin *cērēus*). **Serious**, grave (Latin *sērius*).

Ceres, *See'reez*, goddess of corn. **Series**, *se'.ri.eez*, sequence.

"Series," Latin, *series*, a connected succession.

Certificate, *ser.tif'.i.kate*, certifi'cated, certifi'cat-ing, certifi'ca'-tion. A written testimony; to testify in writing.

French *certificat*; Low Latin *certificatorium*. (See **Certify**.)

Certify, *ser.tif'y*; cer'tifies (3 syl.), cer'tified (3 syl.), cer'tifi-er, cer'tify-ing. To attest in writing; to assure. R. xlv.

French *certifier*; Latin *certiōrem facere*, to make certain.

Cessation, *ses.sa'shun*, a pause. **Cassation** (French), appeal.

Latin *cessatio*, cessation (from *cesso*, to leave off).

Cession, *ses'shun*, a yielding. **Session**, an assize, &c.

"Cession," Latin *cessio*, a giving up (verb *cesso*, to leave off).

"Session," Latin *sessio*, an assize (verb *sedeo*, to sit).

Cesspool, *ses'.pool* not *cispool*, Receptacle for liquid filth.

Old Eng. *sesse-pól*, a pool settle (verb *sess[ian]*, to settle).

Cetacea or **cetaceans**, sing. *cetacean*, *se.tay'.sě.ah*, *se.tay'.se.anz*, sing. *se.tay'.sě.an*. Whales and other marine mammals.

Ceta'ceous, adjective.

Latin *cēte*; Greek *kété* or *kétos*; adj. *cetāceus*, *kéteios* (3 syl).

Cetiosaurus, *se'-ti-ō.saw''.rus*. The fossil whale-saurian.

Greek *kéteio-sauros*, the whale-like lizard.

Cetotolites, *se.tol'.ō.lites*. Fossil ear-bones of whales.

Greek *kétos-ōta lithos*, whales'-ear stones.

Ch-represents three distinct sounds, and three distinct characters. The sounds are *sh*, *tch*, and *k*. The characters are *c* (before *a*, *e*, *i* and *eo*), *ch*, and the Greek *χ*.

(N.B.—In this dictionary "ch" is sounded "tch," unless otherwise expressed.)

All words (except two) beginning with "ch." = *k*, are of Greek origin. The exceptions are *chem'istry* (Arabic), and *chia'ro-oscuro* (Italian).

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

All native words, and two-thirds of those borrowed from the French beginning with "ch-" have the sound of *tch*. There are eighteen words beginning with "ch-" = *sh*, all of which are from the French, to which language indeed most of our irregularities are due. The eighteen words are *chad*, *chag'rin*, *chaise*, *cham'ois*, *cham'pagne*, *cham'paign*, *champignon*, *chandelier*, *chapeau*, *chap'eron*, *charade*, *char'latan*, *chas'seur*, *château*, *chemise*, *chevalier*, *chica'nery*, and *chiffonier*.

-ch (Old Eng. suffix of adjectives), "pertaining to": *rich*, Scotch *Chafe*, *chāfe*, to rub. *Chaff*, *chāf* not *chăf*, husks of grain.

Chafe, *chāfed* (1 syl.), *chāf'-ing*, *chāf'-er*, *chāf'-ery*.

Chafing, *chay'-fing*, rubbing. *Chaffing*, *chāf'-fing*, quizzing

"Chafe," French *échauffer*, to warm, to chafe.

"Chaff," Old Eng. *ceaſ*, *chaff* ("c" = *ch*).

Chafer, *chay'-fer*, a beetle. *Chaffer*, *chāf'-fer*, to haggle.

"Chafer," Old Eng. *ceafor*, a chafer, a beetle ("c" = *ch*).

"Chaffer," Ger. *schacherei*, chaffering (verb *schachern*, to bargain).

Chaff, *chaffed* (1 syl.), *chaffing*, to quiz. *Chafe*. (See above.)

Chaffer, *chāf'-fer* (noun); *chāf'-fer* (verb). Rule 1.

Chagrin (Fr.) *shāg'-rin* (n.), *sha.grin'* (v.). *Shagreen*, *sha.green'*.

Chag'rin, vexation: *chagrin'*, to vex. (Rule 1.) *Shagreen'*, a sort of leather prepared from the shagree whale.

Chagrin', *chagrined*, *sha.grind'*, *chagrin'-ing* (only one n.)
(One of the few exceptions to a very general rule. Rule i.)

Chair, *cheer*, *share*, *shear*, *sheer*.

"Chair" (a seat), French *chaire*, a pulpit; Lat. *cathedra*.

"Cheer" (to console), French *chère*, cheer, welcome.

"Share" (a portion), Old Eng. *scir*, a part cut off.

"Shear" (to cut), Old Eng. *scir[an]*, to cut off, to divide.

"Sheer" (entire, pure), Old Eng. *scir*, pure, clear, &c.

Chaisé, *shāze*, a one-horse carriage with two wheels. *Chase*, hunt.

"Chaise," French *chaise*. "Chase," French *chasser*, to hunt.

Chalcedony, *kal.see'.dō.ny* not *kal.sēd'.ō.ny*. A precious stone.
(The "e" and the "o" are both long in the Greek word.)

Greek *chalkēdōn*; Latin *chalcedōnius*. So named from "Chalcedon," a Greek city of Bithinia, where the first was found.

Chaldee, *kal.dee'* not *chal.dee'*; *Chaldean*, *kal.dee'.an*.

Chaldaic, *kal.day'.ik*; *Chaldaism*, *kal.day'.ism*.

Latin *Chaldaei*, Chaldeans; *Chaldaicus*; Gk. *Chaldaia*, *Chaldaios*.

Chaldron, *chawl'.dron* not *chāl'.dron*. Thirty-six bushels [of coals]

Caldron, *kawl'.drōn* not *kāl'.drōn*. A large boiler.

"Chaldron," French *chaldron*, an old dry measure of 1306.516 litres

"Caldron," French *chaudron*; Latin *caldarium*, a large kettle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "toh," unless otherwise expressed.

Chalice, *chăl'iss*, a cup. **Chaliced**, *chal'ist*, full of cups.

(This word ought not to have an "h" after the "c.")

Old Eng. *calic*, a goblet; French *calice*; Latin *calix*; Greek *kulix*.

Chalk, *chawk*. **Calk**, *kawk*, to fill the seams of a ship. **Cork**.

Chalky, *chawk'y*, adj. of chalk. **Corky**, like cork.

"Chalk," Old Eng. *ceale* or *calle*, lime; Latin *calx*; Greek *chalix*.

"Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread down (from *cala*, the heel).

"Cork," Spanish *corcho*; Latin *cortex*, bark.

Challenge (2 syl.), *chal'enged* (2 syl.), *chal'lenger*, *chal'enging*.

Chal'engeable, *chal'lenj.ă.b'l*. (Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

Low Latin *calangium*, a challenge; Greek *kaleo*, to summon.

Chalybeate, *kălib'.ăt*. Ferruginous water.

French *chalybé*; Latin *chalybeus*, adj. of *chalybe*, steel; Greek *chălibbē*, steel, from "Chălups," one of the nations of the *Chăllybēs*, in Pontus, famous for working in iron and steel.

Chamber, *chăm'.ber*, *chăn'bered* (2 syl.), *chăm'ber-ing*.

French *chambre*; Latin *cămera*; Greek *kămăra*, a vaulted room.

Chameleon, *ka.mee'.lě.on*. A lizard, able to change its hue.

Latin *chamaleon*; Greek *chamai lēon*, the reptile lion.

Chamois, *sham'.wor* (noun), *sham'.my* (adj.): as "chamois-leather."

French *chamois*, Spanish *gamusa*, a species of antelope or goat.

Chamomile, *kam'.ă.mile*, a plant. **Cal'omel**, prepared mercury.

Calamine, *kal'.ă.mîn*. Carbonate of zinc.

"Chamomile," Latin *chamamēlon*; Greek *kamaimēlōn*, the ground apple, so called *ab odore malū Mariani*. (Plin. 22, 21.)

(Our word is quite misspelt, and as usual we have taken the error from the French, *camomille* for *chamēmel*.)

Champaign, *sham'.pain'*, a wine. **Campaign**, *kam.pain'* (q.v.)

Champion, *cham'.pi.on*, a defender. **Campion**, *kam'.pi.on* (q.v.)

"Champion," French *champion*, Low Latin *campio* (*champ pion*).

"Campion," both the *Silēne* (catch fly) and the *Lychnis*.

Chance (1 syl.), *chanced* (1 syl.), *chanc'-ing*. To happen.

French *chance*; Latin *cadens*, *cadentia*, things that occur.

Chancel, *chăn'.sel* (of a church). **Cancel**, to obliterate.

Chancellor, *chăn'.sel.lor*, a dignitary. **Canceller**, one who cancels. **Chancery**, *chăn'.sě.ry*, a court of equity.

Latin *cancelli*, a chancel; *cancellarius*, *cancellaria* (from *cancelli*, lattices, which divided the clergy and lawyers from the laity).

Candelier, *shăn.dě.leer'*. A hanging candelabrum.

Chandler, *chănđ'.ler* not *chând'.ler*. A dealer in candles.

French *chandelier*, *chandelier* and *chandler*; Latin *candela*, a candle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Change, *chānge*; **changed** (1 syl.), *chāng'-ing*, *chāng'-er*.

Change'-able (verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), *change'-ableness*, *change'-ably*, *change'-ful*, *change'-fully*, *change-less*, *change-ling*. To alter, an alteration.

French *changer*; Latin *cambiāre*, to change, *cambium*, change.

Channel, *chan'.nel*; **channeled**, *chan'.něld*; *chan'nel-ing*. (R. iii.)

Canal', an artificial river. **Ken'nel** (for dogs), a gutter.

"Channel" and "canal," Latin *canālis*; French *canal*.

"Kennel" (a gutter), Fr. *chenal*. (A dog's house) *chenil* (*chien*, a dog).

Chanter, *fem.* *chantress*, *chan'.ter*, *chan'.tress*. One who chants.

Chanticleer, *chan'.tī.cleer*. A corruption of *cantic'ular*.

Chantry, *chan'.try* (should be *chantery*). A chantry-chapel.

"Chanter," Old Eng. *cantere*; Fr. *chanter*, v.; Lat. *cantare*, *cantātor*.

"Chanticleer," Latin *canticulārius*, a little singer, the cock.

"Chantry," Fr. *chantererie*; Low Lat. *cantaria* (*chanter*, to sing).

Chaos, *kay'.ōs*. The materials of the world before "creation."

Chaotic, *kay.ōt'.ik*. Adj. of chaos. (Greek and Latin.)

Chap (the cheek), not *chop*. **Chap** (to crack from cold), not *chop*.

chap, *chapped*, *chapt*; *chapp'-ing*, *chapp'-y*. (R. i.)

"Chap" and "chop" are the same words, but "chop" is now used to signify a cut, as a "mutton chop," or to cut, as to "chop wood."

"Chap" (the cheek), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws; *ceapel*, the snout.

"Chap" (as chapped hands), Low Latin *colpo*, to cut; French *coup*.

Chapel, *chāp'.el*, *chap'el-ry*. Chapel was originally the canopy placed over the altar when mass was performed.

Low Lat. *capellus*, a cap or hood, *capellāria*, a chapelry; Fr. *chapelle*.

Chapel Royal, *plu.* *chapels royal*. ("Royal," adj. no plu.)

Chaperon *shap'.ērōne* (noun), *chaperone*, *shap'.ērōne* (verb).

Chaperone, *chap'erōned* (3 syl.), *chap'erōn-ing*.

French *chaperon*, a hood worn by an attendant, hence an attendant on young ladies, a guide or protector.

Chapiter, *chāp'.ī.ter*, the capital of a column. **Chap'ter** (of a book).

"Chapiter," Latin *capitellum* or *capitulum* (*caput*, a head, and *-ellum* or *-ulum*, dim.; French *chapiteau*, a chapter).

"Chapter," Old Eng. *capitol*; Latin *capitulum*; French *chapitre*.

Chaplain, *chāp'.lan*. A clergyman to a private family, ship, &c.

Chap'laincy, *chap'lainship*. (It would be better *chapelain*.)

French *chapelain*; Latin *capellānus* (one who wears a hood, *capellus*).

Chaplet, *chāp'.let*, a wreath (Fr. *chapelet*; Low Latin *capellus*).

Chapter, *chāp'.ter* (of a book). **Chapiter**, *chāp'.ī.ter* (of a pillar), *q. v.*

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Char, to burn to carbon. **Char**, *chair*, to work by the day at house-work (applied to women). **Charr**, a lake fish.

Char (to burn). **Charred**, *chard*. (Rule i.)

Charring, burning. **Charing** (one *r*), doing char-work.

"**Châr**" (to burn), a contraction of the French *charbonner* (*charcoal*).

"**Châr**," Old Eng. *cérre*, a turn of business (verb *cérran*).

("Châring" is one of the few exceptions to a very general rule. R. i.)

"**Charr**" (the fish), Gaelic *cear*, one of the salmon family.

Character, *kar'ra.k.ter*. **Caricature**, *kar'ri.kü.ture* (q.v.)

Charactered, *kar'ra.k.terd*; **charactering**, **characterless**.

Characterize, **characterized** (4 syl.), **characteriz-ing**.

Characteristic, *kar'ra.k.ter.is'tik*; **characteris'tical**, **characteris'tically**, **characterism**. Rule xxxii.

Greek *charaktér*, *charaktérizo* (from *charasso*, to impress coin); Latin *character*, *characterismus*, the distinguishing of characters.

Charade (French) *sha.rard'*. A riddle. (See Enigma.)

Charge (1 syl.), **charged** (1 syl.), **charg-ing**, **charg'-er**.

Charge-able (Verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*), **charge'-ably**, **charge'-ableness**, **charge-less**.

French *charger*, to load, &c.; Low Latin *carco*, to load (our cargo).

Chargé d'affaires, *plu. chargés d'affaires* (French), *sha'r.zja daffair*. One entrusted with diplomatic business.

Chariot (French) *char'rj.ot*. A coach with only a front seat.

Charioteer, *char'rj.ð.teer'*. The driver of a chariot.

Charity, *plu. charities*, **char'itable**, **char'itably**, **char'itableness**.

French *charité*; Latin *chāritas*, not *cāritas* (Greek *charitēs*, favours).

Charlatan (French), *sha'r.lū.tan*, a quack. **Charlatanism**.

Charr, a fish of the salmon family. **Char**, to burn. (See Char.)

Chart, *chart*, a map. **Cart**, a two-wheeled vehicle for stores.

Charter, a royal grant in writing. **Carter**, one who has charge of a team.

"**Chart**," Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartēs*, papers. "**Cart**," Old Eng. *cræt*.

Chasable, *chāse'.a.ð'l*, that may be chased. **Chas'uble** (q.v.)

Chase, *chāse*, **chased** (1 syl.), **chās'-ing**, **chās'-er**, **chās'-able**.

(Only verbs in *-ce* and *-ge* retain the "e" before *-able*.)

French *chasser*, to chase; Low Lat. *chacea* or *chasea* (verb *chaceo*).

Chasm, *kāzm*, a gulf. (Greek *chasma*, a yawning; Lat. *chasma*.)

Chaste, *chāst*, **chāste'-ly**, **chāste'-ness**, *but chās'tity*.

French *chaste*, *chasteté*; Latin *castus*, *castitas*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "toh," unless otherwise expressed.

Chasten, *chāse*.'n not *chāste*.'n; **chastened**, *chāse*.'nd.

Chastening, *chāse*.'n.ing; **chastener**, *chāse*.'ner.

Chastise, *chās.tize*'; *chāstis*ed' (2 syl.), *chāstis*'ing, *chāstis*'-e
chāstis'-able. (Not in -ce or -ge. Rule xx.)

Chastisement, *chās*.'tīz.ment. Correction, punishment.

Old Fr. *chastier*, now *châtier*; Latin *castigare*, to correct, punish.

Chastity, *chas*.'tī.ty. Purity of body and mind. (See **Chaste**

Chasuble, *shaz*.'u.b'l, a priest's robe. **Chasable**, *chāse*.'a.b'l (q.v.

"Chasuble," French; Low Lat. *casubula*, dim. of *castila*, a surplice

It is worn over the alb when the priest performs mass.

Chat, *chatt*'-ed, *chatt*'-ing, *chatt*'-er, *chatt*'-y. (Rule i.)

Chatter, *chatt*'-ered (2 syl.), *chatt*'-ing, *chatt*'-er. To prattl

French *jaser*, corrupted first to *châsser* then to *chatter*.

Chateau, plu. *châteaux* (Fr.), *shāt*.'o, *shāt*.'oze. A country seat

Chattels, *chat*.'t'ls. Goods in general. (Low Lat. *catalla*, *chattels*

Chaumontelle, *shau*.'mon.tel' not *shar*.'mon.tel'. A pear.

So called from *Chaumont*, in France.

Cheap, *cheep*; **cheapen**, *cheep*.'n; **cheapened**, *cheep*.'nd; **chea**
ening, *cheep*.'ning. Low in price, to lessen in value.

Old Eng. *ceap*, a bargain, *ceap*[ian], to bargain, *ceapan*, to buy.

Cheat, *cheet*. Contraction of "escheat." Escheators were
officers appointed to look after the king's escheats. They
gave many opportunities of overcharging and of fraud.

Cheat'er, one who cheats. **Cheetar**, the hunting leopard.

Old Eng. *ceatta*, cheats. "Chetar," or *cheeta*, is a Mahratta word.

Check, a restraint, to restrain. **Check** or **cheque** (for money).

Checker or **chequer**. To form into checks or squares.

Old Eng. *ceac*, a fetter; French *éche*, a repulse, hinderance.

"Cheque or check" (for money), *exchequer*, a treasury.

Cheek. Side of the face. (Old Eng. *ceāca*, the cheek or jaw.)

Cheer, **Chair**, **Char**, **Sheer**, **Shear**, **Share**.

Cheer. To gladden. (French *chère*, cheer, welcome.)

Chair. A seat. (French *chaire*, a pulpit; Latin *cathedra*

Char, *chair*. To do domestic work by the day. (Old Eng.
cērran, to do a turn of business; *cērre*, a turn of business

Sheer. Entire, pure. (Old English *scīr*, pure, clean.)

Shear. To cut. (Old Eng. *scīr*[an], to cut off, to divide.)

Share. A portion. (Old English *scīr*, a part cut off.)

Cheetah, the hunting leopard. **Cheat'er**, one who cheats (q.v.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chef d'œuvre, plu. chefs d'œuvre, shay d'urv. (In art) the best production of an artist in his particular line.

Cheir- (Greek), *kire* or *ki'.r...* The hand. Except in *Zoological* nomenclature, spelt *chir-* (*q.v.*)

Cheiracanthus, ki'.ra.kan''.thus. A fish armed with spines.

Cheirolepis, ki.roł'.ē.pis. A fossil fish. (Gk. *lēpis*, a scale.)

Cheiroptera, ki.rop'.te.rah. Bats. (Greek *ptērōn*, a wing.)

Cheirurus, ki.rū'.rus. A trilōbite. (Greek *cheiroura*, hand-tail; *i.e.*, having a tail with five finger-like spines.)

Chela, kee'.lee. A claw (of a crustacean). (Gk. *chēlē*, a talon.)

Chelonia, kē.lō'.ni.ah. The tortoise family. **Chelō'nian** (*n.* or *adj.*) (Gk. *chēlōnē*, a tortoise.)

Chemise (French), *shē.meez'.* An undergarment of women.

Chemisette, shim'.e.zet'. A sort of female waistcoat.

Chemistry, chemist (*e* not *y*), *kem'.is.try, kem'.ist.* **Chem'ic, chem'ical, chem'ically.**

The same root as *al-chemy*, without the article *al*. Arabic *kimia*, the occult art. Even if taken from the Greek, the first vowel would be *ē* not *y* (*chēō*, to melt; not *chuo*).

Cheque or check. An order for money. (*See Check.*)

Cherish, cher'rish; cherished (2 syl.) **Fr. chérir; cher, dear.**

Cherry, cher'ry (ought to have only one *r*). A fruit.

Old Eng. *cirse*; **Fr. cerise**; **Lat. cerasus**; **Gk. kērsōs** (from *Cerasus*, on the Pontine coast, whence Lucullus imported the cherry).

Cher'ub, plu. cher'ubs (*Heb. plu. cher'ubim, Chaldaic cherubin*). (*The Bible word "cherubims" [Gen. iii. 24] is indefensible.*)

Chervil, cher'.vil, a herb. (Old Eng. *cerfille*; **Lat. chærophyllum**.)

Greek *chairo*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, a leaf, an exhilarating plant.

Chestnut not Ches'nut. (Latin *castānēa nux*. **Virg. Ecc. ii. 52.**)

Old Eng. *cisten-hnut*, a chestnut. (From *Castānēa*, in Thessaly.)

Chevaux de frise (French), *she-vo' dē-freeze'.* A military fence.

Chevaux de frise, the horse [bar] used at the siege of *Frise*.

Chevalier (French), *shev'.ā.leer.* A cavalier.

Chew, choo, chewed (1 syl.), **chewing.** To masticate.

Old Eng. *cēow[an]*, past *cēow*, past part. *cōwen*, to chew.

Chiaro-oscuro (Ital.), *ke.ah'ro os.ku'.ro.* Light and shade.

Chibouk or Chibougue (Turk.), *chī.booke'.* A Turkish pipe.

Chicane, shē.kain'; chicanery, shē.kain'.ē.ry. Trickery.

French *chicane, chicanerie*, pettifogging trickery.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chick or chicken, plu. chicks or chickens. (*Chicken* is not plural.)

Old Eng. *cicen*, plu. *cicenu*. "Chick" is a contraction of *ciden*.

Chide, past chode, past part. chidden [*chid*]. To reprove.

Chid'-er, chid'-ing, chid'-ingly.

Old Eng. *cid[an]*, past *cid*, past part. *ciden*, to chide.

Chief, plu. chiefs (Rule xxxix). **Chief'tain** (French *chef*).

Chiffonier, shif'fo.neer', not *cheffoneer*. A piece of furniture.

French *chiffonnier*, a rag-picker (from *chiffon*, a rag).

Chillblain, chil'.blain. A blain or sore from chill or cold.

Old Eng. *cele-blegen* or *blægan*, a chill blister or sore.

Child, plu. children, child, chil'.dren. **Childe**, a young nobleman.

"Child," Old Eng. *cild*, plu. *cildra*, later form *cildre* (*n* interpolated).

Childhood, the child period. (O. Eng. *-hād*, state, condition.)

Childish, like a child. (O. Eng. *-isc* [added to nouns] means "like," but added to adjectives is *diminutive*, as "blackish.")

Chiliad (Greek) *kil'.i.ad*, 1,000. **Kilo-**, used in French weights to express a multiple; **mille-** (Latin 1,000) to express a fraction. Thus *kilo-gramme* = 1,000 grammes; *mille-gramme*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a gramme.

Chill, chilled (1 syl.), *chill'-ing, chill'-er (comp.), chill'-est (sup.),* *chill'ingly, chill'ness, chill'y, chill'i-ness.* (Rule viii.)

Chilli [vinegar]; **chillies (plu.), chil'.liz**, pods of Guinea pepper.

Chime, chimed (1 syl.), *chim'-ing.* To make bell-music.

Danish *kime*, to chime; *kimen*, chiming.

Chimera, plu. chimeras, ki.mee'.rah, ki.mee'.ràz. A monster.

Chimerical, ki.mer'ry.kal (imaginary); **chimer'ically.**

Lat. *chimæra*; Gk. *chimaira*, a lion, dragon, and goat united.

Chimney, plu. chimneys, not *chimnies*. Chimney-piece.

(The word "chimbley" is a common error with children.)

French *cheminée*; Latin *cāminus*; Gk. *kāminós*, a chimney.

Chimpanzee, chim'.pan.zee'. African name for the orang.

Chin (of the face). **Chine**, the back-bone, a "joint" cut from it.

"Chin," Old Eng. *cin*. "Chine," French *échine*, the spine.

Chinese. *Sing.* a Chinese or a Chinaman, *plu. Chinese* (indefinite), *Chinamen* (definite), as 1, 2, 3, &c., *Chinamen*.

Chintz, plu. chintzes. Cotton prints with more than two colours.

Hindūstan'ee, *chint*; Persian *chinz*, spotted cotton cloth.

Chip, chipped (1 syl.), *chipp'-ing, chipp'-er.* (Rule i.)

German *kippen*, as *kippen und wippen, kipper und wipper*, applied to money-clipping and money-clippers.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

- Chir-** (Greek *cheir*, the hand), *ki'.r...* (prefix), hand. (*See Cheir-*)
- Chirography**, *ki.rog'.ră.fy*. Art of writing.
- Chirograph**, *ki'.rô.graph*. An official written document.
- Chirographic**, *ki'.ro.graf''.ik*, adj. **Chirographer**.
Greek *cheir grapho*, to write with the hand, hand-writing.
- Chiromancy**, *ki'.ro.man.sy*. Divining by looking at the hand.
- Chiromancer**, *ki'.ro.man.ser*. One skilled in the above.
Greek *cheir manteia*, hand-divination, &c.
- Chiropodist**, *ki.rop'.o.dist*. A corn and wart doctor.
Greek *cheir podes*, hand and feet (-ist, an agent).
- Chis'el**, *chis'eled* (2 syl.), *chis'el-ing*, *chis'el-er*. (Rule iii. -EL.)
French *ciseler*, to chisel (*ciseau*, scissors); Lat. *cæsum* (*cædo*, to cut).
- Chivalry**, *shiv'al.ry*; **chivalric**, *shiv'al.rik*; **chiv'alrous**.
French *chevalerie* (3 syl.), from *cheval*, a horse; Lat. *caballus*.
- Chlorine**, *klo'.rîn*. In *Chemistry* -ine denotes a gas.
- Chloride**, *klo'.rid*. In *Chemistry* -ide denotes a base. If
"lime" is the base, the compound is **chloride of lime**.
- Chlorate**, *klo'.râte*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, the
acid of which ends in -ic. The salt of *chloric acid* with
a base.
Greek *chlôros*, pale green. Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas.
- Chloroform**, *klo'.ro.form*. A compound of chlorine, carbon, and
hydrogen. -form in *Chemistry* denotes the "ter-oxide of
a hydrocarbon," which resembles "formic acid."
- Chlorophyll**, *klo'.ro.fil*. The green colouring matter of plants.
Greek *chlôros phyllon*, the green of leaves.
- Chocolate**, *chok'.o.let*. (French *chocolat*, Spanish *chocolate*.)
- Choice**, *choic'-er* (*comp.*), *choic'-est* (*sup.*) Worthy to be chosen.
Old Eng. *ceós(an)*, to choose; *ceórnung*, a choice.
- Choir**, *quire*. A band of singers; the place where they sing.
Old Eng. *chór*; Latin *chórus*; Greek *chóros*.
- Choke**, *choked* (1 syl.), *chök'-ing*, *chök'-er*. To block up.
Welsh *cegio*, to choke, (from *ceg*, a mouth).
- Choler**, *kol'.er*, anger. **Collar** (for the neck).
- Choleric**, *kol'.e-rik*. Irritable, passionate.
Greek and Latin *choléra*. (Greek *cholé rheo*, flow of bile.)
"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, a collar; Latin *collum*, the neck.
- Cholera**, *kol'.e.rah*. A flow of bile, bile-flux. (*See above*.)
- Choose**, *past chose*, *past part. chosen*, *chooz*, *chūze*, *chūzen*;
choos'-ing, *choos'-er*. **Choice**, *choic'-er*, *choic'-est*.
Old Eng. *ceós(an)*, *past ceda*, *past part. cōren*.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chop, to cut, to exchange. **Chap**, the jaw-part of the cheek, &c.

Chop, chopped (1 syl.), **chopp'-ing**, **chopp'-er**. (Rule i.)

"Chop" (to cut, &c.), Low Lat. *colpo*, to cut; French *couper*, to cut.

"Chop" (to exchange), Old Eng. *ceap*, a bargain; verb *ceap(om)*.

"Chap" (the jaw), Old Eng. *ceaplas*, the jaws.

"Chap" (to crack with cold), Low Latin *colpo*, to cut.

Choral, *ko'ral*, adj. of choir (quire). **Coral**, *kor'ral* (q.v.)

Chord, *kord* (in *Music*). **Cord**, *kord*, rope. **Cawed**, p. of *caw*.

"Chord," Greek *chordé*, the string of a lute, &c.; Latin *chorda*.

"Cord," French *corde*, string; Greek *chordé*; Latin *chorda*.

"Cawed," *kord*, past tense of "caw," an imitation-word; Old Eng. *cor*, a crow; Latin *corvus*; Greek *coraz*.

Chorus, *ko'rus*. **Cho'ral**, adj. (Latin *chōrus*, Greek *chōrōs*.)

Chough, *chuff*, a jackdaw, a crow. **Cuff**, *kuf*, a blow. "Chough" was originally pronounced *chow*, like "though" *tho'*.

Old Eng. *ceo* = *ch'ow*; Fr. *choucas*; Lat. *corvus* ("caw," the cry).

"Cuff," French *coup*, to blow; Latin *colaphus* (Greek *kolaptō*).

Chrism, *krizm*, consecrated oil. **Chrisom**, *kris'om*, a child that dies within a month of its birth.

"Chrism," Greek and Latin *chrisma*, ointment (Gk. *chris*, to anoint).

"Chrisom," so called from the "chrism cloth," anointed with "chrism," or consecrated oil, and placed over the child.

Christ, *krist*; **Christ-less**, *krist'-less*. Short in the compounds:

Christmas, *krist'.mas*. From Dec. 25 to Jan. 6. (Rule viii.)

Christen, *kris'.n* not *kris'.ten*; **christened**, *kris'.nd*.

Christening, *kris'n.ing*; **christener**, *kris'n-er*.

Christendom, *kris'n.dom*. All Christian countries.

Christian, *kris'.tī.an*; **Christianity**, *kris'-tī.an''-ī.ty*.

Christianize, *kris'.tī.an.ize*; **christianized**, *kris'.tī.an.ized*.

Christianizing, **Christianism**, *kris'.tī.an.izm*. (R. xxxii.)

Greek *Christos*, *christiānōs*, *christianizō*, *christianismos*.

Latin *Christus*, *christiānus*, *christianismus*, *christiānitas*.

Chromate, *krō'.mate*. In *Chemistry* -ate denotes a salt, from the union of a most highly oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromic acid and potash is the chromate of potash.

Chromite, *krō'.mite*. In *Chemistry* -ite denotes a salt, from the union of a less oxidized acid with a base. Thus chromite of iron is an oxide of chromium (inferior to chromic acid) in union with iron.

Chromium, *krō'.mī.um*, a metal; also called **chrome** (1 syl.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. The metal "chromium" is so called because it is a powerful colouring substance.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Chromatics (*plu.*), *kro.mat'iks*, science of colours.

Chromatic Scale (*Music*), so called from the intermediate notes being printed in colours.

Chromatope, *kro'.ma.trōpe*. An apparatus for showing a stream of colours. (Greek *trōpaō*, to turn round.)

Greek *chrōma*, colour. All sciences in *-ic* are plural except logic, music, and physics (French words). Gk. *chrōmatikos*; Lat. *chrōmaticus*, chromatic music.

Chronic, *krōn'.ik* or *chron'ical*. Continuing a long time.

Chronicle, *krōn'.i.k'l*. History arranged in order of time.

Chronialed, *krōn'.i.k'ld*; **chronialed-ing**, *krōn'.i.k'ling*.

Chronialed-er, *krōn'.i.k'ler*. One who chronicles, an historian.

Greek *chrōnikōs*; Latin *chrōnicus* (Greek *chrōnōs*, time).

Chronology, *plu.* **chronologies**, *krō.ñd'.ō.jiz*. Science of dates.

Chronologer or **chronologist**. One who arranges dates.

Chronological, *krōn'.ō.lōdž' i.k'āl*, **chronologically**.

Greek *chrōnōlōgía*, *chrōnōlōgōs* (from *chrōnōs*, time).

Chronometer, *krō.ñm'.ē.ter*. A watch or time instrument.

Chronometry. The art of making chronometers.

Greek *chrōnós metron*, time metre.

Chrysalis, *plu.* **chrysalises** not **chrysales**, *krīs'.a.lis*, *krīs'.a.lis.ez*.

Chrysalid, *plu.* **chrysalids**, are better and more modern forms; "chrysalid" is also used as an adjective.

Greek *chrysallis*, gen. *chrysallid[os]*, with double *l* (*chrysos*, gold); Latin *chrysalis*, gen. *chrysalid[is]*, one *l*. (See *Aurelia*.)

Chrysanthemum, *krī.săn'.rhēmum* not **chrysanthenum**, *plu.* **chrysanthemums** not **chrysanthema**. A genus of flowers.

Greek *chrysanthēmōn* (*chrysōs anthēmōn*, gold flower); Latin *chrysanthemum*, the yellow crow-foot, ox-eye, moon-daisy, &c.

Chrysolite, *krīs'.ō.lite*. The topaz of the ancients, now improperly applied to a green crystal.

Latin *chrysolithus*; Greek *chrysolithos*, the gold stone.

Chrysoprase, *krīs'.ō.prāz* not **chrysopraxe**. A green stone.

Latin *chrysoprāsus*; Greek *chrysoprāsōs* (*chrysō prāson*, gold leek). "Quod sit coloris porracei; i.e. viridis, aureis intervenientibus guttis *Isid.*" (See also *Plin.* 37, 20.)

Chuckle, *chuk'l*; **chuckled**, *chuk'.ld*; **chuckled-ing**, *chuk'.ling*.

Corruption of the Latin *echinno*; Greek *kagchaza*, to laugh.

Church. Old Eng. *circe* = *chir.che*; Scotch *kirk*; Greek *kur[ios]* the Lord, with the suffix *-ch*, "belonging to."

Churl, a surly fellow. **Curl**, *kurl*, a ringlet.

"Churl," Old Eng. *ceorl* = *ch'orl*, a freeman of the lowest rank.

"Curl," Old Eng. *cireol*, a circle; Welsh *cwr*, with dim., a little circle.

"Ch" in English words sounded as "tch," unless otherwise expressed.

Churn, to make butter. (Old Eng. *cerene*, a churn, verb *cern*[an].)

Chyle, *kile*. A milky fluid separated from food by digestion.

Greek *chalos*; Latin *chylus* (Greek *chēo*, to pour out).

Chyme, *kime*. Digested food before it is converted into chyle.

Greek *chumos*; Latin *chymus* (Greek *chue*, same as *chēo*, to pour out).

Cicada, *plu. cicadæ* (Lat.), *sī.kay'.dah*, *sī.kay'.dee*. Tree-hoppers.

Cicatrix, *plu. cicatrices* (Lat.), *sik'.ā.trix*, *sik'.a.trī.sez*. A scar.

Cicatrise, *sik'.a.trize*; *cicatrised* (3 syl.), *cic'atrīs-ing* (R.xxxi.)

In Latin the "a" of these words is long: *cicātrix*, &c.

Cicerone (Ital.), *sis'.e.rō''.ne* or *che'.chēy.ro''.ne*. A guide.

The "orator" or Cicero who shows over a show-place.

Ciceronian, *Sis.e.rō'nī.an*. A manner of writing or speaking in imitation of the style of the great Roman orator.

Cider, *si'.der*. Wine made from apples. (Old Eng. *cider*.)

Latin *stetra*; Greek *stikēra*, any fermented drink except grape wine.

Ci-devant, *see d'.vah'n* (French). An ex-[official], former.

Cigar, *sē.gār* (Spanish *cigarro*, French *cigare*).

Cigarette, *sig.ā.ret* (French). Tobacco in a paper envelope.

Cilia, *sil'.ī.ah*, hair-like organs. **Sillier**, more silly.

Latin *cilium*, *plu. cilia*, the eye-lash (from *cilleo*, to twinkle).

"Silly," Old Eng. *sælig*, German *selig*, innocent. Idiots are termed "innocents;" and Jesus Christ is called "the harmless silly babe." "Silly sheep," i.e., *innocent*.

Cinchona, *sin.ko'nah*. Peruvian bark. So called from the Countess del Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru.

Cincture, *sink'.tcher*. A girdle. (Latin *cinctura*; *cingo*, to gird.)

Cinder, *sin'.der*. Burnt coal. (Old Eng. *sinder*; Lat. *cinēres*, ashes.)

Cindery, *sin'.de.ry*, not *cindry*. Full of cinders.

Cineraria, *sin'.e.rair'ri.a*. Rag-wort; some are "ash" coloured.

Cinerary, *sin'.ē.rū.ry*. Applied to sepulchral urns. It ought to be *cin'ery*. (Lat. *cinēreus*). *Cinerārius* means a tiring-man, or maker of wash-balls.

Cinnamon, *sin'.nā.mōn*. The inner bark of a kind of laurel.

Greek *kinndmon*; Latin *cinnamum* or *cinnamōmum*.

Cinque- (French), sink. Used as a prefix to denote 5.

Cinque-cento. Degraded or 15th century style of art.

Cinque-foil, *sink-foil*. Five-leafed (French *feuille*, a leaf).

Cinque-ports. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, Sandwich.

Cipher, *si'fer*, the figure 0; to do sums. **Ci'phering**, doing sums.

Arab. *sifr*, zero; Low Lat. *ciphra*; French *chiffre*; Italian *cifra*.

Circæan, *Sir.sæ'an* not *Str.sæ'an*. Adj. of Circè (Lat. *Circæus*).

Circle, *ser.'kl*; **circled**, *ser.'k'ld*; **circling**, *ser.'k'ling*; **circlet**.

Latin *circellus* (*circus*, around); Greek *kirkos*; French *cercle*.

Circuit (French) *ser'.kit*. The route of a judge.

Circuitous, *ser.ku'.i.tus*, round-about. **Circuitous-ly**.

Circular, *ser'.ku.lar*, adj. of circle. **Circular-ly** (Lat. *circulāris*.)

Circulate, *ser'.ku.late*; **circulāt-ed**, **circulāt-ing**, **circula'tion**, circulator not *circulator*, (-ed sounded after *d* or *t*).

Latin *circulāre*, *circulator*; French *circular*, *circulation*.

Circum- (Latin preposition), "around." Used as a prefix.

Circumambient, *ser.-kūm.am''-bē-ent*; **circumambieney**.

Latin *circum ambio*, to encompass or go all round.

Circum-ambulate, *-am'.bu.late*; **-ambulāted**, **-ambulāt-ing**, **-ambulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **-ambula'tion**.

Latin *circum ambulāre*, to walk all round.

Circum-cise, **circum-cised** (3 syl.), **-cī'ser**, **circum-cis'ion**.

Latin *circum cædo* (*cæsum*), to cut all round.

Circumference, *ser.cum'.fē.rence*. The line that bounds a circle.

Latin *circum fero*, to carry all round.

Circumflex, **circumflexed** (3 syl.) A mark (˘) over a letter.

Latin *circum flecto* (*flectum*), to bend round.

Circum'-fluent, **circum'-fluence**, **circum'-fluons**, flowing round.

Latin *circum fluens*, *circumfluus*, flowing all round.

Circumfuse, *ser.cum.fuze'*, **-fused'**, **-fu'sing**, **-fu'sion**.

Latin *circum fundo*, supine *fusum*, to pour all round.

Circumjacent, *ser'-cum.ja''sent*. Lying round on all sides.

Latin *circum jacens*, lying all round.

Circum-locu'tion, **circumlocutory**, *ser'-cum.lok'-ŭ-tō ry*.

Latin *circum locutio*, a round-about manner of speaking.

Circum-navigate, **-nav'igāt-ed**, **-nav'igāt-ing**, **-nav'i.ga''tion**, **-nav'igāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **circumnavigable**, **-nav'i.ga.bl**.

Latin *circum navigāre*, to sail all round (*navis*, a ship).

Circum-scribe, **-scribed'**, **-scrib'-ing**, **-scrib'-er**, **-scrip'tion**.

Latin *circum scribo*, to write or draw a line all round [a place, beyond which combatants must not pass], hence to limit.

Circum-spect. Cautious. (Lat. *circum specto*, to look round.)

Circum-spection, **-spec'-shun**. Caution. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *circum spicio*, supine *spectrum*, to look round.

Circum-stance, **-stanced**, **-stanst**; **-stantial**, **-stan'shal**.

Circum-stan'tials (*plu.*), incidents; **circum-stan'tially**.

Circum-stantiate, **-stan'she.ate**, **-stan'tiāt-ed**, **-stan'tiāt-ing**.

Latin *circumstantia*, *circum stans*, standing all round.

"Circumstances" are the details of time, number, names, incidents, influences, qualities, &c., &c., which contribute to an effect.

Circum-vallation, -val.la'.shun. A military trench all round.

Latin *circumvallare*, to make a *vallum* (trench) all round.

Circum-vent, -vention, -ven'.shun. (See Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *circumventio*, *circumvento*, supine *ventum*, to come all round, and hence to impede, to out-trick.

Circum-volve, -volved, -volv'd; -volv'-ing, circum-volu'tion.

Latin *circumvolvo*, to roll all round, *circumvolutus*.

Circus, plu. circuses not *circi*. A circular place for equestrians.

Latin *circus*, plu. *circi*; Greek *kirkos*, plu. *kirkoi*.

Cirrus, plu. cirri. Curled filaments [for locomotion]. "Cirrus clouds" curly clouds. *Scirrhus, skir'.rus*, a tumour.

Cirrous, adj. of cirrus. *Scirrhus, skir'.rus*, tumourous.

"Cirrus," Latin *cirrus*, a lock of hair; Greek *keras*, a crumpled horn.

"Scirrhus," Latin *scirrhus*, a hard swelling; Greek *skirrhos*.

("Cirrh", so often written in scientific books to denote "curl-clouds" is a mistake. The Greek "kirrhos" means yellow or flesh-coloured.)

Cis- (Latin preposition), prefix to adjectives, "on this side."

Cis-Alpine, this side the Alps; *i.e.*, the south or Roman side.

Cis-Padane, this side the "Padus" or Po; *i.e.*, the Rom. side.

Cistern, sis'.tern. A box for water. (Latin *cisterna*.)

Citadel, sit'.ä.del. A fortress in or near a city.

French *citadelle*; Italian *cittadella* (*citta-della*, a little city).

Cite, site, sight; all pronounced alike.

Cite, cit'-ed, cit'-ing, cit'-er, cit'-able, cita'tion. (Rule xix.)

Sight, sight-ed, sight-ing. To come in view of.

"Cite," Latin *citare*, to quote, to call, to summon.

"Site" (a building plot), Latin *situs*, a situation.

"Sight," Old Eng. *gesiht*, vision (*g* of "sight" is interpolated).

Citizen, sit'.i.zën. There is no such word as *citizeness*.

Citizenship. State of having the privileges of a citizen.

-*en*, "one belonging to"; *citi-z-en*, one belonging to a city.

(As there is no "z" to Latin words, it ought to be "citisen.")

Latin *civitatis* (dative case) contracted to *civiti'i*, *ci'ti*, to a city.

Citrate, sit'.rüt. In *Chemistry* -*ate* denotes a salt formed from the union of an acid ending in -*ic* and a base: Thus "citrate of magnesia" is citric acid united with magnesia.

Citric. In *Chemistry* -*ic* denotes an acid most highly oxidised.

Citron, sit'.ron. Fruit of the citron tree.

French *citron*; Latin *citrus* (*citrum*, citron wood).

City. A corporate and cathedral town. (O. Eng. *cite*, Lat. *civitas*.)

Civet. A substance taken from the civet-cat.

Civic, siv'.ik. Pertaining to a city. (*Ci-* long in Latin.)

Latin *civicus*, adj. of *civis*, a citizen; *civitas*, a city.

Civil, *siv'il*, *civ'il-er* (*comp.*), *civ'il-est* (*sup.*); *civil-ly*; *civilise*, *siv'il.ize*; *civ'ilised* (3 syl.), *civilis-ing*, *civiliser*, *siv'il.ize.er*; *civilisation*, *siv'il.i.za''shun* (R. xxxi.); *civility*, *st.vil'i.ty*; *civilian*, *st.vil'yan*.

Latin *civilis*, courteous like a citizen; *civilitas*, civility.

French *civil*, *civilisateur* (civiliser), *civilisation*, *civiliser*, *civilité*.

Clack, *clacked*, *kläkd*. To chatter. (French *claquer*, to clack.)

Claim, *claimed* (1 syl.), *claim-ant*, *claim-able* (1st Latin conj.)

Meant originally to demand with noisy clamour.

Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; Latin *clamare*, to exclaim.

Clair-voyant (Fr.), one who sees without eyes. **Clair-voyance**.

Glam, *clammed* (1 syl.), *clamm-ing*, *clamm-y*, *clammi-ness*.

Old Eng. *clam*, sticky mud, &c.; verb *clamm[ian]*, to smear. (R. i.)

Glamour, *kläm'er*, outcry. **Glamour**, *glam'er*, a charm which acts on vision. **Claymore**, a Highland broad-sword.

"Clamour," (one m), Old Eng. *hlemm[an]*, to make a noise; French *clameur*; Latin *clāmor* (verb *clamare*, to clamour).

"Glamour," Scotch, same as glimmer.

"Claymore," Gael. *claid mor*, great-sword.

Clamp, *clamped* (1 syl.), *clamp-ing*. (The *p* not doubled. R. ii.)

Old Eng. *clam*, a bandage. To "clamp" is to fasten with clamps.

Glan, *clann'-ish*, *clann'-ishly*, *clann'-ishness*. (R. i.)

Glan-ship, *clans-man* not *clanman*. One of the same clan.

Gaelic *clann*, children; Latin *clens*, a client, a tenant, &c.

Clandestine, *klän.des'tin*, *clandestine-ly*. In an underhand way.

Latin *clandestinus*, secret, private, &c. (*clam*, secretly).

Glang, *clanged* (1 syl.), *clangor*, *klang'ger* not *klang'er*.

"Clangor" not *clangour*, it is not through the French, but direct from the Latin *clangor*, verb *clangere*, to cry like a trumpet, &c.

Clap, *clapped* (1 syl.), *clapp'-ing*, *clapp'-er*. (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *clapp[an]*, to clap, to strike the hands together.

Claret (French), *klär'et*. A red wine, the colour of the wine.

Latin *vinum claratum*, clarified wine.

Clarify, *klar'ri.fy*; *clarifies* (3 syl.), *clarified* (3 syl.), *clarify-ing*, *clarifica''tion*. To make free from impurities.

French *clarifier*; Latin *clārifico* (*clarus facio*, to make clear).

Clarion, a trumpet. **Clarinet**, *klar'ri.net*, not *clarionet*.

("Clarionet" means a small clarion, which it is not.)

"Clarion," Ital. *clarino*; Low Lat. *clarigarius*, a herald.

"Clarinet," Spanish *clarinete*; French *clarinette*.

Class, *classed* (1 syl.), *class-ing*, to arrange in a class.

Classic or **classical** (adj.), *class'ical-ly*, *class'ical-ness*.

Classics, the best authors. (Latin *classicus*, highest of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius; hence *classici auctores*, the highest class of authors.)

Classify, *class'ifies* (3 syl.), *classified* (3 syl.), *class'ifi-en*
class'ify-ing, *class'ifica'tion* (Lat. *classis-ficio* [*facio*]).

Latin *classis*, one of the six divisions of Roman citizens.

Clat'ter, *clattered*, *clat'terd*; *clat'ter-er*, *clat'ter-ing*, *clat'ter-ingly*. (The *r* not doubled. Rule ii.)

Old Eng. *clatrung*, a clatter, a drum; Welsh *clewtian*, to clatter.

Clay, *plu. clays*, *clay-ey* (not *clay-y*), *clay-ish*.

(There are three words which take the postfix *-ey* instead of *-y*,—viz., *clay-ey*, *sky-ey*, and *whey-ey*.)

Old Eng. *clæg*, clay; Danish *klæg*, loam, clay.

Claymore, a Highlander's broad-sword; **Glamour**, *glam'er*
Clamour, *clam'er*. (See **Clamour**.)

"Claymore," Gaelic *claid-mor*, great sword; Welsh *cledd-mo*.

-cle (suffix), diminutive, as *parti-cle*, a little piece; also written *-cule*, as *animal-cule*, a little animal; *-ule*, as *glob-ule*, little globe or ball; *-el*, as *satch-el*, a little sack; *-cle* or *-kle*, as *sic-kle* [*sik'.k'l*], a little scythe. (Latin *-cul[us]*)

Clean, *kleen*; *cleaned* (1 syl.), *clean'er*, one who cleans; *clean'ness*; *clean-ly*, in a clean manner; *clean-er*, *clean-est*
clean-ly (adj.), *klén'-ly*; *cleanli-ness*, *klén'.li-ness*.

Old Eng. *clæn*, verb *clæn[an]*, *clénlice* and *clénlice*, cleanly.

Cleanse, *klénz*; *cleansed*, *klénzd*; *cleans-ing*, *klen'zing*
cleans-er, *klén'.zer*. To purify, to make clean. (R. xix.)

Old Eng. *cléns[ian]*, past *clénsede*, past part. *clénse*.

Clear, *clear-er* (comp.), *clear-est* (sup.), *cleared* (1 syl.) *clearer* (n)
 Welsh *clær*; French, *clair*; Latin *clārus*; verb *clāro*, to clear.

Cleat not *clate*. A piece of iron for the heels of shoes and boots
 Old English *cleot* or *clūt*, a clout; Welsh *clwt*, a patch.

Cleave (to stick), *past cleaved* (1 syl.) [*clave*], *past part. cleaved*
cleav-ing. "Clave" occurs in the Bible (Acts xvii. 34).

Old English *clēf[an]*, past *clāf*, past part. *clifen*, to adhere.

Cleave (to split), *past cleaved* (1 syl.), or *cleft* (obsolete form)
 "clave" and "clove"), *past part. cleaved* or *cleft* (obs.
 "cloven"). "Clave" (split) occurs often in the Bible
 (See Gen. xxii. 3). "Cloven" is used as an adj.: as
 "cloven foot," "cloven tongues."

Cleaver, one who cleaves, a butcher's chopper. **Cleaver** (q.v.)

Cleav-age, *kleev'age* not *cleaver-age*. The act of splitting
 cleavable structure. **Cleav'-able**. (Rule xix.)

Old English *clēf[an]*, past *clēf*, past part. *clōfen*, to split.

(The two verbs were originally quite distinct in all their parts, and it is to be regretted that the distinctions are not preserved.)

Clef, *plu. clefs* (of Music). **Cliff**, a precipice. **Cleft**, a crack.
 (Monosyllables ending in "f" preceded by one vowel, double the f. The exceptions are "if," "of," and "clef." R. v.)
 "Clef," French; Latin *clavis*, a key. "Cliff," Old English *clēf*.

Cleft. A crack. (Old Eng. *cleofa*, verb *cláf*[an], to cleave.)

Clem'atis, *plu.* *clem'atise*s not *klēmāy'its*. "Traveller's Joy," "Virgin's Bower," "Old Man's Beard," "White Vine."
(The "e" is long in the Latin and Greek words.)

Latin *clēmātis*; Greek *klēmātis* (from *klēma*, a vine twig).

"Traveller's Joy," because it decks the hedges in autumn.

"Virgin's Bower," because it climbs and overhangs, bower-like.

"Old Man's Beard," because it looks like grey hair.

"White Vine," because it is a "vine" and bears a whitish flower.

Clemency, *plu.* *clemencies*, *klēm'en.sis*. Gentleness, mercy,
-cy, suffix to abstract nouns. (Lat. *clementia*, *clemens*, mild.)

Clench, *clinch*. "Clench" (to grasp), as "he clenched my hand"; (to settle), as to "clench an argument." **Clencher**, a settler, a finishing stroke, as "that was a clencher."
"Clinch," to turn a nail, to rivet. We use both words.

Dutch *klinken*, to rivet; Danish *klínke*, to clinch.

Clerestory, *kler'ris.tō.ry*. Corruption of the French *cléristère*, and generally called *clear-storey*.

Clergy (no *plu.*). A noun of multitude. (French *clergé*.)

Clergy-man, *plu.* *clergy-men*. One of the clergy. (R. xi.)

Clerical, *klér'ri.kal*. Pertaining to the clergy.

Old Eng. *cleric* or *clere*, a priest; Latin *clērus*, *clēricus*; Greek *klérōs*, a lot or heritage. The "church" is God's heritage (1 Peter v. 3), and the priestly tribe was "God's lot."

Clerk, *klurk*, a clergyman; *klark*, a church servant, &c.

Old Eng. *clerc*, a priest; Latin *clērus*; Greek *klérōs*.

Clever, *klév'er*, *clever-er* (*comp.*), *clever-est* (*super.*) See **Cleaver**.

Old Eng. *glædw*, talented, changed to *glé.wd*, corrupted to *clever*.

Clew. A hint. (Old Eng. *cleowen*, *cliewe*, *clíwe* or *clówe*.)

Latin *globus*, a ball of thread, by which strangers were guided through labyrinths. Incorrectly spelt *clua*.

Cliff, *clef*, *cleft*, *clift*.

Cliff. A hill by the sea.

Clef (of Music), *q.v.* **Cleft** or **Clift**, a fissure, a crack.

In the Bible "cliff," "clift," and "cleft," a fissure, are used indifferently. "I will put thee into a clift of a rock" (Exod. xxxiii. 22); "To dwell in the cliffs of the valleys" (Job xxx. 6); "Thou art in the clefts of the rock" (Cant. ii. 14).

*. * The distinction should be preserved thus :

Cliff, *cliffs* (of the sea); *clef*, *clefs* (of Music).

Clift, *clifts* (fissure); *cleft* (cut), as "cleft wood."

"Cliff," Old Eng. *clif*, a rock, a cliff of the sea. "Clef," Fr., *q.v.*

"Clift" or "Cleft" (a fissure), Old Eng. *cleofa*, a cleft, *cluyth*, splits.

Coalesce, *ko'.ä.les'* (to assimilate), **coalesced**, *ko'.a.les't*; **coalescing**, *ko'.a.les'.sing*; **coalescent**, *ko'.a.les'.sent*; **co'alescence**; **coalition**, *ko'.a.lish'on*; **coalition-ist**.

Lat. *co* [con] *alesco*, to grow closer and closer together (*alo*, to cherish).

Coarse, *korse* not *co.orse* (gross). **Corse** (a corpse). **Course** (*q.v.*)

Coars-er (*comp.*), **coars-est** (*super.*), **coarse-ly**, **coarse-ness**.

Old Eng. *gorst* (rough), as in *goose-berry*, *cos-lettuce*; *ursinion*, or *cursinion*, a coarse onion (corrupted to Latin *allium ursinum*).

"Curse," a poetical form of *Corpse*. "Course" (a process, a chase).

French *course*; Latin *curvus*, a course.

Coast, *küst*, land lying next the sea. **Coastwise** not *coastways*.

French *coste* now *côte*; Low Lat. *costēra*, Lat. *costa*, a rib or side.

Coat, *kōte*, **coat-ed**, **coat-ing**; **coatee**, *kō.tee*, a half-coat.

French *cotte*; Germ. *kutte*; Ital. *cotta*. (Our word is ill-spelt.)

Coat-of-arms, *plu.* **coats-of-arms**, not *court-of-arms*.

Coat-of-mail, *plu.* **coats-of-mail**, not *coat-of-male*.

Coax, *kōxe*; **coaxed**, *kōxd*; **coax-ing**, **coax-ing-ly**, **coax-er**.

Welsh *coor*, to coax; *cocru*, to fondle; French *cocasse*, funny.

Cobble, *kob'.b'l* (to botch); **cobbled**, *kob'.b'ld*; **cobbler**, *kob'.ler*; **cobbling**, *kob'.ling*; **cobbling-ly** (double *b*, root *cob*, R. i.)

Welsh *cob*, a thump; *cobbio*, to thump; *coblyn*, a thumper.

Cobra da Capello, *plu.* **Cobras** or **Cobra da Capellos**. Hooded snake.

Portuguese, "the hooded snake;" *capello*, a hood.

Cob'web; **cobwebbed**, *kob'.webd*; **cob'webb-ing**, **cob'webby**.

(The double "b" would be contrary to Rule iii., but the word was originally joined with a hyphen.)

Cob or *cop*, a spider; as Old Eng. *atter-cop* the poison-spider; Dutch *spinne-kop*; Chaldees *kopi*, a cobweb.

Coca, *kō'-kah* (a narcotic). **Cocoa**, *kō'.kō* (a nut), or substance prepared from the *Cacao* (*kū.kay'.o*) plant.

"Coca," the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, of Peru.

"Cocoa," the fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao* (West Indies).

Cochineal, *kōch'i.neel* not *kok'.i.neel*. Crimson dye-stuff.

Spanish *cochinilla*, the wood louse; French *cochenille*, *cochineal*.

Cochlea, *kōk'.lē.ah* (part of the ear); **Cochlear**, *kōk'.lē.ar* (In Bot.)

Cochleary, *kōk'.lē.ä.ry*. Spiral, like a shell.

Cochleate, *kōk'.lē.ate*; **cochleat-ed**, *kōk'.lē.ate'.ed*. (R. xix.)

Latin *cochlēa*; Greek *kochlās*, a snail's shell.

Cock, *fem.* **hen**; **cock'erel**, *fem.* **pullet**. Barn-door fowls.

Cock and hen are also gender-words: as

Cock-bird, *fem.* **hen-bird**; **cock-sparrow**, **hen-sparrow**; **cock-pheasant**, **hen-pheasant**; **moor-cock**, **moor-hen**;

peacock, pea-hen; turkey-cock, *fem.* turkey; cock-lobster, hen-lobster. Woodcock is both *mas.* and *fem.*

Old Eng. *coe* or *cocce*, and *hen* or *henn*; French *coq*, *poule*. ("Pullet," like "beef," "mutton," "veal," &c., shows that the Norman lords retained their names for the "meats," while the Saxon serfs retained theirs for the living animals which they tended.)

Cockade (2 syl.) A livery worn on the hat. (French *cocarde*.)

Cockatrice, *kŏk'.ă.tris* (French *cocatrix*).

Cockchafer, *kŏk'.chafe.er*. The May-bug. (Old Eng. *ceafor*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. The corn-rose. (Old Eng. *coccel*, the darnel.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*. Shell-fish. (Latin *cochlĕa*, Greek *kochlŏs*.)

Cockle, *kŏk'.k'l*; **cockled**, *kŏk'.eld*; **cockling**. To pucker.

French *re-coquiller*, to curl up, dog's-ear, or cockle.

Cockroach, *kŏk'.rŏtch*. A black beetle. (Old Eng. *hreoce*.)

Cockscorn (a plant). **Coxcomb**, a fop. Both *ko'x.kome*.

The licensed jesters were called *coxcombs*, because they wore a "cock's comb" in their caps. Spelling incorrect.

Coddle, *ko'd'.d'l*. To parboil, to pamper; one pampered.

Coddled, *ko'd'.d'ld*; **coddling**, *ko'd'.ling*; **coddler**, *ko'd'.d'ler*.

Codling. A young cod.

Old English *-ling*, "offspring of," "young of."

Codlin. An apple fit for coddling or cooking (-in not -ing).

Latin *co-tĭlĭs*, fit for roasting or baking. Old Eng. *cod-æppel*, the cooking apple. "Cod" (the fish), is a corruption of *Gad[us]*. Lat. the codfish: "hadd[ock]" is another form of the same word.

Code (of laws), *codex*, *kŏ'.dex* (Latin). An ancient manuscript.

Codicil, *kŏd'.i.cil*, a supplement to a will (Lat. *cōdicillus*, a little book); **codicillary**, *kŏd'.i.cil'.lĕ.ry* (adj. of codicil).

Codify, *kŏ'.dĭ.fy*; **codifies**, *kŏ'.dĭ.fize*; **codified**, *kŏ'.dĭ.fide*;

co'difi-er; **codify-ing**; **codifi-cation**, *ko'.dĭ.flĭ.ka''.shun*;

codist, *kŏ'.dist*, one who reduces laws to a "code." R. xi.

Latin *cōdex*, a volume (from *caudex*, the stock of a tree), books being at one time made of boards (from *cædo*, to fell).

Cohorn, *ko'horn*. A military projectile. (See *Cohorn*.)

Coequal, *ko.e'.qual*, **coequal-ly**; **coequality**, *ko'e.QUAL'.i.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æquālis*, [all] alike equal.

Coerce, *ko.erse'*; **coerced**, *ko.erst'*; **coerc-ing**, *ko.er'.sing*;

coerc-er, *ko.er'.ser*; **coerc-ion**, *ko.er'.shun*; **coerc-ive**,

ko.er'.siv; **coercive-ly**; **coerc-ible**, *ko.er'.stĭ.b'l*. R. xix.

Latin *coercĕo*, *co* [con] *arcĕo*, to drive or press together. The word

"compel" (*comp-ello*) means the same thing.

Coessential, *ko'es.sen''.shal*, same in essence; **coessential-ly**;

coessentiality, *ko'es.sen'.shi.al''.i.ty*, **coessential state**.

Latin *co* [con] *essentiālis*, partaking of the same essence.

Coeternal, *ko'.e.ter'nal*, coeternal-ly; coeternify, *ko'.e.ter''.ni.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *æternus*, *co* [con] *æternitas*, equally eternal, &c.

Coeval, *ko.e'val*, coeval-ly. (Latin *co* [con] *ævum*, equal ages.)

Coexecutor, *fem. coexecutrix*, *ko'.ex.ek''.ũ.tor*, *ko'.ex.ek''.ũ.trix*.

Latin *co* [con] *executor*, &c., joint executor with [another].

Coexist, *ko.ex.ist'*; coexist'-ed, coexist'-ing, coexist'-ent, coexist'-ence not coexist'-ant, coexist'-ance.

Latin *co* [con] *existere*, to exist at the same time (followed by *with*.)

Coextend, *ko'.ex.tend''* (to extend equally); coextend'-ed, coextend'-ing, coextent, *ko'.ex.tent'*; coextension, *ko'.ex.ten''shun* (Rule xxxiii.), coextensive, *ko'.ex.ten''siv*; coextensive-ly, coextensive-ness.

Latin *co* [con] *extendo*, supine -*tensum*, *co-extensivus*, *co-extensio*.

Coffee, *kof'fe*. The berry of the *Coff'ea arabica*, from Caffa or Kaffa, a province of Abyssinia.

French *café*; Spanish *café*; Italian *caffè*; Danish *kaffe*.

Coffer, *kof'fer* (a chest), coffer-ing; coffered, *kof'ferd*.

Coffin, *kof'fin*; coffin-ing, confined, *kof'finnd*.

(The double "f" is French, our chief source of error.)

Old Eng. *cofa*, a box; Low Lat. *cofera* or *cofra*; Ital. *cofano*; Latin *cophinus*; Greek *kôphinos*, a basket.

Cog- (prefix). The Latin *con-* before the derivations of *nascor*, *nosco*, and *nomen*: as cognate, cognition, cognomen.

Cog (of a wheel), to trick; cogged (1 syl.), cogging. **Cog**, a boat.

"Cog" (of a wheel), Welsh *coeos*, cogs of a wheel.

"Cog" (to trick), Welsh *coegio*, to trick; *coeg*, a trickster.

"Cog," Low Latin, *coggo*, a sort of small boat.

Cogent, *ko'jent*, cogent-ly; cogen-cy. Urgent, urgently, urgency.

Latin *cogens*, *cogentis*, *co* [con] *ago*, to urge together.

Cogitate, *koj'.ĩ.tate* (to think), cog'itāt-ed, cog'itāt-ing, cog'itāt-ive (Rule xix.), cogitative-ly, cog'ita''tion, cogitable.

Latin *cogitare*, supine -*tatum* (to think); *cogitatio*, *cogitabilis*.

Cognac, *kōn'.yāk*, not *cogniac*. The best French brandy.

So called from *Cognac*, in Charente. (French *cognac*.)

Cognate, related on the mother's side; **Agnate**, on the father's.

Cogna'tion, relationship on the mother's side.

Agna'tion, relationship on the father's side.

An uncle on the *father's* side is an agnate, because he bears the same surname; an uncle on the *mother's* side is a cognate only, he is related by birth, but does not bear the same surname, or belong to the same "gens."

Cognisable, *kōg'.nĩ.zũ.b'l* (R. xxiii.); cognisant, *kōg'.nĩ.sant*; cognisance, *kōg'.nĩ.zance*; cognisee, *kōg'.nĩ.zee*.

Latin *cog* [con] *noscere*, to know for the first time.

"To recognise," is to know not for the first time, to recall.

(These words ought not to be spelt with a "z." Rule xxxi.)

Cognoscente, plu. *cognoscenti*, *kog'.nös.sen.te*, *kog'.nös-sen''.ti*.

One learned in art. (Italian, from the Latin *cognoscere*.)

Cognomen, plu. *cognomens*, *kög.nö'.men* not *kog'.nö.men*.

Latin *cog* [con] *nomen*, a name with [your personal name].

Cohabit, *ko.hab'.it*. To live together not in a married state.

Cohab'it-ed, cohab'it-ing; cohabitation, *ko.hab'.i.ta''.shun*.

("ed," after "d" or "t" makes a separate syllable.)

Latin *co* [con] *habito*, to dwell together; co-habitation.

Cohair, fem. *coheiress*, *ko.air*, *ko.air'.ess*. **Cohere**, *ko.hear'* (q.v.)

"Cohair" (joint heir), Latin *co* [con] *hæres*, heir with [others].

(Only five words have the initial "h" mute: they are heir, hour, honest, honour, and humour.)

Cohere, *ko.heer'* (to stick together), cohered' (2 syl.), cohēr'-ing;

cohēr'-ence; cohēr'ency; cohēr'ent, cohēr'ent-ly. (R.xix.)

Cohesion, *ko.he'.zhun*; **cohesive**, *ko.he'.siv*, cohe'sive-ly, cohe'-

sive-ness; cohe'sible; cohesibility, *ko.he'.si.bil''.i.ty*.

Latin *co* [con] *hære*, sup. *cohesum*, to stick together; co-hærentia.

Cohorn, *ko.horn*. This is the French spelling, and is better than

coehorn. A mortar invented by *Baron de Cohorn* (Coe-hoorn) of Holland, called the Dutch Vauban (1641-1704).

Cohort, *ko'-hort* not *ko'.ort*. A body of soldiers. (Lat. *cohors*.)

Coif, *koyf* (Fr. *coiffe*). **Coiffure**, *koyf'.fure* (Fr.), a headdress.

Coil, *koyl*; coiled, *koyld*. To gather a rope together in rings.

French *cueillir*, to coil; Latin *colligere*, to collect.

Coin, *koyñ*; coined, *koynd*; coin-er, coin-ing, coin-age. "

French *coin*, a wedge; Latin *cuneus*, a die for stamping money.

Coincide, *kō.in.side''* (to agree), coincid''-ed, coincid''-ing;

coincidence, *kō.in'.si.dense* not *ko.in.si'.dense*; coin-

cident, *kō.in'.si.dent*; coincident-ly (simultaneously).

Latin *co* [con] *incidere*, to fadge in together (cadere, to fall).

Coke. Coal deprived of its volatile matters by heat.

Old English *colc*, refuse, the core of an apple, &c.

Col. (Latin prefix). *Con* before "l" is so written. (See *Con*.)

Colander, *ku'.an.der*. A strainer. (Latin *cōlans*, straining.)

"*Cōlātor[ium]*," not "*colander[ium]*," is the Latin word.

Colchicum, *kōl'.chī.kum*. Meadow-saffron, Naked lady.

From *Colchis*, on the Euxine sea, where it flourishes.

"Naked Lady," because the flowers are without leaves.

Cold, cold-er (*comp.*), cold-est (*superl.*); cold-ish, rather cold.

Old Eng. *cald* or *cæld*, cold. (-ish added to adj. is diminutive.)

Coleopter, plu. *coleoptera*, *kōl'.ē.op''.ter*, *kōl'.ē.op''.te.rāh*, also

Coleopteran, *kol'.ē.op''.te.ran*, beetles, &c. **Coleop'terous** (adj.)

Gk. *kōlēō pterōn*, sheath-wing. Insects with sheaths to their wings.

Col'ic not **Cholic**, a bowel attack. **Choleric**, *kol'.e.rik*, passionate.

Latin *colicus*, the colic (from Greek *kôlon*, the intestine).

"Choleric," Latin *cholêricus* (from Greek *chôlê*, bile).

Coliseum, *kôl.i.sée'.um*. The largest amphitheatre in Rome.

The same spelling is kept in "Rue de *Colisée*," Paris.

Colosseum is the more usual spelling in English.

The Rom. "Coliseum" was so called from the "Colossus" or gigantic statue of Nero which stood near it, as well as from its great size.

Collapse, *kôl.laps'*, not *ko.laps'*; **collapsed**, *kôl.lapst'*; **collapse-ing**.

Latin *col* [con] *lābor*, *lapsus*, to sink, or tumble all together.

Collar (for the neck). **Choler**, *kôl'.er*, anger.

"Collar," Old Eng. *ceolr*, from *ceole*, the throat; Lat. *collum*, the neck.

"Choler," Latin *cholêra*; Greek *chôlê*, bile, anger.

Collate, *kôl.late'* not *ko.late'*; **collāt-ed**, **collāt-ing**. (Rule xix.)

Collation, *kôl.la'.shun* not "Co-lation" (a very common error); **collā'-or** (R. xxxvii.); **Collat'-able** (an error in spelling); the Latin *collātāre* means "to make wide."

Collat-ible is the proper derivative of *conferre*, *collatum*.

Latin *con-ferro*, supine *col-lātum*, to bring together, to compare.

Collateral, *kôl.lăt'.e.ral* not *ko.lăt'.e.ral*; **collat'eral-ly**.

Latin *col* [con] *lateralis*, indirect (*col lātus*, *lătēris*, the side), running on the side, proceeding from one side.

Colleague, *kôl'.leeg* (noun), *kol.leeg'* (verb); **colleagued**, *kol.leegd'*; **colleagu-ing**, *kol.leeg'.ing*. To league together.

French *colleue*; Latin *collēga* (from *con lego*, to gather together).

Collect, *kôl'.lect* (noun), *kôl.lect'* (verb), **collect'-ed**, **collect'-ing**, **Collect'-ive**, **collect'-ive-ly**, **collect'ive-ness**; **collect-ible**, **Collection**, *kôl.lec'.shūn* not *ko.lec'.shōn* (Rule xxxiii.)

Lat. *col* [con] *legere*, *-lectum*, to gather together; *collectio*, *collectivus*.

College not **colledge**; **collegian**, *kôl.lee'ji'an*; **collegiate**, *kôl.lee'ji'ate*. A society, a superior school institution.

Latin *collēgium* (from *col* [con] *lego*, to gather together).

Colley or **collie**, a cur. **Cooley** or **colie**, a porter (East Indies).

Collier, *kôl.yer*; **collier-y**, *kôl.yě.ry*. (See Coal.)

Collision, *kôl.lizh'.un* not *ko.lizh'.un*. A striking together.

Latin *collisio* (from *collido*, *col* [con] *lædo*, to hurt mutually by "striking together"; so *elisio* (*e lædo*), to strike out).

Collocate, *kôl'.lô.kate*; **collocāt-ed**, **collocāt-ing**; **collocation**, *kol'.lô.kay'.shun*. A setting side by side. (Rule xxxiii.)

Latin *collocatio* from *col* [con] *locāre*, to place together.

Collodion, *kôl'.lô.dī.on* not *ko.lô'.dī.on* nor *ko.lô'.dī.um*. A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in photography, &c.

Greek *kolla eidos*, glue-like. It was first used in surgery, because in drying it left a gluey film over wounds. (An ill-formed word.)

Colloquial, *köl.lō'.quā.al* not *ko.lō'.quā.al*; **collo'quial-ly**;

Collo'quial-ism, form of expression in common use.

Colloquy, *plu. colloquies*, *köl'.lō.kwī', köl.lō.kwīz*.

Colloquist, *köl'.lō.kwist*. A speaker in a dialogue.

Lat. *col* [con] *loquor*, to speak together: French *colloque*, conference.

Collude, to conspire in a fraud; **collusion**, *kol.lu'.zhun* (R. xxxiii.)

Collusive, *kol.lu'.siv*, collu'sive-ly, collu'sive-ness;

Collusory, *kol.lu'.zō.ry*. Of the nature of a fraud.

Latin *col* [con] *lūdo*, supine *lūsum*; *collūsis*, to play into each other's hands, with the view of deceiving a third party.

Colocynth, *köl'.ō.sinth* (only one l). The bitter-apple.

Latin *colocynthis*; Greek *kōlōkynthīs*, bitter-gourd.

Colon, *kō.lōn*. The largest intestine. A stop made thus (:).

Latin *colon*; Greek *kōlōn*, a limb or member of anything.

Colonel, *ker'.nel*; **colonel-cy**, *ker'.nel.sy* (-cy denotes "rank"); **colonel-ship**, *ker'.nel.ship* (-ship denotes "tenure of office.") In "Hudibras" we have "colonelling" (4 syl.) (*Our pronunciation is a vulgar contraction, "Co'n-el."*)

French *colonel* (from *colonne* a column), a commander of a column or regiment of soldiers; till the reign of François I. called *capitaine-colonel*. Low Latin *colonellus*.

Colonnade, *köl'.ōn.nade*. A covered walk with columns.

French *colonnade* (from *colonne*, a column). Latin *columnātus*.

Colony, *plu. colonies*, *kol'.ō.niz*; **col'onist**; **col'onise**, *col'onis-ed*, *col'onis-ing*, *col'onis-er* (R. xix.), *col'onisa'tion* (R. xxxi.)

Colonial, *kol.lō.ni.al* (not *collo'nial*), belonging to a colony.

Latin *colōnia*, a colony. (In Latin the -lō- is long)

Colophon, *plu. colophons*, *köl'.ō.fon*. The printer's impress at the end of a book. (Greek *kolophōn*, a finishing-stroke.)

Colōphōn, a city of Iōnia, the inhabitants of which were such good horsemen that they could turn the issue of a battle; hence the phrase *colophōnem addēre* (κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι), to put a finishing stroke to a matter.

Colosseum, *köl.ōs.see'.um* or **Coliseum**. The great Roman amphitheatre was called "Colisæum," but as the word is from "Colossus." *Colosseum* is the better spelling.

Colossal, *kol.ōs'.sal* (not *colossal*); **colossean**, *kol.ōs.see'.an*.

Lat. *colossēus*; Greek *kolossōs*, *kōlossōida*. The "Colossos of Rhodes" was a gigantic statue of Apollo, near the harbour.

Colour, *ku'.er*; **coloured**, *ku'.erd*; **col'our-able**, *col'our-ably*.

French *couleur*; Latin *color*. (Our word is neither Fr. nor Lat.)

Colporteur, *köl'.pōr.teur'*, a book hawker. **Col'portage** (French.)

Latin *collum portāre*, to carry round the neck.

Colt, *fem.* filly, both called foal, *fōle*. A young horse or ass.

Old Eng. *colt*; Lat. *filia*, a daughter; Old Eng. *folā*, a foal.

- Coluber**, *kŏl'.u.ber* (Latin). A genus of serpents.
- Columbine**, *kŏl.um.bine*. A plant, so called from the Latin *columba*, a dove. The flower resembles a dove's claw.
- Columella**, *kŏl'.u.mel''.la*. The column in the capsule of mosses; the axis of fruits. (Latin *columella*, a little column.)
- Columellia**, *kŏl'.u.mel''.li.ah*. A genus of Peruvian shrubs.
- Column**, *kŏl'.um*, a pillar. **Columnar**, *ko.lum'.nar* (adj.)
 Latin *columna*. The adjective *columnar* is ill-chosen, as the Latin word *columnarium* means a "tax on columns." The adjective of "columna" is *columnatus* (columnate).
- Colure**, *plu. colures*, *kŏ.leurs'*. Two great circles cutting at right angles the four cardinal points of an artificial globe.
 Greek *kŏlourŏs* (*kŏlos oura*, a mutilated tail), these circles are "curtailed" or cut by the artificial horizon.
- Colza**, *ko'.zah*. A variety of cabbage which affords an oil.
 French *colza*; Old English *cawol*, cole-wort; Flemish *kolzaad*.
- Com-** (prefix), for *con-* before *b*, *m*, and *p*. Also in the English words *comfit* and *comfort*, in Lat. "con-ficio," "con-fort[is]."
- Coma**, *ko'.mäh*, lethargy. **Comber**, *ko'.mer*, one who combs.
- Comatose**, *ko'.mä.toze*, lethargic; **comatous**, *ko'.mä.tüs*.
 "Coma," Lat. *cōma*, lethargy; Gk. *kōma* (*koimāo*, to put to sleep).
 "Comber," Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Germ. *kammer*; Lat. *cōmo*.
- Comate**, *ko'.mate*, a companion. This word should be *commate*.
 "Comate" (from the Latin *comātus*), should mean "hairy." If from *co* and *mate*, it ought to be joined with a hyphen. (See **Co-**)
- Comb** (*b* mute), combed, *kŏmĉd*; **comb-ing**, *kŏme'.ing*; **comb-er**.
 Old Eng. *camb*, a comb; Latin *cōmo*, to dress the hair (*cōma*, hair).
- Combat**, *kom'.bāt*; **comb'at-ed**, *kom'.bat.ing*, **comb'at-ant**, *comb'at.ive*, *kom'.bāt.iv*; **comb'ative-ness**. (Rule iii.)
 French *combattre*; Latin *com batūo*, to fight together.
- Combine'**, combined' (2 syl.), **combīn'-ing**, **combīn-er** (R. xix.), **combīn-able**; **combination**, *kom'.bi.na''.shun*. To unite, &c.
 Lat. *combināre*, to combine (from *com binus*, two and two together).
- Combustion**, *kom.bus'.tchun*, a burning; **combust'ible**, not -able; **combust'ibil'ity**, **combust'ible-ness**, **combust'ive** (R. xxii.)
 Latin *combustio*; *combūrĉre*, sup. *combustum*, to consume with fire.
- Come**, *past came*, *past part. come*, *kum*, *kāme*; **com'-ing**, *com'.er* (Rule xix.) To arrive at the place where we are; hence A. says to B. "I am coming to pay you a visit."
 "I am going to pay you a visit," would mean *I intend*, *I am about to...*
 To come about, to happen: "How did that come about?"
 „ come at, to get-to, or obtain: "I cannot come-at it."
 „ come of, to arise from: "What came-of it?"
 „ come-off, to escape: "We came-off with flying colours."

- To come on, to proceed: "The train came-on quickly."
 „ come out, to publish: "The book came-out last month."
 „ come over, to get the better of: "You cannot come-over me."
 „ come round, to recover: "The man will come-round."
 „ come up to, to amount to: "It comes-up-to 300."
 „ come upon, to attack: "He came-upon me unawares."

Old Eng. *cum*[an], past *com*, past part. *cumen*; *cuma*, a comer.

Comedy, *plu.* comedies, *kŏm'.e.diz*; **Comedian**, *ko.mee'.dī.an*.
 (In Latin and Greek the first two vowels are long;
 "cŏmēdus" [short] means "one who eats with you.")

Latin *cŏmœdia*, *cŏmœdus*; Greek *kŏmŏdia*, *kŏmŏdos*, i.e., *kŏmē ōde*,
 a village song, an ode sung at a village [fair].

Comely, *kum'.ly*. Nice-looking (applied to peasant girls, &c.);
comeli-ly, *kum'.lī.lȳ*; *comeli-ness*, *kum'.lī.ness* (R. xvii.)

From *come*. So in Lat. *con-veniens*, suitable, &c., is from *vento*, to come.

Comestible, *kŏm.ess'.tī.b'l* (adj.), edible. **Comestibles** (*plu.*)

French *comestible*; Latin *comessor*, to revel; Greek *kŏmazō*, to revel.
 The proper meaning of "comestibles" (estables) is *extra foods*, foods
 in addition to those which form the "meals."

Comet, *kŏm'-et*, a "hairy star"; **cometarium**, *plu.* **cometaria**,
kŏm'.e.tair''rē.um, a machine to show how comets move.

Cometary, *kŏm'.ĕ.tā.ry* (adj.); **Com'mentary**, a comment.

Cometography, *kŏm'.e.tog''.ra.fy*, treatise on comets.

Latin *cŏmēta* (from *cŏma*, hair); Greek *kŏmētēs* (*kŏmē*, hair).

Most comets have some sort of "hairy" light about them; sometimes
 it forms a "tail," sometimes a "beard," sometimes a "nebula," &c.

Comfit, **Comfort**; **Comfiture**, **Comforture**; **Dis-** (negative).

Comfit, a seed coated with sugar. **Comfort**, consolation.

Comfiture, *kŏm'.fī.teur*, preserved fruit (French *confiture*).

Comforture, *kŏm'.for.tchur*, what gives comfort.

Dis-comfit, to rout. **Dis-comfort**, inquietude.

Dis-comfiture, defeat. **Dis-comforture**, want of comfort.

Com'fort (to console), *com'forted*, *com'forting*, *com'forture*;
com'forter, *fem.* *com'fortress* or *com'forter*; *com'fort-able*,
com'fort-ably, *com'fortable-ness*; *com'fort-less*, *com'fort-*
less-ly, *com'fortless-ness*, absence of comfort.

"**Comfit**," French *confit*; Latin *confectus* (our "confection").

"**Dis-comfit**," "dis-comfiture," French *déconfire*, *déconfiture*; Latin
dis configo, to unfasten. Both French and English are ill-formed.

"**Dis-comfort**," French *déconfort*; Latin *dis con* (*fortis*, strong).

"**Comfort**," French *conforter*; Latin "*confortāri*," to be strong.

(There is no reason why "con" should be changed to "com" before fit
 and fort, and it violates all analogy. At all events, "comfit"
 should be comfit, a "confection.")

Comic, *kom'ik*, droll. **Com'ical**, com'ical-ly, com'ical-ness, comicality, *kõm'x.kal'x.ty*, drollery.

Latin *cõmicus* (the *o* long); Greek *kõmikõs*. (See **Comedy**.)

Coming, *kum'ing*, approaching. (See **Come**.)

Comma, *plu. commas, kom'.mãz*. A stop made thus (,). **Co'ma**, *q.v*
Latin *comma*; Greek *komma*, a part cut off (*koptõ*, to lop).

Command, *kom.mãnd'*; command'-able, command'-ant, command'-atory, command'-er, command'-ment. To order.

Comman'der-in-chief, *plu. comman'ders-in-chief*.

French *commande, commandant, commander, commandement*; Latin *con-mandãre*; to give orders with [others].

Commemorate, *kom.mem'-o.rate*. (Double *m* followed by one *m*.)

Commem'orãt-ed, commemor'orãt-ing, commemor'ora'tion.

Commem'orative, *kom.mem'.o.ra.tiv*; commemor'orable.

Latin *com* [con] *mẽmõrãre, commẽmõrãbilis, commẽmõrãtio, com mẽmõrãre*, to call to mind with [some special act].

Commence, *kõm.mense'*, to begin; commenced, *kom.menst'*; commenc'-ing (Rule xix.), commence'-ment (Rule xviii.)

("Com'ince" would have been better, but as usual we have followed the French, and copied their error.)

French *commencer, commencement*. Corruption of the Ital. *cominciare*; Lat. *cum initio*, with the beginning.

Commend', commend'ed, commend'-able, commend'-ably, commend'-able-ness; commendation, *kom'.men.day''shun*.

Commend'er, one who praises. **Commendator**, *kõm.men'.da.tor*, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

Commendatory, *kom.men'.dã.tõ.ry*, laudatory. **Commen'da-tary**, one who holds a living in trust (*in commendam*).

("Commendatory" is often spelt commendatory, but the distinction should be observed.)

French *commender* to recommend; Latin *com* [con] *mẽdãre*, to entrust one with [a commission], (*mandãre*, to give to one's charge).

Commensurate, *kõm.men'.sũ.rate* not *kõm.men'shu.rate*; commen'surate-ly, commen'surate-ness; commen'surable, commen'surably, commen'surabil'ity, commen'sura'tion.

French *commensurable, commensurabilitẽ*; Latin *com* [con] *mẽsu-rãre*, to measure a thing proportionate with [something else].

Comment, *kom'.ment* (noun), *kom.men't* (verb). Rule I.

Comment'-ed (R. xxxvi.); comment'-ing (followed by *on*).

Comment, *kom'ment*; com'ment-ary. A book of comments.

Commentate, *kom'.men.tate*, to make comments; com'mentãt-ed, com'mentãt-ing (R. xix.); com'mentator (not -ter), R. xxxvii.; com'mentator'ial, com'menta'tor-ship.

French *comment*; Lat. *commentãri*, to write comments, *commentãtus, commentãrium, commentãtor* (from *comminiscor commentus*, to call to mind many things together, *meniscor*, i.e., *mẽmĩnĩ*, to remember).

Commerce, *kom'merz*, trade; commercial, *kom.mer'shal* (adj.), commer'cial-ly. (French *commerce*, *commercial*.)

Latin *com* [con] *mercōr*, to trade with [others], *commercium*.

Commingle, *köm.min'g'l*; commingled (3 syl.), commingling.

Old Eng. *mencg(an)* or *meng[ian]*, to mingle, with the Lat. prefix *com*-. It would have been better with the English prefix *ge*- ("gemingle").

Commminute, *köm'mi.nute*. To reduce to small pieces. to pulverize. Com'minüt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), com'minüt-ing (Rule xix.); comminution, *köm'mi.nu''shun*.

Fr. *comminution*; Lat. *com* [con] *minuo*, to break into minute parts.

Commiserate, *köm.miz'.ē.rate*, to pity; commis'erät-ed (R. xxxvi.); commis'erät-ing (R. xix.); commis'erät-or (R. xxxvii.); commiseration, *köm'miz'.ē.räy''shun*, pity. (Double *m*.)

Commiserative, *köm.miz'.ē.rä.tiv*; commis'ervative-ly.

Commiserable, *kom.miz'.ē.rä.b'l*, deserving of pity.

French *commiseration*; Latin *commisérari*, to condole with, *commisératio* (*miséreo*, to pity; *miser*, wretched, an object of pity).

Commissary, *plu. commissaries*, *kom'.mis.sü.riz*. A person employed to provide an army with personal requisites.

Com'missary-general, *plu. com'missary-generals*, chief of the commissaries; com'missary-ship, office of commissary.

Commissariat, *köm'.mis.sü'ri.at*. Commissary department.

French *commissaire*, *commissariat*; Low Lat. *commissarius*; Latin *com* [con] *missus*, sent with [the army], verb *mitto*, to send.

Commission, *köm.mish'shun*; commissioned (3 syl.), commis'sion-ing; commis'sion-er, one authorized.

Fr. *commission*; Latin *commissio*, (*com mitto*, to send with [orders]).

Commit, to give in charge; committ'-ed, committ'-ing, committ'-al, committ-able (R. i., R. xxiii.); Commit'-ment.

Committer, one who commits. Committor, the Lord Chancellor when he commits a lunatic to a trustee.

Committee, *plu. committees*, *kom.mit'.ty*, *kom.mit'.tiz*.

French *commettre*, *comité*; Latin *com* [con] *mitto*, to send together.

Commix, commixed, *köm.mixt*; commixture, *kom.mix'tchur*; commix'-ible not -able. (Not of the 1st Lat. conjugation.)

Latin *com* [con] *miscere*, supine *commixtum*, to mix together.

Commodious, *köm.mō'di'us* not *köm.mō'jus*; commo'dious-ly, commo'dious-ness (Lat. *commōdus*, convenient, suitable), commodity, *plu. commodities*, *kom.mod'i.tiz*, wares.

Latin *commōditas*; French *commodité*, a convenience.

Commodore, *köm'mō.dor*. Commander of a detachment of ships.

Italian *comandatore*, a commandant; Spanish *comendador*.

Com'mon, **com'moner** (*comp.*), **com'monest** (*super.*), **common-ly**, **com'mon-ness**; **com'mon-able**, held in common; **com'mon-age**, right of pasturing on a common; **com'mon-alty**, the common people; **Com'mon-er**, one under the rank of a nobleman; **Commons**, provisions.

House of Commons, *plu.* **Houses of Commons**.

Common-council, *plu.* **Common-councils**.

Common-councilman, *plu.* **common-councilmen** (*not -sel*).

Commonweal, *kôm.mon-weel*. The public good.

Commonwealth, *plu.* **commonwealths**, *kôm.mon.welths*.

French *commun*; Latin *communis*, common (*munis*, tied to duty).

Commotion, *kôm.mō'shun* *not* *kô.mō'shun*. Disturbance.

Latin *commotio* (*com* [*con*] *moveo*, to move together).

Commune, *kôm.mune* (noun), *kôm.mune'* (verb). Rule 1.

Communed' (2 syl.); **commū'ing**; **communion**, *kôm.mū'.nī.on*; **commu'nity**; **commu'nicant** (of the Lord's Supper).

Com'munist, **com'munal**; **com'munism**, **com'munistic**.

French *commune*, *communal*, *communion*, *communisme*, *communiste*; Latin *communio*, communion; *communitas*.

Communicate, *kôm.mu'.nī.kate*; **commu'nicāt-ed**, **commu'nicāt-ing** (R. xix.), **commu'nicāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **commu'nicāt-ive**, **commu'nicative-ly**, **commu'nicative-ness**; **commu'nicatory**; **communicable**, *kôm.mu'.nī.kā.b'l*, **commu'nicably**, **commu'nicable-ness**, freedom in imparting; **communi-cation**, *kôm.mu'.nī.kay'shun*; **commu'nicabil'ity**.

French *communication*, *communicatif*, *communicabilité*; Latin *communicare*, *communicatio* (*communis*, common).

Community, *plu.* **communities**, *kôm.mu'.nī.tiz*. Body politic.

French *communauté*; Latin *communitas*, the community.

Commute, *kôm.mūte* (to exchange); **commūt'-ed**, **confimūt'-ing**, **commūt'-er**, **commūt'-able**, **commūt'-ative** (Rule xix.)

Commutation, *kôm.mu.tay'shun*; **Commu'tabil'ity**.

French *commutation*, *commutatif*; Latin *commutare*, to commute; *commutatio* (*com* [*con*] *muto*, to change with [another]).

Compact, *kôm.pact* (noun); *kom.pact'* (adj.) Rule 1. **Compact'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **compact'-ed-ly**, **compact'-ly**.

Compaction, *kôm.pak'shun*; **compact'-ible** (*not -able*).

French *compacte*; Latin *compactus*, compact; *compactum*, a covenant; *compactio*, compaction; *compactilis*, compatible (from *com* [*con*] *pango*, sup. *pactum*, to drive close together).

Companion, *kom.pan'yun*; **compan'ion-able** (*not a Lat. word*), **compan'ionably**, **companion-less**, **companion-ship**. (*-ship* Old Eng. postfix, meaning *tenure, state, being*.)

French *compagnion*; (*cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Company, *plu. companies*, *kôm.pă.nîz*. A party, a firm, &c.

("A firm" is contracted into "Co.," as "Smith and Co.")

French *compagnie* (not *cum panis* [eating] bread together, as is usually given, but *cum pennon*, under the same flag).

Compare, *kôm.pair'*; **compared'** (2 syl.), **compār-ing**, **compār-er** (R. xix.) **Comparable**, *kôm'.pă.rû.b'l*, worthy to be compared, followed by *to* (Lam. iv. 2); *kôm.pair'.a.b'l*, able to be compared with each other, as "The two things are not comparable," cannot be compared together.

Comparative, *kom'.par'ra.tîv*. In a more or less degree.

Comparison, *kôm.par'ri.sun* not *comparason*.

Latin *comparāre* (*com* [con] *paro*, to make or set things together.) (The "i" of *comparison* is indefensible; it is the conjugational letter, and transfers the word from *comparāre* "to compare," to *comparēre* "to be extant." We are alone in this outrage, which is a great stumbling block to young spellers. Latin *comparatio*, Italian *comparazione*, Spanish *comparacion*, French *comparaison*.)

Compartment. A special department or part of a machine.

French *compartment*, but *appartement*! (Latin *com pars, partis*)

Compass, *plu. com'passes*; **com'passed** (2 syl.), **com'pass-ing**.

French *compas*, verb *compasser*, to measure; Latin *com* [con] *passus*, a stride or pace in common.

Compassion, *kôm.pash'.un*; **compassion-ate**, **compassionāt-ed**, **compassionāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **compassionate-ly** (Rule xvii.), **compassion-able**. (French *compassion*.)

Latin *compassio* (from *com* [con] *pātior*, to suffer with [another]).

Compatible, *kôm.pat'.i.b'l* not *-able* (not of the 1st Lat. conj.)

Compatibly, **compatibil-ity**, **compatible-ness**.

French *compatible*, *compatibilité*; Lat. *com* [con] *pētēre*, to seek the same thing, not *compātior*, to suffer the same thing.

Compatriot, *kôm.păt'.rî.ôt*. A fellow patriot. (Ital. *compatriotto*.)

Compeer', an equal. **Compare**, *kom.pair'*, to judge by comparison.

"Compeer," French *compère*; Latin *compar*, a compeer or equal.

Compel' (to force); **compelled'** (2 syl.); **compell-ing**, **compell'-er**, **compell'-able** (Rule i.)

Latin *compellere* (*com* [con] *pello*, to drive together).

("Compellable" is quite incorrect, as it would be derived from *compellere*, to address or accost some one. It ought to be "-ible;" and "compel" would be better with double "l.")

Compen'dium, *plu. compen'diums* or *compendia* (Latin).

Compensate, *kôm.pen.sate*; **com'pensāt-ed**, **com'pensāt-ing**;

compensator, *kom'.pen.sa.tor* (not *-ter*, Rule xxxvii.);

compensation, *kôm'.pen.say''.shun*, amends (Rule xix.);

compensative, *kôm.pen'.sa.tîv*; **compensative-ly**.

Latin *compensare*, to make amends, *compensatio*; French *compenser*, to compensate, *compensation*, *compensatoire*.

Compete, *kôm.peet'*; *compêt'-ed*, *compêt'-ing*; *compêt'-er* (R. xix.).

Competitor, *fem. competitor*, *competitress*, *competitrix*, or *competitor*, *kôm.pet'.i.tor*, *kôm.pet'.i.tress*; *compet'itory*; *competitive*, *kôm.pet'.i.tiv*; *compet'itive ly*, by *competitiun*; *competition*, *kôm.pe.tish'.un*, rivalry in merit.

Latin *compēttor*, *compētere* (*com* [con] *pēto*, to seek with [another]).

Comp'etence or com'petency, *plu. com'petencies*, *-tense-es*.

Com'petent (not *competant*), able; *competent-ly* (*adv.*)

Latin (see above) *compētenter* (*adv.*), *compētens*, *gen. -tentis*.

Compile, *kôm.pile'* (to pile or get together), *compiled* (2 syl.), *compil'-ing*, *compil'-er* (R. xix.); *compile'-ment* (R. xviii. ¶)

Compilation, *kôm'.pi.lay'.shun*. A book *compiled*. &c.

French *compiler*, *compilation*; Latin *compilo compilatio* (from *com* [con] *pilo*, to pile together. Our word "pillage.")

Complacent, *kôm.play'.sent*. **Complaisant**, *kôm'.pla.zant'*.

Compla'cent, affable; **com'plaisant'** (French). *courteous*.

Compla'cent-ly, affably; **com'plaisant'-ly**, *courteously*.

Compla'cence, affability; **com'plaisance'** (French), *courtesy*.

Com'placency, *kom.play'.sen.sy* (same as *compla'cence*).

Latin *complacens -entis* (*com* [con] *placere*), to please altogether.

(All the French words [*com'plaisant'* &c.] are wrong. If from *complaceo* the -a of the last syl. should be -e; if from *complacere* [*complacans*, to pay court to one] the -s of the last syl. should be -c).

Complain', *complained'* (2 syl.), *complain'-ing*. To find fault.

Complain't. Dissati-faction expressed in words.

Complain'ant, a plaintiff. **Complain'er**, one who complains.

French *complainte*, *complainant*; Latin *com* [con] *p'angere*, *supine planctum*, to bemoan with [someone about a grievance].

Complaisant, *kôm'.pla.zant'*. (See **Complacent**.)

Complement, *kôm.plee'.ment*; **compliment**, *kom'.pli.ment*.

Complément. That which completes or supplies a deficiency.

Compliment. An expression of praise or civility.

Complément-al or complement'-ary. Adj. of **complément**.

Compliment-al or compliment'-ary. Adj. of **compliment**.

Complément-ing. Supplying what completes.

Compliment-ing. Paying a compliment.

"Complement," Latin *complementum* (*com-plere* to complete).

"Compliment," French *compliment* (from Latin *complere*). In Italian *complimento* and Spanish *complimiento*, both meanings. French *complément*, *compliment*; German *complement*, *compliment*.

Complete, *kôm.pleet*; *complēt'-ed*, *complēt'-ing*, *complēt'-er* (one who completes), *complēt'-er* (*comp.*), *complēt'-est* (*superl.*), *complēt'-ory* (R. xix.) (Suffix -ory, Lat. -ori[us] added to adj.), *complete-ly*, *complete-ment*, *complete-ness* (Rule xvii.). **Completion**, *kom.plee'.shun*, finish. (Rule xxxiii.)

French *completer*, *complètement*; Latin *compleo*, *complētum*.

Complex, *kom'.plex* (noun), *köm.plex'* (verb). Rule 1.

Complexed, *köm.plex't'*; **complex'-ing**, **complex'-ity**, **complexedness**, *köm.plex'.ed.ness*; **complication**, *kom'.plī-kay''shun*, a mixture of several things.

French *complexe*; Lat. *complexus* (*com* [con] *plecto*, to twine together).

Complexion, *köm.plek'.shun*. The hue of the face.

French *complexion*. An old medical term, from the notion that the skin "embraced" or contained a hue corresponding to the humour or element of the body: If the element of the body is *fire*, the humour is *bile*, and the hue *yellow*; if *air*, the humour is *blood*, and the hue *red*; if *earth*, the humour is *black-bile* or "*melancholy*," and the hue *livid grey*; if *water*, the humour is *phlegm*, and the hue of the skin *dead white*. What contains the "*key*."

Complicate, *kom'.plī.kate* (to involve); **complicat'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **complicat'-ing** (Rule xix.); **complicat'-er** (Rule xxxvii.)

Complication, *köm'.plī.kay''shun*. Intricacy.

Complicacy, *köm'.plī.kū.sy* not *kom.plik'.ū.sy*.

Complicative, *köm'.plī.kū.tiv* not *kom.plik'.ā.tiv*.

Latin *complicāre* (*com* [con] *plīco*), to fold together, to tangle.

Complicity, *köm.plis'.ī.ty*. Participation [in guilt].

French *complicité* (*complice*, an accomplice); Latin *complicāre*.

Compliment, *köm'.plī.ment*. **Complement**, *köm.plee'.ment* (q.v.)
"Present my compliments" (salutations), not *complements*.

Complimenter not *-tor*. (It is not a Latin word.)

Complot', **complott'-ed**, **complott'-ing**, **complott'-er**. (Rule i.)

Comply', **complied'** (2 syl.), **complies** (2 syl.), **compli'-er**, **compli'-ance**, **compli'-ant**, **compli'-antly**, **compli'-able**, **compli'-ably**, **compli'-ableness**, *but comply'-ing*. (Rule xi.)

Latin *complicāre* (*com* [con] *plīco*), to fold with [you], to agree).

It is not from *compleo*, nor yet from *complaceo*, generally given.

Compōnent not *compō'nant*. **Constituent**. (Latin *compōnens*.)

Comport, *köm.port'*, to suit; **comported**, &c.; **comport'-able**.

Fr. *comporter*; Lat. *comportāre*, to carry together (*com* [con] *porto*).

Compose, *köm.pōzé'*; **composed'** (2 syl.), **compōs'-ing**, **compōs'-ible**.

Composedly, *köm.pō.zed.ly*, calmly; **compō'sedness** (4 syl.)

Composure, *köm.pō.zhur*. Tranquility. (Rule xix.)

Composition, *köm'.pō.zish''.on*. A putting together.

Compositor, *köm.pōz'.ī.tor*. One who sets up type in printing.

Composer, *köm.pō.zer*. One who composes.

Composite, *kom'.pōz.zite*. Not simple, mixt.

Compositæ, *kom'.pōz'.ī.tee*. An order of plants.

French *composer*, *composite*, *composition*; Latin *compōnere*, *compōsio*, *compōsitor* (*cum* [con] *pōno*, to put together).

- Compound**, *kõm'.pound* (noun), *kõm.pound'* (verb). Rule 1.
Compound'-ed (-ed forms a separate syl. after *d* or *t*).
Compound'-able (Rule xxiii); **compound'-er**.
 Latin *componderare* (*com* [con] *pondéro*), to weigh out (differer things for a mixture). (Not from *componéro*, to put together.)
- Comprehend'**, **comprehen'sible**, **comprehen'sibly**.
Comprehension, *kõm'.pre.hen''shun*. (Rule xxxiii.)
Comprehen'sive, **comprehen'sive-ly**, **comprehen'sive-ness**.
 Latin *comprehendere*, sup. -*hensum* (*com* [con] *prehendo*, to grasp).
- Compress**, *kõm'.press* (noun), *kõm.press'* (verb). Rule 1.
Compress', **compressed'** (2 syl.), **compress'-ing**. To press close
 compress'ive, compress'-ible (not -able), compress'ibil'ity.
Compression, *kõm.presh'.un*; **compressure**, *kõm.presh'.är*.
Compress-or (not -er). That which serves to compress. (R. xxxvii)
 Latin *compressio*, *compressor*, *comprimo*, sup. *compressum* (*cum* [con] *prémo*, to press or squeeze together).
- Comprise**, *kõm.prize'* (*s* between two vowels = *z*), to include
 comprised' (2 syl.), **compris'-ing**, **compris'-al**. (Rule xix)
 French *compris*, past part. of *comprendre*; Lat. *comprehensum*, sup.
 of *comprehendo* (*cum* [con] *prehendo*, to seize hold of).
- Compromise**, *kõm'.prõ.mäze* not *kõm.prom'iz*, **com'promise**
 (3 syl.), **com'promis-ing**, **com'promis-er**. (Rule xix.)
 French *compromis*; Latin *compromissum* (*cum* [con] *pro mïtto*, to
 send forth with [a bond]; i.e., to give bond to abide by arbitration).
- Compt**, *count*, an account (*nearly obsolete*); **comptroller**, *kõn
 trolé'.er*, an officer to control or verify accounts.
 French *compte*, an account; Latin *compûto* [comp't], to compute.
- Compulsion**, *kõm.pul'shun* (force); **compulsive**, *kõm.pul'siv*
 compul'sive-ly, compul'sive-ness. (Rule xvii.)
Compulsory, *kõm.pul'sõ.ry* (adj.), compul'sori-ly (adv.)
 Latin *compello*, sup. *compulsum* (*cum* [con] *pello*, to drive together).
- Compunction**, *kõm.punk'shun*. A pricking of conscience.
Compunctious, *kõm.punk'shus*. Having quarrels of conscience.
 Latin *compunctio*, *cum* [con] *pungo*, to prick with [remorse].
- Compute'** (2 syl.), **compüt'-ed**, **compüt'-ing**, **compüt'-er**, **compüt
 able** (Rule xix); **computation**, *kõm'.pu.tay''shun*.
 French *comput*, *computation*; Latin *computare*, to compute.
- Comrade**, *kõm'rad*. Companion. (French *camerade*.)
 From *camera*, a chamber, one who occupies the same chamber. Or
 word has quite lost sight of the true meaning.
- Con-**; also **co-**, **cog-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**. (Latin prefix.)
Co-, before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *h*. Also before any letter with
 hyphen, as "co-mate," "co-partner," "co-trustee." I
Mathematics = complement, as "co-sine," "co-secant"

Cog-, before *nascor*, *nosco*, *nōmen*, with their derivatives.

Col-, before *l*, as "col-lect."

Com-, before *b*, *m*, *p*, and *u*. Also with *fit* and *fort*.

Con-, before *c*, *s*; *d*, *l*, *t*; *q*, *v*, *f* (except "fit" and "fort").

Cor-, before *r*, as "cor-rect."

Con.: As *pro* and *con*, "for" and "against" [a proposal]. In this sense, it is a contraction of *contra* (Latin) against.

Con (to learn by repetition), **conned**, *kōnd*; **conn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old English *conn*[an] or *cunn*[an], to know; *con*, *can*.

Concatenate, *kōn.kăt'.ē.nate*; **concat'enāt-ed**, **concat'enāt-ing**.

Concatenation, *kōn.kăt'.ē.nay''.shun*. To link together.

(In Latin the "e" of all these words is long.)

Latin *concatēnāre*, to chain together (*catēna*, a chain). Rule xix.

Concave, *kōn'.kāve*. Hollowed out. "Bulged out" is **convex**.

The inside of a **C** is "concave," the outside is "convex."

Con'cave; **concaved**, *kōn'.kāved*; **concav-ing**, *kōn.kāve'.ing*

(R.xix.) **Concavity**, *kōn.kāv'.ī.ty*. The reverse is **Convex'ity**.

(When put in opposition the accent is thrown on the final syllable, as glasses for short sight are *concave'*, for far sight they are *convex'*.)

Latin *con-cāvus*, altogether hollow; *conclūtias* (*cāvus*, a cave).

Conceal, *kōn.seel'*; **concealed'** (2 syl.), **conceal'-er**, **conceal'-able**.

Latin *con-cēlāre*, to hide altogether (*cēlo*, to hide).

Concede, *kōn.seed'*. One of the seven verbs in *-cede*. The three in *-ceed* are "exceed," "proceed," and "succeed." (R. xxvii.)

Conceded, *kōn.seed'.ed*; **conceding**, *kon.seed'.ing* (Rule xix.)

Concession, *kōn.ses'.shun*. Something conceded.

French *conceder*; Latin *con-cēdo*, to go with [you], to yield to you.

Conceit, *kōn.seet'*, vanity. **Conceited**, *kōn.seet'.ed*, vain. (Rule xxxvi.) **Conceit'ed-ly**, **conceit'ed-ness**. (Italian *conceitto*.)

Latin *con-cēpto*, sup. *conceptum*, a conceived [opinion of oneself].

Conceive, *kōn.seev'* (to suppose, to comprehend, &c.); **conceived'** (2 syl.), **conceiv'-ing**, **conceiv'-er**, **conceiv'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **conceiv-ably**, **conceiv'-ableness** (Rule xix.)

Conception, *kōn.sep'.shun*. Notion, impregnation.

("-ceives" take *e* first, "-lieves" take *i* first. Rule xxviii.)

Latin *con-cipere*, *conceptio*, (*con capio*, to take with [you]).

Concentrate. *kōn'.sen.trāte* (to bring together); **con'centrāt-ed**, **con'centrāt-ing** (R. xix.); **concentration**, *-tray''.shun*.

Concentrative, *kōn.sen'.tra.tiv*; **concen'trative-ness**.

Italian *concentrare*, to concentrate; *concentrazione*, concentration.

- Concen'tre**, to bring to a point. **Consen'ter**, one who consents.
Concentre, *kõn.sen'ter*; **concentred**, *kõn.sen'terd*;
concentring, *kõn.sen'tring* not *kõn.sen'ter.ing*;
concen'tric, **concen'trical**; **concentricity**, *kõn'sen.tris'.i.ty*.
 French *concentrer*; Latin *concentricus* (*con centrum*, common centre).
- Conception**, *kõn.sep'shun*. Notion, impregnation.
Conceptive, *kõn.sep'tiv*. (See **Conceive**.)
- Concern'** (noun), affair; (verb) to take interest in something.
Concerned, *kõn.sernd'*. Moved with interest or sympathy.
Concernedly, *kõn.ser'ned.ly*. Sympathetically.
 French *concerner*; Latin *concernere*, to separate (*con cerno*, to separate and put together [what belongs to each]).
- Concert**, *kon'sert* (noun), *kon.sert'* (verb). Rule 1.
Con'cert, a musical entertainment. **Concert'**, to schema.
Concerto, *plu. concertos*, not *concertoes*. (Rule xlii.)
Concertina, *plu. concertinas*, *kõn'ser.tee''.nah*, &c.
Concert-ed, *kõn.sert'.ed*; **concert-ing**, *kon.sert'.ing*.
 French *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *con certare*, to strive together.
- Concession**, *kõn.sesh'-õn*, a grant; **concession-ist**, a granter.
Concession-ary, *kõn.sesh'.õn.ã.ry*; **concessory**, *kon.ses'.sõ.ry*.
 ("Concession-ery" would be more correct.)
 Latin *concessio* and *concessum*, a concession (*con cedere*, to give way).
- Conchifera**, *kõn.kif'.e.rah*. The mussel, oyster, and other bivalves.
 A single specimen is a **Conchifer**, *kon'.ki.fer*.
Conchoidal, *kõn.koy'.dal*. Having a concave and convex surface, like a bivalve shell. (Gk. *kogchê eidos*, cockle-like.)
Conchology, *kõn.kõl'.õ.gy*. The natural history of shells.
Conchologist, *kõn.kõl'.õ.gist*. One skilled in conchology.
 Greek *kogchê lógos*, shell lore; Latin *concha*, a shell.
- Conciliate**, *kõn.sil'.i.ate*, to propitiate; **concil'iat-ed** (R. xxxvi.);
 concil'iat-ing (R. xix). **Conciliatory**, *kõn.sil'.i.ã.tõ.ry*.
Conciliator, *fem. conciliatrix*, *kõn.sil'.i.ã.tor, -triz*.
Conciliation, *kõn.sil'.i.ã''.shun*. Reconciliation.
 Latin *conciliator*, *conciliatrix*, *conciliatio*, *conciliare*, to reconcile (*con cilio*, to call together, hence to unite or bring together).
- Concise**, *kõn.sise'* (brief), **concise'-ly**, **concise'-ness**, brevity.
 Latin *concisus* (*concido*, to cut small; *con cædo*, to cut entirely).
- Conclude**, *kõn.klude'*, **conclüd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conclüd-ing**,
conclüd-er (R. xix). To determine, to end, &c.
- Conclusion**, *kõn.klũ'.shun*, the end (R. xxxiii.); **Conclusive**,
kõn.klũ'.siv; **conclusive-ly**, **conclusive-ness** (Rule xvii.)
 Latin *conclusio*, verb *concludo*, supine *conclũsum*, to conclude (from
con claudo, to shut-up altogether, hence to finish).

Concoct', **concoct'-er** (not *-tor*) ; **concoction**, *kõn.kok'.shun*.

Latin *concoctio*, *con-coquo*, to cook together, to concoct.

Concom'itant, **concom'itance**, **concom'itant-ly**, **concom'itancy**.

Latin *concomitans*, *-tantis* (*con cõmitãre*, to go often together).

Concord, *kõn'.kord* (noun), *kõn.kord'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concord'ance (not *kon'.kor.dance*). An index of words.

Concord'ant, **concord'ant-ly**, **concord'an-ey**.

Concor'dat. A convention between a king and the pope.

Latin *concordia*; *concordãre*, to agree (*con corda*, hearts together).

French *concordance*, *concordant*, *concordat*, *concorde*, to agree.

Con'course, not **con'course**. (Fr. *concours*, a throng; Ital. *concorso*.)

Latin *concursum* (*con curro*, sup. *cursum*, to run together).

(This is one of the puzzles of spelling: *course*, *source*. RULE.—Every word beginning with "c" is followed by "s," and every word beginning with "s" is followed by "c": *coarse*, *corse*, *course*, "con-course," "dis-course," "inter-course," &c.: *source*, "re-source," *sauce*, &c. The only other words in "ce" of a similar sound are *force*, with its compounds "en-force," "per-force," "re-enforce," and *divorce*.)

Concrete, *kon'.kreet* (noun), *kon.kreet'* (verb). Rule 1.

Concrēt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **concrēt-ing**, **concrēt-ive** (R. xix.)

Concretion, *kon.kree'.shun*. A concreted mass, union of parts.

Con'crete (noun), a cement; adj. having a real existence, not abstract. *White* is abstract, *white paper* concrete.

French *concret*, *concretion*; Latin *concrētum*, *concrētio*, a concretion (from *con cresco*, supine *crētum*, to grow together).

Concubine, *kõn'.ku.bine*. A woman who acts as a wife.

Concubinage, *kõn.kũ'.bĩn.age*; **concubinal**, *kõn.kũ'.bĩn.al*.

Latin *concubinus*, a concubine (*con cũbãre*, to lie together).

Concupiscence, *kõn.ku'.pis.sense*, lust; **concu'piscant**, lustful.

(The *-sc-* is the Latin frequentative or intensifying prefix.)

Latin *concupiscentia* (*con cupiscens*, *-entis*, greatly desiring).

Concur, *kõn.kur'*, to agree; **concurr'ed** (2 syl.), **concurr'-ing**, **concurr'-ence**, **concurr'-ent**, **concurr'-ently**. (Rule i.)

Latin *concurrrens*, *-entis* (*con currẽre*, to run together).

Concussion, *kon-kũsh'.on*; **concussive**, *kon.kũs'.siv*.

Latin *concussio*, a striking together (*con quãtio*, to shake together).

Condemn, *kõn.dem'*; **condemned**, *kõn.demd'*; **condemning**, *kõn.-dem'.ing* (not *kõn'.dem.ning*); **condemner**, *kõn.dem'.er*; **condemnation**, *kõn'.dem'.nay'.shun*; **condemnable**, *kon.-dem'.na.b'l* (not *kon.dem'.a.b'l*), **censurable**; **condemna-tory**, *kõn.dem'.nã.tõ.ry*, worthy condemnation.

Latin *condemnatio*, *condemnãre* (*con damno*, to cast in a law-suit).

Condense, condensed' (2 syl.), condens'-ing, condens'-er (Rule xix.), condens'-ity, condens'-able, condensation, *kõn'.den.say''shun*. To shorten, to make more close.

Latin *condensatio*, *condensare*, to condense (*con* *denso*, to make thick). (There are nearly seven hundred words ending in "nce," and only nine in "-nse": viz., dense and condense; dispense, expense, pre-pense, and recompense; immense, sense, and tense. The larger part of the seven hundred have as much claim to "s" as these nine.)

Condescend, *kõn'.de.send'*, to stoop (morally); condescend'-ence; condescension, *kon'.de.sen'.shun* (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *con descendere* (*de scando*, to climb down, dis-mount).

Condign, *kon.dine'*, deserved; condign'-ly, condign'-ness.

French *condigne*, appropriate; Latin *con dignus*, wholly deserved.

Condiment, *kõn.dĩ.ment*. (French; Latin *condimentum*, sauce.)

Condition, *kõn.dish'on*; condition-al, condition-ally, condition-ary, condition-ing; conditionality, *kõn.dish'on.al''.i.ty*; conditioned, *kõn.dish'ond*; condition-ate.

French *condition*; Latin *conditio*, *conditionalis* (adj.)

Condole, *kõn.dole'*; condoled (2 syl.); condõl'-ing, condõl'-er, condõl'-ence (Rule xix); condole'-ment (Rule xviii.)

Latin *condolentia*, *con dolere*, to grieve with [those who grieve].

Condor, *kon'.dor*. The vulture of S. America. (Span. *condor*.)

Conduce, *kõn.duse'*; conducted' (2 syl.), condũc'-ing, condũc'-ible (not -able), condũc'-ibly; conducive, *kõn.dũ'.stv*; condũcive-ly, condũcive-ness (Rule xix.) Tending to.

Latin *conducibilis*, *con dũcere*, to lead with [you], to conduce.

Conduct, *kon'.duct* (noun), behaviour; *kon.duct'* (verb), to guide; conduct'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), conduct'-ing, conduct'-ive.

Conduct'or, fem. conduct'ress; conduction, *kon.duk'.shun*.

Conductibility, *kõn.duk'.tĩ.bil''.i.ty*. Capacity of transmitting.

French *conduction*; Latin *conductio*, *con dũcere*, to lead with [you].

Conduit (French), *kon'.dwit* not *kun'-dit*, a duct.

Latin *con duco*, supine *ductum*, to convey [by pipes, &c.]

Cone, *kõne*. A shape like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of a fir tree.

Conic, *kõn'.ĩk*; conical, *kõn'.ĩ.kũl* (adj.), cone-shaped.

Conics. The geometry of conical figures. (*All the sciences in -ic, except "logic," "music," and "rhetoric" are plural.*) (The "o" of "conic" in Latin and Greek is long.)

French *cone*; Latin *cõnus*; Greek *kõnõs*, a cone.

Conifer, plu. *conifers*, *kõ.nĩ.fers*; Coniferæ, *kõ.nĩf'.e.ree*, the cone-bearing plants. (Latin *cõnus fẽro*, to bear cones.)

Coniferous, *kõ.nĩf'.e.rus*, cone-bearing; co'niform.

Conoid, *kõ'.noid* (Greek *kõnõs eidos*, cone-like).

Conoidal, *kõ.noid'.al*; conoidic, *kõ.noy'dĩk*; conoi'dical.

- Confabulate**, *kŏn.fab'.ŭ.late*, to chat; confab'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), confab'ulāt-ing, confab'ulāt-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.)
- Confabulatory**, *kŏn.fab''.ŭ.lă.try* (Rule xix.). Gossip.
- Confabulation**, *kŏn.fab'.u.lay''shun*. Gossip.
French *confabuler*, *confabulation*; Latin *con fabulāre*, to tell stories or gossip tales together, hence to chat, &c.
- Confection**, *kŏn.fĕk''shun*; **confection-er**, **confectionery** (not -ary). Sweetmeats, the maker or seller of pastry, &c.
French *confection*; Latin *confectio*, *confectio*, supine -fectum, to make with [sugar, &c.]
- Confederate**, *kŏn.fed'.ĕ.rate*, to league together; confed'erāt-ed, confed'erāt-ing (R. xix.), confed'erāt-or (not -er, R. xxxii.)
- Confederation**, *kŏn.fed'.e.ray''shun*. A league.
- Confederacy**, plu. *confederacies*, *kon.fed'.e.ră.siz* (R. xliv.)
(In Latin, the first "e" of all these words is long.)
Latin *con federatio*, a confederation (*con fœdus*, a league).
- Confer**, **conferred** (2 syl.), **conferr-ing**, **conferr'-er** (Rule i.)
- Confer-ence**, *kon'.fer.ence* (not -ance, and only one r).
(This abnormal word is borrowed from the French.)
French *conférer*, *conférence*; Latin *conféro*, *conférens*, to confer.
- Conserva**, plu. *conserve*, *kŏn.fer'.vuh*, *kon.fer'.vee*, fresh-water plants. **Conserveaceous**, *kon'.fer.vay''shus* (adv.) **Confervoid**, *kon.fer'.void*, articulated like the *conserve*.
Conservevite, plu. *conservevites*, *kon.fer'.vites*, fossil *conserve*.
Latin *conservea*, from *conserveo*, to join together like broken bones. Pliny tells us the *conserve* were so called because of their efficacy in knitting together broken bones. (Pliny, 27, 45.)
- Confess**, **confessed** (2 syl.), **confessed-ly**, *kon.fes'.sed.ly*.
- Confess-or** (not -er, R. xxxvii.) A priest who hears confessions.
- Confession**, *kŏn.fesh'.on*; **confession-al**, **confession-ary**.
French *confessor*, to confess; *confession*, *confessional*; Latin *confessio*, *confessorius*, *confiteor*, -fessus (*con fateor*, to confess).
- Confide**, *kŏn.fide'* (to rely on); **confided**, *kŏn.fi'.ded* (R. xxxvi.); **confid'-ing**, **confid'-ingly**, **confid'-er**. (Rule xix.)
- Confidant**, *fem.confidante* (Fr.), *kon'.fi.dant'*. A bosom friend.
- Confident**, *kon'.fi.dent* (positive); **confident-ly**, **confidence**.
- Confidential**, *kon'.fi.den''.shal*; **confidential-ly**.
(In Latin, the "i" of all these words is long.)
Lat. *confidentia*, confidence; *confidens*, -entis, confident; *con-fidēre*, to trust one wholly; French *confidence*, *confident*, *confidant*, &c.
- Confine**, *kŏn'.fine* (noun), a limit; *kŏn.fine'* (v.), to imprison (R. l.)
- Confined**, *kon.find'*, **confin'-ing**, **confin'-er** (Rule xix.), **confin'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **confine'-ment** (Rule xviii. ¶).
- Confinity**, *kŏn.fin'.i.ty*, nearness. (In Lat. the "i" is long.)
French *confiner*, to confine; Latin *confinium*, *confinitas*, *confinitas* (adj.), *con finire*, to finish with [some limiting boundary].

Confirm', confirm'-able, (not *-ible*), **confirm'-ätive**, **confirm'-ätively**; **confirm'-er**, one who corroborates; **confirmat-or**, *kön.fir.mä.tor*; **confirm'atöry** (the "a" is long in Latin); **confirmation**, *kön.fir.may".shun*, **corroboration**.

Latin *con firmāre*, to make strong with [additional assurance], *confirmātio*, *confirmātor*; French *confirmatif*, *confirmation*, *confirmer*.

Confiscate, *kön.fis.kate* not *kön.fis'.kate*, to alienate; **confiscāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confiscāt-ing** (R. xix.), **confiscāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Confiscation, *kön.fis.kay".shun*. A forfeiting to the exchequer.

Confiscable, *kön.fis'.kü.b'l*; **confiscatory**, *kön.fis'.kü.tö.ry*.

Latin *confiscātio*; *con fiscare*, to confiscate (*fiscus*, the exchequer).

Conflagration, *kön fla.gray".shun* (not *kön'.fli.gay".shun*).

Lat. *conflagrātio*, *con flāgrāre*, to burn wholly; Greek *phlēgo*, to burn.

Conflict, *kön.flict* (noun); *kön.flict'* (verb), to contend (Rule 1.); **conflict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **conflict'-ing**, **conflictive**, *kön.flik'.tiv*; **conflictive-ly**; **confliction**, *kön.flik'.shun*.

Latin *conflictio*, *conflictus*, *con fligāre*, *fligēre*, to dash together.

Confluence, *kön.flü.ence*. The meeting of two or more streams.

Confluent, flowing together. **Conflux**, a crowd, a flood.

Latin *confluentia*, *conflüens* (*con fluo*, sup. *fluxum*, to flow together).

Conform', conformed' (2 syl.), **conform'-able**, **conform'-ably**.

Confirmation, *kön.fir.may".shun*. The act of confirming.

Conformation, *kön.for.may".shun*. The act of conforming.

Conform'ity, **conform'ist**; **non-conformity**, **non-conformist**.

("Conform," "conformable," are followed by "to," as "Be not conformed to this world" [Rom. xii. 2]. "Conformity" may have either "to" or "with," as "In conformity with your wish," "In conformity to your order.")

"Conformare se ad [to] voluntatem...," or "mentem meam ipsi cogitatione [with]...conformābam." (Cicero.)

Lat. *conformātio*, *conformitas*, *con formāre*, to form like [something].

Confound' (to confuse), **confound'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confound'-er**.

Confuse', **confused'** (2 syl.), **confūs'-ing**, &c. (See **Confuse**.)

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fūsum*, to pour together.

Confront, *kön.fruñt'* (not *kön.front'*), to bring face to face; **confront'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **confront'-ing**; **confront-er**.

French *confronter*, to confront; Lat. *con frons*, front with [front].

Confuse', **confused'**, **confūs'-ing**; **confused-ly**, *kön.fü'.zed.ly*; **confused-ness**, *kön.fü'.zed.ness* (with *-ly* and *-ness*); **confusion**, *kön.fü'.zhon*, disorder; **confus-er**, *kön.fü'.zer*.

Latin *con fundere*, supine *fūsum*, to pour together. (See **Confound**.)

Confute', **confüt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **confüt'-ing**, **confüt'-er**, **confüt'-able** (not *-ible*), **confüt'-ant** (R. xix). To prove wrong.

Confutation, *kön'.fu.tay".shun*. Disproving, a denial proved.

Latin *confutatio*, *con fütäre*, to argue against [another].

Congé (French), *kōné'zja'*. Leave of absence, discharge, farewell.

Congé d'élire, *kōné'zja dē-leer'*. The sovereign's request to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop.

P.P.C. (*pour prendre congé*). To take leave. (Written on cards on leaving home.)

Congéal, *kōn.jeel'* (to freeze); **congealed'** (2 syl.), **congeal'-able**.

Congelation, *kōn'.jē.lay''shun* (not *congealation*).

(The "a" of "congeal," &c, is a great error.)

Latin *congelatio*, *congelābilis*, *con gēlo*, to freeze thoroughly; French *congeler* (=conge-ler, 2 syl.), *congelable*, *congélation*.

Congener, *kōn.jee'nēr*. Of the same origin or kind. **Congener'ic**.

Latin *con gēner*, of the same stock. (The -ge- in Latin is short.)

Congenial, *kōn.jee'nī.al* (social); **conge'nial-ly**, **conge'nial''ity**.

Latin *con gēniālis*, genial with [others], *con gēniālitas*.

Congestion, *kōn.jes'tchun*; **congestive**, *kōn.jes'tiv*; **congest-ible**.

Lat. *congestio*, *con gērere*, sup. -gestum, to bring together, to amass.

Conglomerate, *kōn.glōm'.ē.rate* (one m), to amass; **conglom'-erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **conglom'erāt-ing** (Rule xix), **conglomeration**, *kōn'.glom.e.ray''shun*, a collection.

Latin *conglomerāre*, to wind into a ball (*glōmus*, a ball).

Congratulate, *kōn.grāt'.u.late*; **congrat'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **congrat'ulāt-ing**, **congrat'ulāt-or** (not -ter, Rule xxxvii.)

Congratulatory, *kōn.grāt'.ū.lū.t'ry*. Expressing joy (R. xix.)

Congratulation, *kōn.grāt'.u.lay''shun*. Expression of joy.

Lat. *congrātūlātiō*, *congrātūlātor*, *congrātūlāre*, to rejoice with [you].

Congregate, *kōn'.grē.gate* (to assemble in a crowd); **con'gregāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **con'gregāt-ing**, **con'gregāt-er** (Rule xix.)

Congregation, *kōn'.grē.gay''shun*; **congregation-al**, **congregational-ly**, **congregational-ism**, **congregational-ist**.

Latin *congrēgātiō*, *con grēgāre*, to herd together (*grex grēgis*, a herd).

Congress, *kōn'.gress*, a senate; **congressional**, *kōn.gres'shun.al*.

Latin *congressus*, a meeting; *congrēdior*, sup. -gressum, to meet together (*con grādior*, to go with [others]; *grādus*, a step).

Congruity, *kōn.gru'.i.ty* (fitness); **congruous**, *kōn'.gru.us*, &c.

Lat. *congruus*, *congruere*, to flock together like cranes (*grus*, a crane). "Birds of a feather [which] flock together," exactly meets the idea.

Conia, *kō.nī'.ah*. Hemlock and other plants of the same genus.

Coneine, *kō.nēē'.īn*. The poisonous alkaloid of hemlock.

Greek *kōneion*, hemlock. ("Coneine," *ko.nēē in*, is not well formed.)

Conic, *kōn'.ik*; **con'ical**, like a cone; **conics**, *kōn'.iks*. (See Cone.)

Conifer, *kō.nī'.fer*; **coniferous**, *kō.nīf'.ē.rus*; **coniferæ**. See Cone.

Conjecture, *kǝn.jǝk'.tʃur* (a surmise, to surmise); **conjectured** (8 syl.), **conjee'tur-ing**, **conjee'tur-er**; **conjee'tur-al**, **conjee'tural-ly** (Rule xix.), **conjee'tur-able** (Rule xxiii).

Latin *conjectura*, a guess, *conjecturalis*; *conjectere*, to surmise (*con jecto* to cast [two and two] together [to form a guess]).

Conjugal, *kǝn'.jũ.gāl*. Pertaining to marriage.

Latin *conjugalīs* (from *conjux*, a husband or wife).

Conjugate, *kǝn'.jũ.gate*; **conjugāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **conjugāt-ing**.

Conjugation, *kǝn'.jũ.gay''shun*; **conjugāt-or** (R. xix, xxxvii.).

Lat. *conjūgiō*, *conjūgātor*, *conjūgāre* (*con jūgo*, to yoke together).

Conjunction, *kǝn.junk'.shun* (union); **conjunctive**, *kǝn.junk'.tʃv*; **conjunctive-ly**, **conjunctive-ness** (R. xvii.); **conjuncture**, *kǝn.junk'.tʃur*, a crisis, a critical period.

Latin *conjunctio*, *conjungo*, supine *junctum*, to join together.

Conjure, *kǝn'.jer*, to play tricks; *kǝn.jure'*, to implore.

Conjure, *kǝn'.jer*; **conjur-ed** (2 syl.), **conjur-ing** (R. xix.), **conjur-er**; **conjur-ation**, *kun'.ju.ray''shun*.

Conjure, *kǝn.jure'* (to implore); **conjur-ed** (2 syl.), **conjur-ing**; **conjur-er**, one who conjures; **conjur-ation**, *kǝn'.ju.ray''shun*, invocation to a prisoner to answer on his oath.

Both these are the same word. A *conjur-er* is one who acts with a confederate bound by oath to secrecy. A *conjur-er* is one who calls on another to answer on his oath.

Latin *con jūro*, to swear together.

Connect, **connect-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **connective**, *kǝn'.nek'.tʃv*.

Connection, a junction of substances; **connexion**, a relative.

("Connexion" is not required, "connection" answers both meanings.)

Latin *con necto*, supine *nectum*, to bind together.

Connive, **connived** (2 syl.), **conniv-ing**, **conniv-er** (R. xix.), **conniv-ance** (R. xxiv.) (Ought to be *connivence*.)

French *connivence*, *conniver*, to connive; Latin *connivēna*, *connivēre* (*con niveo*, to wink with [the eyes], to pretend not to see).

Connoisseur (bad French), *kǝn'.nis.seur'*. A judge of the fine arts.

French *connaissance*; Latin *cognosco*, to know thoroughly.

(It is surprising that the host of bad French words which disgrace our language should be suffered to remain.)

Connubial, *kǝn.nũ.bĩ.al*. Pertaining to wedlock.

Latin *connubĩalis*, *con nubo*, to marry together.

Conquer, *kǝn'.kwer* not *kǝn'.ker*; **conquered**, *kǝn'.kwerd*; **conquering**, *kǝn'.kwer-ing*; **conqueror**, *kǝn'.-kwer.or*; **conquer-able**, *kǝn'.kwer.ä.b'l*; **conquest**, *kǝn'.kwest*.

French *conquerir*, to conquer; Old French *conqueste*, now *conquête*.

Latin *conquirere* (*quero*, to seek, to acquire, to conquer).

Consanguinity, *kǝn'.san.gwin''ĩ.ty*. Relationship by blood.

Consanguineous, *kǝn'.san.gwin''e.us*. Related by blood.

Latin *consanguinitas*, *consanguinēus* (*con sanguis*, same blood).

Conscience, *kŏn'shĕnce*; conscience-less; **conscious**, *kŏn.shĕ'ŭs*; conscious-ly, conscious-ness (Latin *consciŭs*, conscious); **conscientious**, *kŏn'she.en''shŭs*, conscientiously, conscientious-ness (French *conscientieux*, conscientious); **conscionable**, *kŏn'.shun.a.b'l*, conscionably, conscionable-ness. "For conscience sake" (not for conscience' sake, nor for conscience's sake). "Conscience" has no possessive case. Only nouns personified, and those which denote animal life have possessive cases.

(Note the "-sc-" which are the initial letters of "science.")

Latin *con scientia*, knowledge with [another]. Man being supposed to be a dual being, conscience is the privacy of the "inner man" to the acts, &c., of the "outer man"; French *conscience*.

Conscription, *kŏn.skrip'.shun*. Enrolment for military service.

French *conscription*; Latin *conscriptio* (which is incorrect), *con scribo*, supine -scriptum, to write with [other names].

Consecrate, *kŏn'.sĕ.krate*, con'secrāt-ed, con'secrāt-ing (R. xix.), con'secrāt-or (not -er, R. xxxvii); **consecration**, *kŏn'.sĕ.kray''.shun*, dedication to sacred uses.

Latin *consecrātio*, *consecrāre* (con *sacro*, to hallow with [sacred rites]).

Consecutive, *kŏn.sek'.u.tĭv*. following in systematic order; consecutive-ly, consecutive-ness (Rule xvii.)

French *consecutif*, *consecutive*; Latin *consequere*, to follow in order.

Consent, *kŏn.sent'*, to agree to, an agreement. **Consent'-er**.

Consentaneous, *kŏn'.sĕn.tay''.nĕ.us*, consistent with; consentaneous-ly, consentaneous-ness (suitableness).

Consentaneity, *kŏn.sen'.ta.nĕe''.i.ty*. Mutual agreement.

Consentient, *kŏn.sen'.she'ent*; **consentingly**, *kŏn.sen'ting.ly*.

Latin *consensus*, *consensio*, *consentāneus*, *consentiens*, -entis, verb *consentio*, sup. -sensum (con *sentio*, to think with [another]).

Consequence, *kŏn'.sĕ.kwence*; **consequent**, *kŏn'.se.kwent*; consequent-ly (therefore); **consequential**, *kŏn'.se.quen''.shal* (important); consequential-ly (conceitedly).

French *consequence*; Latin *consequentia* (con *sequor*, to follow upon).

Conserve, *kŏn'.serv* (noun), a jam; *kŏn.serv'* (verb), to preserve.

Conserve, *kŏn.serv'*; conserved' (2 syl.), conserv'-ing, conserv'-er, conserv'-able (R. xx.), conserv'-ant, conserv'-ancy (R. xix.); **conservation**, *kŏn'.ser.vay''.shon*; **conservative**, *kŏn.ser'.va.tĭv*; conservative-ly, conservative-ness; **conservatism**, *kŏn.ser'.va.tizm*; **conservator**, *kŏn.ser'.va.tor* (R. xxxvii.); **conservatory**, *kŏn.ser''.vā.tŏ.ry*; **conservatoire**, *kŏn.ser'.va.twor* (Fr.), a public school of music.

French *conserver*, to keep; *conserve*, fruit, &c., preserved in sugar.

Latin *conservātor*, *conservans*, con *servāre*, to preserve with [sugar, &c.]

Consider, *kõn.sîd'.er* (to think about); **considered**, *kõn.sîd'.erd*; **consider'-ing**, *consid'ering-ly*; **considerable**, *kõn.sîd'.er.-a.b'l*; **consider'able-ness**, *consid'er-ably*.

Considerate, *kõn.sîd'.e.rate*; **considerate-ly**, *considerate-ness*.

Consideration, *kõn.sîd'.e.ray".shun*. Mature thought.

French *considerable*, *consideration*, *considerer*; Latin *consideratio*, *con siderare*, to consult the stars (*sidera*, the stars), contemplate.

Consign, *kõn.sîné*; **consigned'** (2 syl.), **consign'-ing**, **consign'-er**, **consign'-ment**; **consignee**, *kõn'.sî.nee*, one to whom goods are consigned; **consignor**, *kon'.sî.nor'*, he who consigns the goods.

French *consigner*, to consign; Latin *con-signare*, to seal with [your own seal] as a voucher that the consignment is authorised.

Consist', **consist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **consist'-ing**, **consist'-ent**, **consist'-ent-ly**, **consist'-ence**, **consist'-ency**. To be made up of.

"**Consist of**" = composed of. "**Consist with**" = *to be in accordance with*.

French *consister*, to consist; Latin *con sistere*, to stand together.

Consistory, *kõn.sîs'.tõ.ry*, a "spiritual" court; **consistorial**, *kon'.sîs.tõr'ri.al*; **consistorian**, *kõn'.sîs.tõr'ri.an*.

French *consistoire*, consistory, *consistorial*; Latin *consistorium*, a council, the private council-chamber of Roman emperors; now it is applied to the college of cardinals, the court of the bishops, &c.

Console, *kon'.sõle* (noun), an ornamental bracket; *kon-sole'* (verb), to comfort; **console'**, **consoled'** (2 syl.), **consõl'-ing**, **consõl'-er**, **consõl'-able** (R. xix.); **consolation**, *kõn'.sõ.lay".shun*, comfort; **consolator**, *kõn.sõl'.ä.tor*, one who consoles another; **consolatory**, *kõn.sõl'.ä.tõ.ry*, comforting.

Fr. *consoler*, to console, *consolation*, *consolable*, *console* (in *Architec.*)
Lat. *consolatio*, *consolator*, *con-sõlari*, to solace with [words].

Consolidate, *kõn.sol'.i.date*, to form into one mass; **consol'idät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **consol'idät-ing** (Rule xix.); **consolidation**, *kõn.sol'.i.day".shun*, condensation, union.

French *consolider*, *consolidation*; Latin *consõltdäre*, to join together.

Consols, *kõn.sõlz'*, "3 per cents." **Consuls'**, Roman magistrates.

"**Consols**," i.e., consol'idated stocks. Government has borrowed money at different times from various sources, and at different rates of interest. In 1751, the several stocks were consolidated, with a uniform interest of 3 per cent.

Consonant, *kon'.so.nant* (adj.), agreeable (followed by *to* or *with*).

Consonant, *plu. consonants*. All letters except vowels.

Consonance, concord; **consonancy**, *kon'.sõ.nän.sy*.

(In Latin it is followed by "to": as "*sibi consõnans*,".)

Latin *consõnans*, *-nantis*, *consõnantia*, *con-sõnäre*, to sound together.

A "consonant" is a letter which carries in its sound another letter, thus: "B" carries with it the sound of *e*, and "K" the sound of *a*.

- Consort**, *kõn'sort* (noun); *kõn.sort'* (verb). **Con'cert**, *concert'*.
Consort, *kõn'sort*. Husband or wife of a crowned head.
Consort, *kõn.sort'*. To associate together (followed by "with").
Concert, *kõn'sert*. A musical entertainment.
Consert, *kõn.sert'* (to league); **consert'-ed**, **consert'-ing**.
 "Con'sort," Lat. *consors*, -*sortis*, a partner (*con sors*, same lot with [you]).
 "Consort'," a verb coined from the Latin *consortio*, partnership.
 "Concert," Fr. *concert*; Ital. *concerto*; Lat. *concertäre*, to concert.
 "Concert'," Lat. *con certäre*, to strive together, hence to plot.
- Conspicuous**, *kõn.spik'ku.us* (obvious); **conspicuous-ly**, **conspicuous-ness**; **conspicuity**, *kõn.spĩ.kũ'.i.ty*, visibility.
 Latin *conspicius*, *conspicere* (*con specio*, to see with [clearness]).
- Conspire**, *kõn.spĩr'e*; **conspired'** (2 syl.), **conspĩr'-ing** (Rule xix.)
Conspiracy, *plu. conspiracies*, *kõn.spĩr'ra.siz*. Plot for evil.
Conspirator, *kõn.spĩr'ra.tor* (R. xxxvii.) One of a conspiracy.
 French *conspirer*; Lat. *conspiratio*, *con spiräre*, to breathe together.
- Constable**, *kũn'.stũ.b'l*, a peace-officer. **Constabulary**, **constabulary**.
Constabulary, *kũn.stab'.ũ.lã.ry* (adj.) Pertaining to, &c.
Constabulary, *kũn'.stũ.b'l.ry* (noun). The whole body, &c.
Constablewick, *kũn'.stũ.b'l-wik*. A constable's district.
Lord High Constable, *plu. Lords High Constable*.
High Constable, *plu. High Constables*. Of a county.
Petty Constable, *plu. Petty Constables*. Of a parish.
 French *constable*; Latin *cõmes stabũkĩ*, superintendent of the imperial stables, then "Master of the Horse," then "Commander-in-chief of the army" (Obsolete).
- Constant**, *kõn'.stant* (frequent); **con'stancy**, persistency.
 Latin *constantia* (*con stäre*, to stand together, to be con-sistent).
- Constellation**, *kõn'.stel.lay''shun* (double l), a group of stars.
 French *constellation*; Latin *constellatio* (*con stella*, stars together).
- Consternation**, *kõn'.ster.nay''shun*. Amazement with terror.
 French *consternation*; Latin *consternatio* (*con sterno*, to cast down).
- Constipate**, *kõn'.stĩ.päte*, **constipät-ed** (R. xxvi.); **constipät-ing**.
Constipation, *kõn'.sti.pay''shun*, costiveness (Rule xix.)
 Fr. *constipation*; Lat. *constipatio* (*con stipäre*, to cram together).
- Constituent**, *kõn.stĩt'.u.ent* (adj.), essential, elemental.
Constituent (noun). One who is an elector.
Constituency, *kõn.stĩt'.u.en.cy*. An entire body of electors.
 Lat. *constituo*, part *constituens*, to constitute. A "constituent" is one who by his vote "constitutes" or elects a member of parliament.
- Constitute**, *kõn'.stĩ.tũte* (to establish); **constitüt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **constitüt-ing**; **constitüt-er**, one who constitutes (R. xix.)
Constitution, *kõn'.stĩ.tũ''shun* (frame of body, of a government, &c.); **constitution-al**, **constitutional-ly**; **constitu-**

tional-ist, a lover of a constitutional government; constitution-ist, one who advocates such a government.

("Constitution-al" should be "constitution-el." The French have preserved the right vowel, "constitutionnel.")

Fr. *constitution*; Lat. *constitutio* (con statũere, to set up together).

Constrain, *kõn.strain'* (to compel); constrain'-able (R. xxiii.)

Constrained', constrainedly, *kõn.strain'.ed.ly* (Rule xxxvi.)

Constraint, *kõn.straint'*. Restraining influence in action.

French *contraindre*, *contrainte*; Latin *constringere*, to bind fast.

Constrict, *kõn.strict'* (to bind); constrict'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Boa Constrictor, plu. **Boa Constrictors**, *Bore Kon.strik'.tor*

The serpent which with its coils binds its victim fast.

Lat. *constringo*, supine *constrictum*, to bind fast.

Construct, *kõn.struct'* (to make), construct'-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.)

Construction, *kõn.struk'.shun*, construction-al; **constructive**,

kõn.struk'.iv, constructive-ly, constructive-ness (R. xvii.)

French *construction*; Latin *constructio*, *constructor*, *construere*, to heap together; Greek *strōō*, *stōrēō*, to spread, &c.

Construe, *kõn.stru*; construed, *kon'strude*. (not *kõn.stru'*, *kõn.-strude'*); con'strū-ing, con'strū-er (R. xix.) To translate.

Fr. *construire*, to construe; Lat. *construere*, to build, to heap together.

Consubstantiation, *kõn'-sub.stan'-she.a"-shun*, the Lutheran notion that the body and blood of Christ are in union with the eucharistic bread and wine.

Transubstantiation, the Roman Catholic notion that the eucharistic bread and wine are veritably changed into the body and blood of Jesus Christ.

Latin *con substantia*, [in union] with the substance (i.e., Christ); *trans substantia*, transferred into the very substance of Christ.

Con'sul, plu. **Con'suls**, Roman magistrates. **Consols'**, British 3 per cents. **Consular**, *kõn'.sũ.lar* (adj.); **consulate**, *kõn'.sũ.late*, the term of a consul's office; **consul-ship**, the tenure of the office of consul. **Consul general**, plu. **consul generals** (not **consuls general**).

Latin *consul*, *consũlo*, to consult (con sũlo, i.e., si vũlo, to examine and see if each one is willing, or approves of a decree).

Consult, *kõn.sult'*; consult'-er; consultation, *kõn'.sul.tay"'.shun*.

"Consulter" ought to be "consultor," Latin *consultor*.

Fr. *consulter*, consultation; Lat. *consultatio*, *consultare*, to consult.

Consume, *kõn.sũme'*; consumed' (2 syl.), *consũm'-ing*, *consũm'-er* (R. xix.), *consũm'-able* (R. xxiii.) To devour, to burn.

Consumption, *kõn.sump'.shun*; **consumptive**, *kõn.sump'.iv*, *consumptive-ly*, *consumptive-ness* (consumptive tendency).

Fr. *consumer*, to consume; Lat. *consumptio*, *consumere*, to consume.

Consummate, *kõn.sum'mate* (adj.); *kon.sum.mate* (verb).

Consum'mate, complete; **consum'mate-ly** (Rule xvii.)

Con'summate, con'summät-ed, con'summät-ing (Rule xix.)

Consummation, *kõn.sum.may''shun*. Completion. (-mm-.)

"Consum'mate," Latin *consummate*, fully (*summa*, the sum total).

"Con'summate," Latin *consummāre*, to sum together (all the figures).

Consumption, *kõn.sump'shun*; **consumptive**. (See **Consume**.)

Contagion, *kõn.tay'jun*. Communication of disease by contact.

Contagious, *kõn.tay'jus*, contagious-ly, contagious-ness.

Fr. *contagion*; Lat. *contāgio* (con *tago* = *tango*, to touch together).

Contain' (to hold), contained' (2 syl.), contain'-able (Rule xxiii.)

(The spelling of all these words is indefensible.)

French *contenir*, to contain; Lat. *contīnēre* (con *tēno*, to hold together).

Contaminate, *kõn.tam'inate* (to defile), contam'ināt-ed (R. xxxvi),

contam'ināt-ing, contam'ināt-er (ought to be -or), R. xix.

Contamination, *kõn.tam'inate''shun*. Pollution, taint.

Fr. *contaminer*, contamination; Latin *contāminatio*, *contāminātor*, *contāmināre* (con *tāmīno*, to defile with [association]).

Contemn, **Condemn**, *kõn.tēm', kõn.dēm'* ("n" not sounded).

Contemn, to despise; **Condemn**, to blame, to pronounce guilty.

Contemned, *kõn.tēmd'*, despised; **Condemned**, *kõn.dēmd'*.

Contemn-ing, *kõn.tēm'.ing*; **Condemn-ing**, *kõn.dēm'.ing*.

Contemn-er, *kõn.tēm'.er*, despiser; **Condemn-er**, *kõn.dēm'.er*.

Latin *contemnere*, to contemn (con *temno*, to despise altogether); but *condemnāre* (con *damno*, to doom with penalty).

Contemplate, *kõn.tēm.plate* (not *kõn.tem'.plate*), to meditate

upon; con'templāt-ed, con'templāt-ing (R. xix.), con'templāt-or (R. xxxvii.); **contemplation**, *kõn.tēm.play''shun*, meditation; **contemplative**, *kõn.tēm'.plativ'*; **contem'plative-ly**, **contem'plative-ness** (Rule xvii.)

Latin *contemplāre*, to contemplate, *contemplatio*, *contemplativus*, *contemplātor*. The Roman augurs having taken their stand on the Capit'oline Hill, marked out a space called the *templum*. Watching on this space to see what would happen was called "contemplation."

Contemporaneous, *kõn.tēm.põray''.nẽ.ũs* (not *cotemporaneous*)

(adj.), of the same period; contemporaneous-ly, contemporaneous-ness; **Contemporary**, *plu. contemporaries*,

kõn.tēm'.põ.rũ.ry, *kõn.tēm'.põ.rũ.riz* (not *cotemporary*).

("Co-" precedes a, e, i, o, and h. "Con-" precedes c, d, t; f, v, q; g, j; n and s.)

Contemporary of or with? If an article precedes, of must follow; if not, with. "He was a contemporary of mine."

"He was contemporary with me." In the former example "contemporary" is a noun, in the latter an adj.

Latin *contemporāneus* (con *tempus*, the same time).

- Contempt**, *kõn.temt'* (scorn); **contemptuousness**, *-tem'.tu.us.ness*.
Contempt'-ible (worthless); **contempt'uous** (*-tu.us*) scornful.
Contempt'-ibly (worthlessly); **contempt'uous-ly**, scornfully.
 "I gave him a contemptuous look" (not *contemptible*).
 "He treated them contemptuously" (not *contemptibly*).
 "He is a contemptible fellow," worthless.
 Latin *contemptus*, disdain (*con tennère*, sup. *temptum*, to scorn wholly).
- Contend'** (to dispute); **contention**, *kõn.tẽn'.shun*, strife.
Contentious, *kõn.tẽn'.shus*; **contentious-ly**, **contentious-ness**.
 Latin *contentio*, *contentissus*, *contendère* to strain with [force].
- Content**, satisfaction; (**Dis-content**, dissatisfaction).
Content'-ed, **content'-ment**. The negatives are "discontent'-ed," "discontent'-ment."
Content'-ed-ly, **discontent'-ed-ly**; **content'-ing**.
Mal-content, *plu. mal-contents*, persons not satisfied.
Non-content, *plu. non-contents*, lords who negative a "bill."
 Those who approve of it are called "Contents."
Contents (no *sing.*) of a cask, book, &c.; *i.e.*, what it contains.
 Fr. *content*, *contentement* (3 syl.); Latin *contentus*, *continere*, supine *contentum* (*con tẽnõ*, to hold together, to contain).
 ("Contentus" belongs to two verbs—*contendo* to stretch, and *contineo*.)
- Contest**, *kõn.test* (noun); *kõn.test'* (verb). Rule 1.
Contest, *kõn.test'* (to dispute), **contest'-ed**, **contest'-ing**,
contest'-ing-ly; **contest'-able** (not *-ible*), **contest'able-ness**,
contestation, *kõn.tes.tay''shun*, strife, joint-attestation.
 French *contester*, to contest, *contestation*, *contestable*; Lat. *contestatio*,
con testari, to call witnesses to prove a case (*testis*, a witness).
- Context**, *kon'.text*. The part bearing on a "text" or quotation.
 French *contexte*; Latin *contextus*, *con texo*, to weave together.
- Contiguity**, *kõn'.tĩ.gũ''.ĩ.ty*. Proximity, contact. Cowper uses the word for "uninterrupted extent," "continuation":
 Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
 Some boundless contiguity of shade...
- Contiguous**, *kõn.tig'.u.us*; **contiguous-ly**, **contiguous-ness**.
 Fr. *contiguité*; Lat. *contiguitus*, adjoining (*con tangõ*, to touch together).
- Continent**, *kõn'.ti.nent*; **continent-ly**, **continence**, *kõn'.ti.nence*;
 continency, applied to man as "chastity" to women.
- Con'tinent**. A large extent of land not severed by sea.
Continental, *kõn'.ti.nen''.tal*. Pertaining to the Continent.
 Fr. *continence*, *continent*, *continental*. Latin *continentia*, chastity; *continens-nentis*, mainland; *continere*, to contain or restrain oneself (*con tẽnere*, to hold together, like different lands on a "continent.")
- Contingent**, *kõn.tin'.jent* (dependent), **contín'gent-ly**.
Contingence, *kõn.tin'.jence*; **contingency**, *kõn.tin'.jen.sy*.
 Fr. *contingent*, *contingence*; Lat. *contingens* (*con tangẽre*, to touch).

Continual, *kŏn.tin'.u.al.* (See next article.)

Continue, *kŏn.tin'.u* (to last); **contin'ued** (3 syl.), **contin'u-ing**.

Contin'u-er, one who continues; **contin'ua'tor**, one who continues a book or poem begun by another; **contin'u-able**; **contin'u-al**, **contin'ual-ly**, **contin'ua-nc**, continuation, *kŏn.tin'.u.ă'.shun*; **continuous**, *kŏn.tin'.u.us*; **continuously**, **continuity**, *kŏn'.ti.nu''.i.ty*, uninterrupted succession.

Fr. continuer, continuité; Latin *continuans, continuatio, continuus* *continuitas, continuare*, to continue. (*Fr. continuel* is incorrect.)

Contort' (to twist), **contortion**, *kŏn.tor'.shun*, a twist.

Latin *contortio* or *contorsio*, *con torqueo*, to twist wholly.

Contour, *kŏn'.toor'* (not *kŏn.toor'*). The outline of the face.

French *contour*, outline, turn; Latin *con torno*, to turn.

Contra- (Latin prefix), against, in opposition to.

Per Contra. A commercial term, used in ledgers, &c., on the "credit" side: as "Dr." (left side), "Per Contra, Cr."

Con'traband, illicit [traffic]; **contrabandist**, *kŏn'-tra.banď'-ist*.

Contrabandista, *kon'-tra.ban-dis'-tăh*, plu. -tăs. Smuggler.

Ital. *contrabbando*, to smuggle; Lat. *contra bannus*, against the edict.

Contract, *kŏn'.tract* (noun); *kŏn.tract'* (verb). Rule I.

Con'tract, a bargain; **contract'**, to make a bargain, to shorten.

Contract', **contract'-ed** (xxxvi.), **contract-or** (not *er*), xxxvii.

Contract' (to shorten), **contract'-ed**, **contracted-ly**, **contracted-ness**; **contraction**, *kŏn.trac'.shun*, abridgment.

Contractile, *kŏn.trac'.il*. Able to contract itself.

Contract-ible (not *-able*). Capable of being contracted.

Contractility, *kŏn-trac.til''.i.ty*. Having a contractile force.

Contractibility, *kŏn-trac.til''.i.ty*. Having a contractible property. The opposite property is *dilatability*.

("Air" is contractible, but not contractile, and we speak of its "contractibility." Animal muscle has a "contractile" force, and we speak of its "contractility.")

French *contracter*, to contract, *contractile, contractilité, contraction*.

Lat. *contractio, contractus* (*con trahere*, sup. *tractum*, to draw together).

Contradict, *kŏn'-tra.dict''* (to gainsay); **contradict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Contradict'-er (not *-or*). Not a Latin word. Rule xxxvii.)

Contradiction, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.shun*. A flat denial.

Contradictional, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.shus*; **contradictional-ness**.

Contradictory, *kŏn'.tra.dic''.tŏ.ry*; **contradictori-ly** (adv.)

French *contradiction, contradictoire, contradictoire*; Latin *contra dictio, contra dicere*, to say the opposite.

Contralto, plu. **contraltos**, *kŏn.trăl'.toze* (Italian). Rule xlii.

"Contralto" is a low female-voice; **Soprano** (*so.prah'.no*), a high female-voice.

- Contrariety**, plu. *contrarieties*, kŏn'.tră.rî''ĕ.tiz. Antagonism.
 French *contrariété*; Latin *contrarietas*, disagreement, opposition.
- Contrary**, plu. *contraries*, kŏn'.tră.ry, -riz (not kŏn.trair'ry, &c.)
Contrari-ly, kŏn'.tră.rî.ly; **con'trari-ness**, con'trari-wise(xi).
Contrarious, kŏn.trair'ri.us; **contrarious-ly**, -ness.
- Contrariety**, kŏn'.tra.rî''e.ty, plu. -ties, -tiz. Antagonism.
 French *contraire*; Latin *contrārie* (adv.), *contrārius*, v. *contrārio*.
 "Contra'ry" is more correct, but is not in use. Shakespeare uses both:
 "Had falsely thrust upon contra'ry feet."—K. J., iv., 2.)
- Contrast**, kŏn'.trast (noun); kŏn.trast' (verb). Rule 1.
Con'trast. The opposite. (Followed by *to*: "A contrast to...")
Contrast'. To show the difference of things by comparison.
 (Followed by *with*: "Contrast God's goodness *with*...")
 Fr. *contraster* (v.), *contraste* (n.); Lat. *contra stare*, to set in opposition.
- Contravene**, kŏn.tră.veen' (to thwart); **contravened'** (8 syl.), **contravēn'-ing**, **contravēn'-er** (R. xix.), one who thwarts.
- Contravention**, kŏn'.tră.ven''shun. A thwarting, &c.
 ? Fr. *contravention*, v. *contrevenir*; Lat. *contra venio*, to come against.
- Contretemps** (Fr.), kŏh'n'.tră.tah'n'. Something inopportune.
 Latin *contra tempus*, [coming at] the wrong time.
- Contribute**, kŏn.trīb'.ute; **contribūt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **contribūt-ing**,
contribūt-or (not -er, R. xxxvii.), **contribūt-able** (R. xxiii.),
contribut-ive, -trib'.u.tiv; **contribution**, kŏn'.trib'u''shun.
- Contributary**, -trib'.u.tū.ry. Paying tribute to the same crown.
- Contributory**, -trib'.u.tōry. Contributing to the same object.
 Fr. *contribution*; Lat. *contribūtārius*, *contribūtio*, *contributor*, *contribuere* (con tribuo, to give with [others]).
- Contrite**, kŏn'.trite (penitent); **contrite-ly**, kŏn.trite'.ly (adv.)
Contrition, kŏn.trish'.un (not -sion, R. xxxiii). Sorrow for sin.
 Fr. *contrit*, *contrition*; Lat. *contritus* (con tēre, sup. *tritum*, to rub together. "A contrite heart" is one broken or bruised with rubs.)
- Contrive**, kŏn.triv'e; **contrived'** (2 syl.), **contriv'-ing**, **contriv'-er**,
contriv'-able, **contriv'-ance** (R. xix.) To devise, to plan.
 Corruption of the French *controuver*, to find out, to invent.
- Control**, kŏn.trōlē' (to keep under restraint); **controlled'** (2 syl.)
Control'-ing, **control'-er** (R. i.); **but control'-ment** (R. ii. ¶.)
- Comptroller**, kŏn.trol'e'.er. One whose duty it is to examine tax-gatherers' accounts; an officer of the royal household.
- Comptroller of the Pipe**. An exchequer officer connected with the "pipe," or great roll. Both these words are now spelt **controller**. (Low Lat. *contrarōtālātor*.) "Comptroller" is *compūtus rotulātor*, keeper of accounts.
 Fr. *contrôle*, i. e., *contra rôle*; Lat. *contra rōtulus*, a counter register.
 All contracts were at one time enrolled in a public register.

Controvert, *kŏn'.trŏ.vert*, to dispute; **controvert-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Controvert'-er, one who disputes a statement; **controvert'-ist**, **controvert'-ible**, **controvert'ibly**.

(The second t in these words is an error. The root verb is not "*vertĕre*," to turn, but "*versāri*," to dispute.)

Controversy, *plu. controversies*, *kŏn'.trŏ.ver.siz*, disputation.

Controversial, *kŏn.tro.ver'shal*; **controversial-ly** (adv.)

Controversial-ist. A professional writer of controversies.

Fr. *controverse* (n.), *controverser* (v.), *controvers-able*; Latin *contro-versia*, *controversāri* (not *controvertĕre*, to turn against).

Contumacy, *kŏn'.tū.mā.sy* (not *kŏn.tū'ma.sy*), obstinate resistance of authority; **contumacious**, *kŏn'.tu.may''shus*; **contumacious-ly**, **contumacious-ness**.

Fr. *contumace*, *contumacy*; Lat. *contūmācia* (con *tumĕre*, to swell against one. *Contūmaz*, gen. *contūmācis*.)

Contumely, *plu. contumelies*, *kŏn'.tū.mĕ.ly*, *kŏn'.tū.mĕ.liz* (not *kŏn.tū'mĕ.ly*), insolence, affronting language.

Contumelious, *kŏn'.tu.mĕe''.lūs*; **contumelious-ly**.

Contumelious-ness. (Same root as "contumacy.")

Latin *contūmēlia*, *contūmēliōsus*, abusive (con *tumĕre*, see above).

Contuse' (to bruise), **contused** (2 syl.), **contūs-ing**, **contūs'-er**, **contusion**, *kŏn.tū'shun* (Rule xxxiii.), a bruise.

Fr. *contusion*; Lat. *contūsio* (con *tundo*, sup. *tūsum*, to pound).

Conundrum, *plu. conundrums*. A punning riddle.

Old Eng. *cunnan* to know, *dredm fun*, "fun-knowledge." Like *Dredm-craeft* joy-craft, i.e., music, &c.

Convalescence, *kŏn'.va.les''sense*. Renewal of health after illness.

Convalescent, *kŏn.va.les''sent*. Restored to health.

("Sc." denotes that the action of the word is "progressive.")

Fr. *convalescence*, *convalescent*; Lat. *con valesco* (*vāleo* to be well, *vālesco* to grow stronger and stronger).

Convene, *kŏn.veen'* (to assemble); **convened'** (2 syl.), **convĕn'-ing**, **convĕn'-er** (Rule xix.), **convĕn'-able** better **convĕn'-ible**.

(The wrong conjugation, as usual, is a borrowed French error.)

French *convenir*, *convenable*; Latin *con vĕnīre*, to come together.

Convenience, *kŏn.vee'.nĕ.ense*. Something commodious.

Conve'nieney; **conve'nient**, **conve'nient-ly**.

Lat. *convĕniens*, *convĕnientia* (con *vĕnīre*, to fadge together).

Convent, *kŏn'.vent*, home for nuns [or monks]; **conven'tual**, (monastic); **conventional**, *-shun.al*, customary.

A "conventional phrase or manner," i.e., in vogue, usual.

A "conventual prior," &c., the prior of a convent.

Conventicle, *kŏn.ven'.tĭ.k'l*. A dissenter's chapel (a word of contempt), it means a "little" convent or assembly.

Conventicler, *kŏn.ven'.tĭ.kler*. A dissenter (word of contempt).

French *conventicule*; Latin *conventicŭlum* (*-cul*, *-cle*, &c., dim.)

Convention, *kön.ven'.shun*. A meeting of delegates, a contract.

Conven'tion-al (customary), **conven'tion-ally** (adv.)

Conventionality, *kön.ven'.shun.al''.i.ty*. Formality.

Conven'tional-ism. Manners in accordance with the fashion.

Conventionalary, *kön.ven'.shun.ä.ry*. Settled by convention.

Conven'tion-er, a party in a convention. **Conven'tion-ist**, one who makes a contract. (*See Convent note.*)

French *convention*, *conventionnel*; Latin *conventio*, *conventionalis* (*con vento*, supine *ventum*, to come together).

Converge, *kön.verj'*, to incline to one point; **converged'** (2 syl.), **converg'-ing**, **converg'-ent**, **converg'-ence**, **-ency** (R. xix.)

French *converger*, *convergence*; Latin *con vergere*, to bend together.

Converse, *kön.verse* (noun and adj.); *kön.verse'* (verb). Rule I.

Con'verse, a proposition turned round: thus, the *converse* of "every A is a B," is "every B is an A." **Converse'-ly**.

Conversion, *kön.ver'.shun*, complete change. (*See Convert.*)

Converse' (to chat); **conversed'** (2 syl.), **convers'-ing**, **convers'-able**, **convers'-ably**, **convers'-able-ness**. (Rule xix.)

Conversant, *kön.ver.sant* (not *kon.ver'sant*), acquainted [with an art, &c.] by familiar use; **con'versant-ly**.

Conversation, *kön.ver.say''.shun* (chat); **conversation-al**, **conversational-ly**, **conversation-ist**.

French *conversation*, *converse*, *converser* (v.); Latin *conversari*, *conversans*, *conversatio* (*con versor*, to converse with another).

Conversazione, *plu. conversazioni* (Ital.) *kön'-vër-sät'-sä.ö'ne*.

A party in which conversation is to furnish the amusement.

Convert, *kon.vert* (noun); *kon.vert'* (verb). Rule I.

Convert', **convert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convert'-er**, **convert'-ing**.

Convert'-ible (not *-able*), **convert'-ibly**, **convert'-ibil''ity**.

Conversion, *kön.ver'.shun*. Entire change. (Rule xxxiii.)

French *convertir*, *convertible*, *conversion*; Latin *conversio*, *convertibilis*, *convertère* (*con verto*, to turn completely).

Convey, *kon.vay'* (to transmit); **conveyed'** (2 syl.), **convey'-ing**, **convey'-able** (R. xxiii.), **convey'-ance** (R. xxiv.), **convey'-anc-er**, a lawyer who draws up writings for conveying property; **convey'anc-ing**, the business of a conveyancer.

Low Latin *conveiciencia*, a conveyance; *conveicare*, to convey; Latin *convehère*, to convey by [horse and cart, &c.]

Convict, *kön.vict*, a felon; *kön.vict'*, to prove guilty. (Rule I.)

Convict', **convict'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **convict'-ing**; **conviction**, *kön.vik'.shun*, strong belief, proof or detection of guilt.

Convictive, *kön.vik'.tiv*, condemnatory; **convictive-ly**.

French *conviction*; Latin *convictio*, v. *convincere*, supine *convictum* (*con vinco*, to overthrow altogether). In Latin there are two supines alike, "convivo" (to live together) and "convinco." Hence *convictio* means either, "a living together" or a "conviction."

Convince' (2 syl.), **convin'ces** (3 syl., R. liii.), **convinced'** (2 syl.), **convinc'-er**, **convinc'-ing**, **convin'cing-ly**, **convinc-ible**.

Latin *convincere*, to convince; same root-verb as *constrict* (q.v.)

Hence, Jno. viii. 46: "Which of you *convince*s [convicts] me of sin?"

Convivial, *kŏn.vĭv'.ĭ.ăl* (jovial); **convivial-ly**, **convivial-ist**.

Conviviality, *kŏn.vĭv'.ĭ.ăl''.ĭ.tĭ*. Festivity, social indulgence.

French *convivialité*; Latin *convivialis*, *convivo*, to live together.

Convoke', **convoked'** (2 syl.), **convök'-ing**, **convök'-er** (Rule xix.)

Convocation, *kŏn'.vo.kay''.shun*. A clerical council.

French *convocation*; Latin *convocatio*, *con vocāre*, to call together.

Convolution, *kŏn'.vo.lu''.shun*. A fold or coil.

Latin *convolutus* (*con volvo*, to roll together).

Convolvulus, *kŏn.vŏl'.vu.lus*. The garden bindweed (-*vu-* not -*vo*).

Latin and French *convolvulus* (-*ulus* dim.), the little twisting plant.

Convolvulaceæ, *kŏn-vŏl'.vu-lāy''.sĕ.ĕĕ*. The order including the above. The suffix -*aceæ* denotes an order of plants.

Convoy, *kŏn'.voy* (noun), *kŏn.voy'* (verb). Rule 1.

Con'voy, an attendant for defence. **Convoy'**, to attend, &c.

Convoy', **convoyed'** (2 syl.), **convoy'-ing**. (Rule xiii.)

French *convoi*; Low Latin *conveio*; Latin *convēho*, to convey.

Convulse' (2 syl.), to shake emotionally; **convulsed'** (2 syl.)

Convuls'-ing (R. xix.); **convulsive**, *kŏn.vŭl'.sĭv*; **convulsive-ly**, **convulsive-ness** (R. xvii.) (Fr. *convulsion*, &c.)

Lat. *convulsio*, from *con vello*, sup. *vulsum*, to pluck or tear to pieces.

Coo (like a pigeon), **cooes**, **kooz**; **cooed**, **kood**; **coo'-ing** (R. xliii.)

An imitative word.

Cook (to dress food), **cooked** (1 syl.), **cookery**, *kook'.ĕ.ry*.

Old English *cŏc* or *cūc*, verb *cucc[an]*; Latin *cŏquo*, noun *cŏquus*.

Cool, **cool'-er** (*comp.*), **cool'-est** (*super.*); **cooled** (1 syl.), **cool'-ing**; **cool'-er** (a vessel for cooling liquids); **cool'-ly**, **cool'-ness**, **cool'-ish** (-*ish* added to adj. is dim.; added to nouns it means "like," as *boy-ish*, like a boy).

Old English *cŏl*, cool; verb *cŏl[ian]*, *cŏl-nes*, coolness.

Coolie, *kool'.ĕy*, a porter (East Indies). **Cool'-ly**, chilly.

Coom, *koom*; **Coomb**, *koom*; **Comb**, *kŏme*.

Coom. Refuse such as collects in carriage-wheels, &c.

Coomb. Four bushels (dry measure); a valley.

Comb (for the hair), *verb* to dress the hair.

"**Coom**," German *kahm*, mould.

"**Coomb**," O. Eng., a liquid measure; a valley; Gk. *kumbē*, a hollow.

"**Comb**" (for the hair), Old English *camb*.

Coop (a pen for fowls, to pen fowls), **cooped**, **koopt**.

Latin *cāpa*, a butt, a coop; Old English *cofa*, a box, a chamber.

Cooper, *koop'.er*, one who makes tubs. **Cooperage**, *koop'.er.aj*, the workshop of a cooper, charge made for cooper's work.

Latin *cūpa*, a butt or tub (-age something done, -age to do).

Co-operate, *kō.ōp'.ē.rāte* (to work in unison), **co-op'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **co-op'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **co-op'erāt-or** (not -er R. xxxvii.), **co-operative**, *kō.ōp'.ē.ra.tiv* (adj.); **co-op'era-tion**, *kō.ōp'.ē.ra.y''-shun*; **co-op'erant** (adj.)

French *coopérant*, concurring, *coopération*, *coopérer* (verb); Latin *coopērātio*, *coopērātor* (co[con]opērāri to work with [others]).

Co-ordinate, *kō.or'.dī.nāte* (adj.). "Of equal order, rank, or degree.

Co-or'dinate-ly, **co-or'dinate-ness**. Equality of rank, &c.

Co-or'dinate, *plu. co-or'dinates*. Lines, &c., ranged in order.

Co-ordination, *kō.or'.dī.nay''-shun*. Just arrangement.

French *coordination*, *coordonner*! (verb); Latin *co-ordinātio*, *co-ordī-nativus*, *co-ordinātus* (co[con]ordināre, to arrange together).

Coot, a water-fowl; **Cote**, a pen for doves or sheep; **Coat** (*q.v.*)

"Coot," Welsh *cutiar*, a coot (*cwta*, the bob-tail [bird]).

"Cote," Old Eng. *cōte*, a cot; Welsh *cwt*, a cot, sty, &c.

"Coat" (a garment), French *cotte*; Italian *cotta*; German *kutte*.

Copaiba, *kō.pay'.bah*. A balsam. (See *Capivi*.)

Copal, *kō'.pal* (not *kō.pal'*). A varnish. (Mex. *copallī*, resins.)

Co-part'ner (a joint partner); **co-part'nership**, or **co-part'nership**.

Cope, a hood; **Cope**, to vie with others; **Coop**, a pen for fowls.

"Cope" (for the head), Old Eng. *cop*, a cap or hood; Welsh *cob*, a coat.

"Cope" (to vie), Danish *kappes*, to vie with others.

"Coop" (for fowls), Latin *cūpa*, a butt or coop.

Coping, *kō'.ping*. The uppermost tier of a wall (*cope*, a hood).

Copious, *kō'.pi.us* (plentiful), **co'pious-ly**, **co'pious-ness**.

Latin *cōpiōsus*, *cōpia*, plenty (co[con]opis, very rich).

Copper. A metal, made of copper, to case with copper, a coin.

Cop'per-ish. Having a slight taste or smell of copper.

Coppery, *kōp'.pě.ry*. Containing copper, resembling copper.

Latin *cuprum*, i.e., æs Cyprium, Cyprus brass; German *kupfer*.

Copperas, *kōp'.pě.rās*. Green vitriol. (It ought to be *copperos*.)

Fr. *couperose*; Ital. *copparosa*; Lat. *cupri ros*, liquor of copper.

Coppice, *kōp'.pis*. A wood consisting of brushwood.

Low Lat. *copicia*; Gk. *kōptō*, to cut, so called because the trees are cut to the ground every few years, to make underwood as cover for game.

Copse, *kōps*. Same as **Coppice**. (See above.)

Copula, *plu. copulas*, *kōp'.u.lūh*, &c. The verb which unites or couples the predicate with the subject: viz., *is* or *is not*.

Copulate, *kōp'.u.late* (to pair sexually); **cop'ulāt-ed**, **cop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.); **copulation**, *kōp'.u.lay''-shun*.

Copulative, kŏp'.u.la.tiv, connective, as "copulative conjunctions." **Copulatory**, kŏp'.u.lă.tŏ.ry.

French *copulation*, *copulative*; Latin *cōpula*, *cōpulatio*, *cōpulativus*, v. *cōpūlare*, to unite, to couple.

Copy, plu. *copies*, kŏp'py, kŏp'piz. A transcript, a pattern.

Cop'y, *copies*, kŏp'piz; **copi-ed**, kŏp'pid; **copi-er**, kŏp'.i.er; **cop'y-ing**, **cop'y-ist**, **cop'yright**, **cop'ybook**, **cop'yhold**.

Fr. *copie*, a transcript; Low Lat. *cōpia*, a transcript, v. *cōpiāre*.

Coquet, kŏ.kēt' (verb), to "play" love-making. **Coquette** (noun).

Coquet, **coquett'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **coquett'-ing** (R. ii., b.).

Coquette, kŏ.kēt'; **coquett'-ish**, **coquett'-ish-ly** (jauntily).

French *coquette* (v.), *coquette*, *coquetterie* (coq, [to imitate] a cock).

Cor- (Latin prefix), *con* before *r*.

Coracle, kŏr'ra.k'l, a Welsh boat; **Curricl**, kur'.ri.k'l, a carriage.

"Coracle," Welsh *cwrwg* (*cwrwg*, a frame or carcase).

"Curricl," Latin *curriculus*, a little carriage (-*cle* or -*culus*, dim.)

Coral, kŏr'ral (a zoöphyte, the shells conglomerated).

Corall-aceous, kŏr'ral.lay'.shus (adj.); **corall-ine**, kŏr'ral.in.

Corall-iferous, kŏr'ral.lif'.ĕ.rus. Containing coral.

Coralliform, kŏr'ral.i.form, resembling coral; **cor'all-ite**.

Coralloid, kŏr'ral.loid; **coralloid-al**, kor'ral.loid'al.

Greek *korallion eidos*, coral-like.

("Coral" ought to have double "l," or its compounds only one "l." R. III.)

Fr. *corail*, *coraline*, *coralloïde*; Lat. *cōrallium*, *cōrallum*, or *cōrālūm*;

Gk. *kōrallion* or *kōrālīon*, coral.

Coranach, kŏr'ra.năk. Lamentation for the dead.

Gaelic *cornh ranaich*, crying together.

Corbeil, kor'.bel (used in sieges). **Corbel**, kor'.bel (used in architecture). The base of a Corinthian pillar, the projecting knob (often carved) on which an arch rests.

Cor'bel, **cor'belled** (2 syl.), **cor'bell**ing.

Fr. *corbeille*, a small basket, a corbel; Lat. *corbula*, a little basket.

Cord (string); **Chord** (of music); **Cawed**, *past tense* of *caw*.

Cord, to fasten with cord; **cord'age**, cord collectively.

French *corde*; Latin *chorda*; Greek *chordē* (-age suffix collective).

Cordelier, kŏr'.dĕ.leer'. A grey friar who is girded with a rope.

French *cordelier* (*corde*, a rope), one who wears a rope.

Cordial (n.), kŏr'.di'al. A cheering draught; (adj.) hearty.

Cordial-ly, **cor'dial-ness**, **cordiality**, kŏr'.di.ăl'.i.ty.

French *cordial*, *cordialité* (Latin *cor*, gen. *cordis*, the heart).

Cordovan, kor'.do.văn (not kor.dŏ.văn), Spanish leather. So called from *Cor'dova* (not *Cordo'va*), where it was first made.

Corduroy, kord'roy. A thick ribbed cotton for trousers.

French *cord du roi*, the king's cord.

- Cordwainer**, *kord'way-ner*. A worker in leather, not cord maker.
 French *cordouannier*, now *cordonnier*, a corruption of *cordovanier*, a worker in Cor'dovan leather.
- Core, Corps, Caw, kōr**. **Core**. (Lat. *cor* the heart, Gk. *kear*.)
Core (of an apple), v. to take out the core; cored, **cor'-ing**.
Corps, *kōr*, a body of soldiers. (Fr. *corps*, Latin *corpus*.)
Caw. The cry of a crow, an imitation word.
- Coreopsis**, *kōr'rē.ōp''sīs*. The tick-seeded sunflower.
 Greek *kōris ōpsis*, a bug in appearance [referring to the seed].
- Coriander**, *kōr'ri.an''der*. A plant famed for its seed.
 Old English *corion*; Latin *cōriandrum*; Greek *kōriannon* or *kōrion* (*kōris*, a bug). The bruised seed smells like that insect.
- Cork, Calk or Caulk, Cawk**. All pronounced *kork*.
Cork (of a bottle), v. **corked** (1 syl.), **cork'-y**, tasting of the cork; **cork'i-ness**, having the buoyancy of a cork.
Calk. To close the seams of a ship with oakum.
Cauk. A sulphate of bary'ta. (A miner's word.)
 "Cork," German *kork*; Latin *cortex*, the bark of a tree.
 "Calk," Latin *calco*, to tread or press (*calx*, the heel of the foot).
- Cormorant**, *kōr'.mō.rant*. A glutton, the sea-raven.
 French *cormoran*; Latin *corvus marinus*, the sea-raven.
- Corn**. Grain; an excrescence on the feet; to salt meat.
Corn (grain), has no plural, except when the general crop or different varieties are referred to, as "Corns are better."
 Old English *corn*; German *korn*; Danish *korn*; Latin *granum*.
Corn, plu. corns (on the feet); **corn-y**; **cor'neous**, horny.
 Old English *corn*; Welsh *corn*; French *corne*; Latin *cornu*, horn.
Corn (to salt meat), **corned** (1 syl.), **corn'-ing**.
 German *kornen*, to corn or salt meat.
- Cornea**, *kōr'.ne.ăh*. The membrane in front of the eye.
 French *cornée*; Latin *cornēus*, horny (*cornu*, horn).
- Cornelian**, *kōr'.nee'.li.an*. A chalcedony. (See **Carnelian**.)
- Cornet**, *kōr'.net*, a cavalry ensign; a horn. **Cor'net-cy** (-cy denotes "rank"). **Cor'net-a-piston**, a musical instrument.
 French *cornette*, a cavalry officer; *cornet*, a horn; *cornet à piston*.
 The officer so called carries the "cornette" or ensign of his company.
- Cornice**, *kōr'.nīs* (not *cornish*, as it is very often pronounced).
 The border round the ceiling of a room.
 Italian *cornice*; Greek *kōrōnis*, the end or finish of anything.
- Cornu-am'monis** (not -*ammō'nīs*), the ammōnite (*q.v.*)
- Cornucopia**, *kōr'-nu.cō'.pī.ăh*. Emblem of abundance.
 Latin *cornu cōpia*, horn of plenty. It was the horn of *Amalthēa* (nurse-goat of Jupiter) which Achēlōūs gave to Herōclēs.

Corolla, *ko.röl'.läh*, blossom; **corollaceous**, *kör.röl.lay''shüs* (adj. of *corolla*); **corollet**, *kor'örl.lët*, one leaf of a blossom.

Latin *côrolla*, a little crown (dimin. of *côröna*, a crown).

Corollary, *kor'örl.lä.ry* (not *ko.röl'.lä.ry* nor *kor'rol.lair'ry*).

An inference which rises out of an inference: Suppose it is proved that matter was *created*, then it follows as a "corollary" that there was a creator anterior to the existence of matter, and that matter is not eternal, &c.

Latin *côrrollarium*, a consecratory (from *côrrolla*, a garland which was given invariably to an actor who had performed his part well).

Coronilla, *kor'rö.nül'.lah* (not *coronella*). A plant so called because the flowers crown the branches in a corymb.

French *coronille* (Latin *côröna*, with a diminutive ending).

Corona, *ko.rö'.nah*, a halo; the upper surface of molar teeth; the margin of a radiated compound flower; a drip, &c.

Coronal, *kor'rö.nül*, belonging to a crown; **coronet**, *kör'ro.net*, the crown worn by a nobleman; a downy tuft on seed.

Coronation, *kor'ro.nay''shun*. The ceremony of crowning.

Coroneted, *kör'ro.nët.ed*, entitled to wear a coronet; **coronated**, *kör'ro.näy.ted*, crowned; **coronary**, *kor'ro.nä.ry*.

French *coronal* ("coronation" is one of the very few words in -tion which is not French); Latin *côröna*, *côrönätio*, *côrönätus*.

Coroner, *kor'ro.ner*. So called because he has chiefly to do with "Pleas of the Crown." (Low Latin *côrönātor*, a coroner.)

Corporal, **Corporeal**, *kor'po.räl*, *kor.pö'.rë.äl* (adjectives).

Corporal. Pertaining to the body, bodily, of the body.

Corporeal. Having a material body.

"Corporal punishment," bodily punishment; not *corporeal punishment* (*punishment having a material body*).

"Corporeal substance," "This corporeal frame," that is a substance or frame having a material body.

"Corporal pain," pain of the body; "Corporal injury."

"Corporeal rights," rights over material substances.

"Corporal" is opposed to *Mental*; "Corporeal" to *Spiritual* or *Immaterial*.

Cor'poral-ly, bodily. **Corpo'real-ly**, in a material form.

"He was present *corporally*," bodily, in his proper person.

"The ghost in Hamlet is shown on the stage *corporeal-ly*," that is, not as a spirit, but having a material form.

Corporal'ity, bodily state. **Corporeal'ity**, materiality.

Raleigh speaks of the "corporality of light," it should be "corporeality," meaning that light is *material*, according to Newton's theory; but it would be quite correct to speak

of the "corporality" of the ghost, meaning his embodied state, or having his own veritable body.

Corporal. The lowest officer in a company of foot soldiers.

Corporale, kor'.po.rāle. The cloth which covers the eucharistic elements. Hence a *Corporal Oath* (or *Corporale Oath*), one taken while touching the eucharistic cloth.

(The spelling of "Corporal," for an officer is incorrect. It ought to be caporal. French *caporal*; Italian *caporale*; Spanish *caporal*, a chief; Latin *caput*, a head (head of the men under him).

"Corporal," Fr. *corporal*, *corporalité*; Lat. *corpōrālis*, *corpōrālitās*.

Corporate, kor'.po.rate, united in a corporation; **corporate-ly.**

Corporation, kor'.po.ray".shun. A body politic.

French *corporation*; Latin *corpōrātiō*, *corpōrātus* (*corpus*, a body).

Corporeal, kor-pō'.rē.āl. Material, opposed to *spiritual*.

Corpo'real-ly, corporeal'-ity, corpo'real-ism, materialism.

Corpo'real-ist, one who denies the existence of spirit independent of matter; corporeity, kor'.pō.ree'i.ty, materiality. (Corporeal or Corporal, see under Corporal.)

French *corporel*, *corporeité*; Latin *corpōreus*, bodily (*corpus*, a body).

Corps, plu. corps, kor, plu. korz. A body of soldiers. (See *Core*.)

Corpse, plu. corpses, korps, plu. korps'ēz. A human dead body.

French *corps*; Latin *corpus*, a body (*caro* *ēpēre*, flesh fashioned).

Corpulence, kor'.pū.lense (not *corpulance*), corpulency, bulkiness of body; **corpulent, stout; corpulent-ly, fleshily.**

French *corpulence*, *corpulent*; Latin *corpulentia*, *corpulente* (adv.)

Corpuscule, plu. corpuscules or corpuscula, kor.pus'.kūle, plu. kor pus'kūlz or kor.pus'.kū.lah. A minute particle.

Corpus'cular (adj.), corpuscularian, kor.pus'.ku.lair''i.an.

One who maintains that corpuscules were the germs of all material substances, and not the "Divine Word."

French *corpuscule*, *corpusculaire*; Latin *corpūsculum* (*corpus* a body, and *-culum* a diminutive).

Correct. The degrees are: *nearly correct, more nearly correct, very nearly correct, quite correct. More correct* is the comparative of "incorrect;" *most correct* means quite correct, *the most correct* means that all others are incorrect.

Correct (adj.), right; (verb) to panish, to put right.

Correction, kōr.rek'.shun. Emendation, punishment.

Correc'tion-al. (This word ought to be *correction-al*.)

Corrective, kōr.rek'.tīv. That which corrects.

Correct-or (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.). One who corrects.

French *correctif*, *correction*, *correctionnel*; Latin *correctio*, *correctus*, v. *corrīgēre* (*cor* [con] *rego*, to regulate or set quite right).

Correspond, to hold intercourse by letters; **correspond'-ing**, writing letters, similar; **correspond'-ent**, one who corresponds, something which "pairs" with something else.

Correspond'-ence. Intercourse by letters, similarity.

Correspond'-ent-ly. In a corresponding manner.

Correspond'-ing-ly, by letter; **Corresponsive**, *kor'.res.pon''.siv*.

French *correspondance* (incorrect), *correspondant* (incorrect), v. *correspondre*; Lat. *cor* [con] *respondere*, to answer with or to [another].

Corridor, *kor'.ri.dor* (French). A gallery communicating with different apartments of a house. (Latin *curro*, to run.)

Corrigendum, plu. *corrigenda*, *kor'.ri.jen''.dum*, plu. *kor'.ri.jen''.dūh*. To be corrected (Latin). Rule xlv.

Corrigible, *kor'.rij'i.b'l*, capable of correction. **Incorrigible**, hopelessly bad, regardless of reproof.

French *corrigible*; Latin *corrigibilis* (*corrigere*, to correct).

Corroborate, *kor.rōb'.o.rate* (not *ko.rōb'.e.rate*), to confirm.

Corrob'orāt-ed, **corrob'orāt-ing** (R. xix.), **corrob'orāt-or**.

Corroborat-ive, *kor.rōb'.o.ra.tiv*; **corroborant**, *kor.rōb'.o.rānt*.

Corroboration, *kor.rōb'.o.ray''.shun* (not *ko.rōb'.e.ray''.shun*). (In Lat. "-rō-" is long; *kor.rō'.bō.rate* would be better.)

French *corroborer*, *corroborant*, *corroboration*; Latin *corrōbōrāre* (*cor* [con] *rōbōro*, to strengthen with oak, *rōbur*, oak).

Corróde, *kor.rode'* (not *ko.rode'*), to eat away by degrees, as by rust, &c.; **corrōd'-ed**, **corrōd'-ing**, **corrōd'-ent** (not *-ant*); **corrōd'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrōd'-er** (R. xix), **corrōd'ibil'ity**.

Corrosion, *kor.rō'.shun* (not *ko.rō'.shun*). A fretting.

Corrosive, *kor.rō'.siv*; **corro'sive-ly**, **corro'sive-ness**.

Corrosibility, *kor.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty* (not *ko.ro'.si.bil''.i.ty*).

Fr. *corroder*, *corrosif* *corrosion*; Lat. *cor* [con] *rōdere*, to eat away.

Corrugate, *kor'.ru.gate*, to wrinkle; **cor'rugāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.)

Cor'rugāt-ing (R. xix.), **cor'rugāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Corrugation, *kor'.ru.gay''.shun*, a wrinkling; **cor'rugant** (not *corrugent*, as many dictionaries give).

French *corrugation*; Lat. *corrūgātio*, *corrūgans* *-antis*, *corrūgāre* (*cor* [con] *rūgo*, to make into wrinkles with [frowning], *ruga*, a wrinkle).

Corrupt, *kor.rup't'* (not *ko.rup't'*), to spoil; **corrupt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **corrupt'-ing**, **corrupt'-er** (more corrupt), **corrupt'-est** (most corrupt), **corrupt'-or**, one who corrupts (R. xxxvii.), *fem.* **corrupt'tress**; **corrupt-ly**, **corrupt'-ness**, **corrupt'-ible** (not *-able*), **corrupt'ibly**, **corrupt'ible-ness**, **corrupt'-ibil'ity** (not *kō.rup'.ti.bil''.i.ty*), **corruption**, *kor.rūp'.shun*.

Fr. *corruptibilité* *corruptible*, *corruption*; Lat. *corrūptio*, *corrūptor* *fem.* *corrūptrix*, *corrumpere*, sup. *-ruptum* (*cor* [con] *rumpe*, to break).

Corsair, *kor.sair'*, a pirate. **Coarser**, *kor'.ser*. **Courseer**, *ko'r-ser*.

"Corsair," Fr. *corsaire* (fr. Ital *corsa*, a race). The word was first applied to ships of chase during war, then to the captains who had "letters of mark," and ultimately to sea-rovers and pirates.

"Coarser," comp. of **coarse**, q.v. "Courseer," a swift horse.

Corse, **Coarse**, **Course**, **Corps**, **Cores**, **Caws**, **Cause**.

Corse, *kor.se*. Poetical for "corpse." (Latin *corpus*, a body.)

Coarse, *ko'r.se*. Rough, not refined. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)

Course, *koo'r.se*. A race. (Latin *cursus*, a race.)

Corps, *korz*, plu. of **corps**, *kor* (French). Bodies of soldiers.

Cores, *korz*, plu. of **core**. Hearts of apples, &c. (Latin *cor*.)

Caws, *korz*, 3rd per. sing. of **caw**. Applied to the cry of crows.

Cause, *korz*. The reason or motive. (Latin *causa*, a cause.)

Corset, **Cosset**, **Coralet**, *kor'.set*, *kos'.set*, *kors'.let*.

Corset (Fr.). A bodice for women (*corps*, a body, and *-et*, dim.)

Cosset. A pet (Old Eng. *cos*, a kiss, a little thing for kisses).

Coralet. A little cuirass (Fr. *corselet*, *corps*, a body, *-let*, dim.)

Corsned, *kor'.sned*. A piece of consecrated bread used for an ordeal.

Old English *corsnæde cors snæd* curse morsel. The person under trial said, "May this morsel prove a curse if I am guilty, and turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent."

Cortège, *kor'.tajé*. A train of attendants. (French *cortège*.)

Latin *corpus tégere*, to cover the body, a body-guard.

Cortes, *kor'.téz* (Spanish). The parliament of Spain or Portugal.

Spanish *corte*, a resident of a town, the representatives of towns.

Coruscate, *kör'.üs.kate*, to glisten; **cor'uscät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **cor'uscät-ing** (R. xix.); **coruscation**, *kör'.us.kay''shun*.

French *coruscation*; Latin *cöruscatio*, *cöruscäre*, to glisten, to flash.

Corvet or **Corvette**, *kor.vet'*. A sloop of war. (French *corvette*.)

Latin *corbita*, a hoy; *corbitäre*, to freight a ship.

Corylaceæ, *kör'.ri.lay''.së.e*. An order of plants, including the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel.

Latin *corylus*; Greek *körülös*, a hazel (*-aceæ* denotes an "Order").

Corymb, *kö.rim'b*, a bunch or cluster; **corymbiated**, *kö.rim''.bi.-ä'.ted* (not *corymbated*), having berries or blossoms in clusters; **corymbiferous**, *kö.rim.bif''.ë.rus*, bearing clusters; **corymböse**, *ko.rim'.bose* (adj.)

Latin *cörymbifer*, a berry-bearer, like ivy, *cörymbus*, a cluster.

Greek *korumbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers (*körus*, a head).

Co-secant, *ko'-see''.künt*. The secant of the complementary arc.

Co-sine. The sine of the complementary arc.

Latin *sëans*, gen. *sëantis*, cutting. *Sinus*, a curve or bay.

Cosey. Should be **cosy**, adv. *cosi-ly*, *kö'.zy*, *kö'.zi.ly*.

(The adv. "*cosily*" cannot be formed from "*cosey*." R. xiii.)

Cosmetic, *kös.me't.ic*. A preparation for beautifying the face by removing freckles, &c. Also an adj.

Gk. *kōsmētikōs*, a beautifier; *kōsmēō*, to adorn; Fr. *cosmétique*.

Cosmogony, **Cosmography**, **Cosmology**, **Geology**, **Geography**.

Cosmogony, *kös.mög'.o.ny*. An "a priori" theory of the world's origin. (Gk. *kōsmōs gōnē*, the world's generation.) Gen. i. is the Bible theory of the world's origin.

Geology, *jee'.öl.ō.jy*. An "a posteriori" view of the world's origin. It explains from known facts, how the rocks, &c., of the earth have been produced.

Greek *gē graphē*, a description of the earth, in detail.

Cosmography, *kös.mög'.ra.fy*. A description of the structure, figure, and order, of the world, the relation of its parts, and how to represent them on paper.

Greek *kōsmōs graphē*, description of the earth, as a whole.

Cosmology, *kös.möl'.o.jy*. A treatise on the elements of the earth, the laws of nature, and the modifications of material things. (Greek *kōsmōs lōgōs*, treatise of the world.)

Geography, *jē.ōg'.ra.fy*. A description of the surface of the earth, its countries, inhabitants, and productions.

Greek *gē graphē*, description of the earth in detail.

Physical Geography treats of climates, elevations, configurations, influence of coast, tides, winds, &c.

Cosmog'ony (*v.s.*), **cosmog'onist**. A writer of cosmogony.

Cosmo'graphy (*v.s.*), **cosmog'rapher**, a writer of cosmography; **cosmographical**, *kös'.mo.graf''.i.kul*; **cosmographical-ly**.

Cosmology (*see above*) **cosmologist**, a writer of cosmology; **cosmological**, *kös.mo.lōj'.i.kul*; **cosmological-ly**.

Cosmopolite, *kös.möp'.o.lite*. A citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitan, *kös'.mo.pöl''.i.tan* (adj.)

Cos'mopol''itan-ism. A system which regards man (regardless of nationality) as a citizen of the world.

Greek *kōsmōs pōlitēs*, citizen of the world (*-ism*, doctrine, system).

Cosmorama, *plu. cosmoramas*, *kös'.mo.räh''.mäh*, *plu. -mäs*. A representation of the world in large panoramic pictures.

Cosmoramic, *kös'.mo.räm''.ik*. Pertaining to the above.

Greek *kōsmōs horāma*, a view of the world.

Cosmos. The world considered as a whole. The word means the "beauty of arrangement," and was first applied to creation by Pythagoras. **Cos'mical**, **cos'mical-ly**.

Greek *kōsmōs*, the world; *kōsmēō*, to arrange.

Cossack, *kös'.säk*. One of the Cossacks; a Russian tribe.

Cosset, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. **Corset**, a bodice (*q.v.*)

Old English *cos* and *-et* dim. A little thing to be kissed.

Cost, past cost, past part. cost. Coast, *kōste* (of the sea).

Costly, *kōst'ly*; costli-ness (R. xi.), expensiveness.

Ital. *costo* (n.), expense; *costare* (v.); Lat. *consto*, to cost. (We say, "What did it stand you in?" [cost]; *con sto*, to stand.)

Costermonger, *kōs'-ter.mun'-ger*. Corruption of *costard-monger*, a seller of "costards;" that is, *apples*.

Old English *costard*, a species of apple; *monger*, a dealer.

Costive, *kōs'.tīv*, contraction of "con'stipative"; costive-ly, costive-ness, having the bowels constipated.

Latin *constipo*, to cram close together (*con stipo*, to stuff together).

Costume, *kōs.tūme'* (French). National style of dress.

Cosy, *kō'.sy*, snug and comfortable. Cosi-ly, *kō'.si.ly*, snugly.

Scotch *cosie*. Old English *cos*, a kiss (not *cosey*).

Cot, Cote, Coat, Coot, *kōt, kōte, kōte, koot*.

Cot, a cottage; an infant's bed, &c. Cott-ar, a cottager. (R. i.)

Cote. A pen for sheep, doves, &c., called *sheepcote*, &c.

Coat. A raiment for men or boys. (Fr. *cotte*, Ital. *cotta*.)

Coot. A small black water fowl. (Welsh *cwtiar*, a coot.)

Old English *cōt* or *cōte*, a cottage, a bed, a pen.

Co-tangent. The tangent of the complement of an arc. (*See Co-.*)

Cotemporary, cotemporaneous. (*See Contemporary.*)

Cotillon, *ko.til'.yōn*. The "petticoat" dance, so called because ladies had to hold up their gown and show their petticoat.

French *cotillon*, a petticoat; a dance.

Cottage, *kōt'.tage* a peasant's house. Cot'tag-er, cot'tier, *kōt'.ti-er*, a squatter, an independent peasant (*Obsolete*).

Low Latin *cottagium*, a cottage; *cottarius*, a cottager.

Cotton, *ko'.n*, thread made from the cotton plant, a fabric made of cotton; cotton-y, containing cotton, feeling like cotton.

Cottons, cotton threads, cotton fabrics. **Cotton** (verb), to cling to a person fondly, as cotton clings to one's clothes:

French *coton*, verb *cotonner*; Arabic *al goton*, the cotton-plant.

Cotyledon, *kōt'.i.le'e'-don*. The seminal leaf of plants which first appears above ground, and forms part of the embryo

Dicotyledons, *di'-*. Plants with two seminal leaves.

Monocotyledons, *mōn'-o-*. Plants with one cotyledon.

Acotyledons, *a'-*. Plants without a seminal leaf.

Lat. *coty'ledon*, the hollow of the huckle-bone; Gk. *kōt'yledōn*, a sock

Couch, *kōwch* (n.), a sofa; (v.) to h'ide, to fix a spear in its rest couched (1 syl.), **couch'-ing, couch-er, couch-ant; kowc** ant or **koo'shong** (in *Her.*) lying down with head raised

Fr. *couche*, a bed; *coucher* (v.), *couchant*; Lat. *col* [con] *locare*, to

Cough, *kɔf* (n. and v.); **coughed**, *kɔft*; **cough-ing**, *kɔf'ing*.

There are twenty-five words ending in *-ough*, with eight distinct sounds,—viz., *ok*, *off*, *uf*, *up*; *ūw*, *ōw*, *oo*, *er*. Only two ("cough" and "trough") have the sound of *off*. These are both native words, *coh'* and *troh*, guttural.

(Not one of the twenty-five words have any right to the diphthong "ou," and if the original vowels had been preserved much of the present absurdity of pronunciation would have been avoided.) (Rule xlv.)

Old English *cohh'*, contraction of *cohetan* (= *kɔft.an*), to cough.

Could, *kood* (to rhyme with "good"), *past tense* of *Can*, "to be able," "to know how," never an auxiliary, but it stands in regimen with other words without *to* between them: as "I could write." Here *write* is infinitive mood, being the latter of two verbs in regimen.

Our word "could" is a blunder. The Old Eng. *cunn[an]* "to know how to do a thing," makes *can* in the *present tense*, and *cūthe* in the *past*; but the verb *cūth[ian]* "to make known," has *cūthode* for the *past tense*, contracted to *cū'd* our "could" (l interpolated).

Council, **Counsel**, **Councillor**, **Counsellor**.

Coun'cil. An assembly met for consultation. (Lat. *concilium*.)

Coun'sel. Advice, a pleader. (Latin *consilium*.)

Coun'cill-or. A member of a council. (Rule iii. -IL.)

Counsell-or. One who gives advice, a barrister. (R. iii. -IL.)

Coun'selled (2 syl.), advised; **coun'sell-ing**, advising.

Council-board, *plu.* council-boards.

Ce'cumen'ical council, *plu.* **Ce'cumen'ical councils**.

The distinction may be remembered thus: *Council* is *concilio*, *con calo*, to call [the board] together; but *counsel* is *consilio*, to consult. You *consult* a "counsellor," you *call* together "councillors."

Count, a foreign title, *fem.* **count'ess**. We retain the feminine, but have substituted our native word "earl" for count.

Count'ess, *plu.* **count'esses**, *poss.* **countess's**, *plu.* **countesses'.**

Count-y, *plu.* **counties**, *coun'tiz*. We have retained this word, and also our native word "shire," [a count's] share.

Italian conte; **French comte**; **Latin cōmes**, *gen. cōmitis*, a companion of the chief or leader; *comitatus*, a county or share of the *cōmes*.

Count, to reckon; **counter**, one who counts, base money to assist in reckoning, a shop table where accounts are paid; (*adv.*) the wrong way, contrary to; a prefix.

Italian contare; **French compter**; **Latin computāre**, to compute, contracted to *comp't*, and corrupted into *count*.

Counteract, *kown'-ter.act'*. To frustrate, to act contrary to.

Latin *contra ago*, supine *actum*, to act in opposition to.

Counterbalance, *kown'-ter.bäl'-ance*. (Only one *l* in balance.)

Latin *contra bilanx*, [balance] against balance.

Counterfeit, *kown'-ter.feet* (noun), *kown'-ter.fit* (verb);

counterfeit-er, *kown'-ter.fit-er*; *counterfeit-ed* (R. xxxvi.)

Latin *contra ficere*, supine *fectum* [*facio*], to make against [law], to forge, to imitate without authority or right.

Counterfoil, *kown'-ter.foil*. Part of a check kept by the drawer.

Latin *contra folium*, the corresponding leaf.

Countermand, *kown'-ter.mänd'*. To withdraw a command.

Latin *contra mando*, to command the opposite [of a command].

Countermark, *kown'-ter.march'*. To march back again.

Low Latin *contra marchio*, to march in the opposite direction.

Countermine, *kown'-ter.mine*; *coun'termined*" (3 syl.),

coun'termin'-ing, *coun'termin'-er*. To dig a gallery underground in search of an enemy's mine.

Low Latin *contra minero*, to make a mine in the contrary direction.

Counterpane, *kown'-ter.pain*. A bed quilt.

A corruption of the Latin *culecta puncta*, a quilt worked in a pattern. French *courtépointe*, a counterpane.

Counterpoise, *kown'-ter.poyz*, to counterbalance; *coun'terpoised* (3 syl.), *coun'terpois-ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *contra penso*, to weigh against [a given weight]; French *contre poise*,—i.e., *poids*, [weights] against weights. (See *Avoidrupoise*.)

Countersign, *kown'-ter.sine*, to sign a document in attestation of a signature; *countersignature*, *kown'-ter.sig''-nä.tchur*; *countersignatories*, *kown'-ter.sig''-nä-tö.riz*.

Latin *contra signo*, to sign against [another signature].

Countess, *plu. coun'tesses*, *kown'.tess*, *kown'tess.ez*, poss. sing. *countess's*, *kown'.tess.iz*; poss. plu. *countesses'*, *kown'.tess.ez*. The wife of an earl or of a foreign count.

Italian *contessa*; French *comtesse*; Low Latin *comitissa*.

Country, *plu. countries* (R. xi.), *kün'.trj*, *kün'.triz* (Fr. *contrée*); *coun'tryman*, *fem. coun'trywom'an*, *plu. coun'trymen*, *countrywomen*, *-wim'en*; poss. sing. *-man's*, *-woman's*, *poss. plu. -men's*, *-women's*, *-wim'eniz*.

(Obs. *The y is not changed to i in these words.* Rule xi.)

Countrify, *kün.tri.fy* (R. xi.), to give the air and mien of a rustic; *countrified*, *kün'.tri.fide*, having the air and mien of a rustic. (Latin *con terra*, land contiguous [to a town].)

County, *plu. counties* (R. xi.), *kown'.ty*, *kown'.tiz*.

Norman French *counté*, French *comté*; Latin *comitatus*, a county.

oup (Fr.), *koo*, a stroke. **Coupé** (Fr.), *koo.pay'*, part of a coach.

Coup d'état, *koo'.da-tar'*. A sudden raid on political foes.

Coup-de-grace, *koo'd'.gràs*. The victor's last blow.

Coup-de-main, *koo'd'.màh'n*. A sudden attack on a fort.

Coup-d'œil, *koo'.dy'e*. A comprehensive view of a scene.

Coup-de-soleil, *koo'd'.sò-lay'e*. A sun-stroke.

oupé (Fr.), *koo.pay'*. The first division of a stage coach, a private railway carriage furnished with only one bench.

French *couper*, to cut. A part cut off for travellers.

ouple, *küp'l*, a pair, to link together; **coupled**, *küp'.l'd*; **coupling**, *küp'.ling*. (Fr. *couple*; Lat. *cōpula*, a couple.)

oupon, *koo'.pone*. The part of a bond presented for a dividend.

Fr. *couper*, to cut off; because they are cut off as the claim falls due.

ourage, *kūr'rage*, bravery; **courageous**, *ko.ray'jūs*;

coura'geous-ly, **coura'geous-ness**, boldness of heart.

French *courage*, *courageux*; Latin *cor ago*, to move the heart.

ourant, **Current**, *koo'.ràh'n*, *kūr'rant*, *kūr'rent*.

Au courant, *o koo'.ràh'n*. Posted up to the time being.

Fr. *être au courant de*...to be posted up in... (Lat. *curro*, to run.)

Cur'rant, a fruit. (Lat. *uvæ Corinthiæcæ* or *Corinthiæ*.)

Current, *kūr'.rent*, running. (Lat. *currens*, gen. *currentis*.)

ourier, *koo'.rî.er*. A special messenger sent with a dispatch.

(This word ought to be spelt with double "r." As it now stands its base would be *cœur*, the heart; or *cura*, care.)

French *courrier*; Latin *corriere*; Latin *curro*, to run.

ourse, **Corse**, **Coarse**, **Corps**, **Cause**, **Caws**.

Course, *kor.se*. A career, to hunt. (Lat. *cursus*; Fr. *cours*.)

coursed (1 syl.), **cours'-ing**, **cours'-er**, **cours'-es** (2 syl.)

Corse, *kor.se*. Poetical form of corpse. (Lat. *corpus*, a body.)

Coarse, *ko'rs.e*. Gross, not fine. (Old Eng. *gorst*, rough.)

Corps (plu.), *korz*. Companies of soldiers. (French *corps*.)

Cause, *kawz*. The reason, a plea. (Lat. *causa*, a cause.)

Caws, *kawz*, third person sing. of *caw*, to cry like a crow.

ourt. The royal palace, those attached to it, a place for trying criminals, &c. To woo, to strive to please, &c.

Court (a palace), **courtier**, *kor'.tî'er*, one of the court.

Court'-ly (adj.), fit for a court; **court'li-ness** (Rule xi.)

Courteous, *kor.tě'us* (not *kort.tchus* nor *kur'.tchus*), affable; **cour'teous-ly**, **cour'teous-ness**, *kor'.tě'us.ness*.

Court-plaster, *kort plas'.ter* (not *play'.ster*). Black sticking plaster, once used by court ladies for beauty-spots.

Courtesan, *ko'r'.tē.zan* (not *kur'.te.zan*, nor *kort'.e.zan*). A woman of immodest character. (French *courtisane*.)
(This word meant originally a "female courtier," and tells a sad tale of the past history of courts.)

Court (of justice), Court of Equity, *plu. Courts of Equity*; court-martial, *plu. court-martials*, sessions of the same court; courts-martial, different courts (*mar'shal*).

Court. A paved way. (French *court*, *curt*, a short [*cut*].)

Court-yard. A yard before a house. (Latin *cohors*, gen. *cohortis*, a yard with outhouses for poultry, cattle, pigs, &c.)

Court (to woo), court'-ed (R. xxxvi.), court'-ing, court'-er.

"Court" (a palace or hall of justice), Fr. *cour*; Ital. *corte*; Lat. *curia* (from *cura*, care), where the "public cares" are attended to.

"Court" (to woo, Fr. *faire la cour*, to make a [love] suit, *courtiser*).

Courtesy, *plu. courtesies*, *kor'.tēs.y*, *plu. kor'.tēs.siz* (*kur'.te.sy* is nearly obsolete), civility.

Courtesy, *plu. courtesies*, *kert'.sy*, *kert'.siz*. Woman's act of reverence. A man's is a bow (rhyme with *now*).

Courtesy, *kert'.sy* (verb); courtesies, *kert'.siz*; courtesied, *kert'.sid*; courtesy-ing, *kert'.sying*. To make a woman's act of reverence by bending the knee.

(-*sy* postfix, denotes an act. A "courtesy" is an act of reverence, similar to that which is used at court.)

Cousin, **Cousin-german**, **Cozen**. All pronounced *kūz'n*.

Cousin. The children of my aunt or uncle are my first cousins; the children of my great aunt or uncle are my second cousins; the children of my aunt or uncle by a second marriage are my step cousins.

"Step" is the Old English *steop*, an orphan, one parent being lost.

Cousin-german, *plu. cousins-german*. First cousins.

Latin *germānus*, of the same stock (*germen*, a branch).

Cozen, to cheat. (Italian *cotzerie*, cheating. Halliwell.)

"Cousin" French, a male cousin; *cousine*, a female cousin. We want a similar distinction; Latin *consobrinus*, a cousin.

Covenant, *kūv'.ē.nant*. A stipulation on stated terms.

Covenant-er, *kūv'.ē.nant.er*. One who joins in a covenant

French *covenant*, a contract; Latin *conventum*, an agreement (*convenio*, to come together [to make terms]).

Cover, *kūv'.er*, to overspread; covered (2 syl.), cover-ing

Coverture, *kūv'.er.tchur*. Shelter, the state of a married woman who is under the "cover" of her husband.

French *couvrir*, to cover; *couverture*, not in the English sense, meaning a cover for a book, &c. "Coverture" in French is *abr*

Covart, *kūv'ert*, secret. **Covet**, *kūv'et*, to desire eagerly.

Cov'art, *cov'ert-ly*, *cov'ert-ness*. (French *couvert*.)

Covet, *kūv'et* (see above); *cov'et-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *cov'et-ing*, *cov'eting-ly*; *cov'et-er*, one who desires wrongfully; *covetous*, *kūv'ēt.ūs* (not *kūv'e.tchus*), greedy to obtain; *covetous-ly*, *kūv'ēt.ūs.ly*; *covetous-ness*, *kūv'ēt.ūs.ness*; *covet-able*, *kūv'ēt.ā.b'l*, worthy to be wished for.

(Dean Alford says *covetous* and *covetousness* are "commonly mangled by our clergy" into "covetious" and "covetiousness."—*Queen's English*, p. 76.)

Latin *cupidus*, greedy (from *cūpio*, to desire).

Covey, *kūv'y*. A brood of partridges, &c. (Fr. *couvée*, a brood.)

Cow, *plu. cows* or *kine*. **Cow** rhymes with *now* (not *coo*).

(Of the sixty-eight words ending in "ow," ten monosyllables and two dissyllables have the "ou" sound, like "cow," and fifty-six the "o" sound like "grow." See Rule lix.)

Old English *cū*, *plu. cý* (= *ky*). *Kine* is a collective plural, *ky-cin*, corrupted into *k'ne*. The plural suffix *-en* is seen in *ox-en*.

Cow (to dispirit), *cowed* (1 syl.), *cow-ing*. (Danish *kue*, to subdue.)

Coward, *kōw'ard*; *cow'ard-ly*, *cow'ardli-ness* (Rule xi.), *cowardice*, *kōw'ar.dis*, want of courage. (*ow* as in *now*.)

French *coward*, *cowardise*, a corruption of *culvard* or *culvert* (*culver*, Old English *culfre*, a pigeon). In heraldry, *coward* means an animal with its tail between its legs. Latin *cūlum vertēre*.

Coxcomb, *kox'kōme*, a fop; *coxcombry*, *kox'kome.ry* (not *cox-comberly*); *coxcomical*, *kox.kōm'.i.kāl*, foppish.

The ancient licensed jesters were called *coxcombs*, because they wore a *cock's comb* in their caps.

Coy, *shy*, *demure*: *coy-ly*, *coy'-ness*, *coy'-ish* (Rule xiii.), *coy'ish-ly*, *coy'ish-ness* (*-ish* added to *adj.* is diminutive).

Fr. *coi*; Lat. *quiescens* (from *quies*, rest; Gk. *kēō*, to lie down to sleep).

Cosen, to cheat. **Cousin**, a relative, (See *Cousin*.)

Crab, a *cru-tacean*, a wild apple, a machine; *crabb'ed* (2 syl.), *unamiable*; *crabb'-ed-ly*, *crabb'-ed-ness* (Rule i.)

"The crustacean," Old Eng. *crabba*; Lat. *carab[us]*; Gk. *karab[os]*.

"A morose person," Lat. *crābro*, a hornet or waspish person.

Crack. Excellent, to boast, to split, to make a sharp noise.

"In a crack" (instantly), French *crac*; Latin *creptu digitōrium*.

Cracked (1 syl.), *crack'-er*, a small firework.

"Crack" (excellent), Lat. *crepāre*, to boast; Fr. *cragner*, to boast

"Crack" (to split), Old Eng. *crac[ian]*; Germ. *krach* (n.); Fr. *crac*.

Crackle, *krak'.l* (dim. of "crack"); *crackled*, *krak'.l'd*; *crackling*, *krak'.ling*, part., also the skin of roast pork.

Cracknel, *krak'.nel*, a brittle cake. A corruption of the French *croquignole* (*kro.kin.yol*), from *croquet*, crisp.

("Take with thee ten loaves, and cracknels..." 1 Kgs. xiv. 3.)

Cradle, *kray'.d'l*, an infant's bed, to put into a cradle; **cradled**, *kray'.d'ld*; **cradling**, *kray'.d'ling*. ("Cradel" is older.)

Old English *cradel*; Greek *krádao*, to swing.

Craft, a trade, guile, a small ship. **Crafty**, *kraf''.ty*; **craftily** (Rule xi.), *craf'ti-ness*, skill in device, cunning.

Old English *cræft*. This word, like "cunning," had originally no reference to underhand dealing, but referred to skill in workmanship, knowledge of one's trade, contrivance, &c.

Crag, **cragg'-ed** (2 syl.), rugged; **cragg'-ed-ness** (3 syl.), Rule i.; **cragg'-y**, of a rugged character; **cragg'i-ness**, a craggy state; **cragg'i-er** (more craggy); **craggi-est** (most craggy).

Welsh *craig*, a crag; Greek *hrach[ia]*, a crag or rock.

Cram, **crammed** (1 syl.), **cramm'-ing**, **cramm'-er** (Rule i.)

Old Eng. *cramm[ian]*, to stuff; past *crammode*, past part. *crammod*.

Cramp, a contraction of a muscle; v. **cramped**, *kramp't*.

Crampoons, cramp-irons for raising stones; **crampons** (in *Bot.*), the roots which serve as supports to ivy, &c.

Old Eng. *hramma*, a cramp; Fr. *crampon*, a crampon or crampoon.

Cranberry, plu. **cranberries**, *krän'.ber.riz* (not *cramberry*).

German *kranbeere*, the crane-berry, so called because the fruit-stalks, before the blossom expands, resemble the head and neck of a crane.

Crane (1 syl.), a bird, a lifting machine.

Old English *crán*: Welsh *garan*, the long-legged bird (from *gar*, the shanks, our "gaiter"). *Heron* or *hern*, is a variety of the same word. Greek *gerános*; Latin *grus*.

Cranium, plu. **crania**, *kray'.nř.um*, plu. *kray'.nř.ăh*, the skull; **cranial**, *kray'.nř.al*, pertaining to the skull.

Craniology, *kray'.ni.ol''.o.gy*, now called *phrenology*.

Craniologist, *kray'.ni.ol''.o.gist*, now called *phrenologist*.

Lat. *cranium*, the skull; Gk. *krānton* ("a" short in Lat., long in Gk.)

Crank (a machine), a conceit or twist of the mind; **cran'ky**, **crank'i-ness** (R. xi.), liable to be upset, crotchety-ness.

Crankle, *kran'.k'l*; **crankled**, *kran'.k'ld*; **crank'ling** (dim.)

"Cranky" (weak), German *kranklich* (*krank*, sick).

"Crank" (a machine), French *cran*, a cog, crank, or notch.

Cranny, a chink; **crannied**, *krän.nřd* (adj.), full of chinks.

French *cran*, a notch; Latin *crena*, a notch or split.

Crantara, *krän.tăh'.răh*. The fiery cross which formed the rallying symbol of the Scotch highlanders.

Gaelic *crean tarigh*, cross of shame; because disobedience to the summons incurred certain infamy.

Crape. A fabric. (French *crêpe*, from *crêper*, to curl or wrinkle.)

Cratch, a rack, a manger. **Scratch**, a slight skin-wound.

"Cratch," Ital. *craticcia*, a rack or crib: Fr. *creiche*; Lat. *crates*, a hurdle.

"Scratch," German, *kratze*, v. *kratzen*, to scratch.

Orater, kray'-ter. The mouth of a volcano.

Latin *cráter*; Greek *kratér*, a cup or bowl.

Craunch or Crunch, to crush with the teeth (not *scrunch*); *craunched* (1 syl.), *craunch'-ing*; *crunched*, *crunch'-ing*.

Cravat, kra.văt' (not *krav'.at*). A necktie.

French *cravats*, said to be from the *Crabats* or *Croats*, whose linen and muslin neck bands were introduced into France in 1638. We have, however, the Danish *krave*, a collar, and *kravet*, a little collar.

Crave, to long for; craved (1 syl.), *crāv'-ing*, *crāv'-er* (Rule xix.)

Old English *cras[ian]* to implore; Welsh *crefu*, to crave.

Craven, kray'-ven. A coward.

In former times, says Blackstone, controversies were decided by an appeal to battle. If one of the combatants cried out *Craven* (i.e., I crave mercy) he was deemed a coward, and held in infamy for not defending his claim to the utmost.

Craw. The crop or first stomach of a bird.

Norse *kraaz*, the crop or craw; Germ. *kragen*, the neck (our "scrag").

Crawfish. A corruption of *écrevisse* (French), a crustacean.

Latin *carābus*; Greek *kārdābos*, a crab or lobster.

Crayon, kray'-on, a chalk for drawing. **Crayons,** chalks for drawing, drawings done in chalk. **Crayoned** (2 syl.)

French *crayon* (from *oraie*, chalk; Latin *orēta*).

Craze (1 syl.), to distract; **crazed** (1 syl.), *crāz'-ing*, *crāz'-y* (Rule xix.), *crāzi-ly*; *crāzi-ness* (R. xi). Fr. *ecraser*, to crush.

Creak, kreek, to make a grating noise. **Creek,** a small bay.

Creak, creaked (1 syl.), *creak'-ing*.

Welsh *crech*, a screech, *creg*, hoarse; French *criquer*, to creak.

"Creek," Old English *crecca*, a bay or creek; French *crique*.

Cream, kreem (n.) (v. to skim); **creamed** (1 syl.), *cream'-ing*, *cream'-y* (adj.), *cream'i-ness* (R. xi.), *cream-faced*, pale.

Old English *ream*; French *crème*; Latin *crēmor*, cream.

Crease, krece, a mark made by a fold, to mark by a fold, &c.; **creased** (1 syl.), *creas'-ing*, R. xix. (Welsh *creithen*, a scar.)

Creasote, kre'.ă.sote. A liquid obtained from coal-tar.

Greek *kreas sôzô*, I preserve meat (being an antiseptic).

Create, krē.ate', to make out of nothing; **creāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *creāt'-ing* (R. xix.); *creāt'-or* (R. xxxvii.); **creative, krē.ă.tiv**; *creative-ly*, *creative-ness*; **creation, kre.ă'.shun**.

Creature, kree'.tchur. Every created animal or thing.

Latin *creātio*, *creātor*, *creātūra*, a creature; *creāre*, to create.

Credence, kree'dence (not *-dance*), belief; **credential, krē.den'.-shal**; **credentials, -shalz**, letters of testimony. **Creed.**

Credendum, plu. credenda, krē.den'.dăh. Articles of faith.

Credence-table. A small table to hold the bread and wine before consecration. (Ital. *credenza*, a shelf or buffet.)

- Credible**, *krěd'.i.b'l* (not *-able*), worthy of belief (Lat. *crēdibilis*); cred'ible-ness, cred'ibly, credibility, *krěd'.i.bil''.i.ty*.
Credulous, *krěd'.u.lus*; cred'ulous-ly, cred'alous-ness.
 Latin *crēdūlus*. (The "e" is long in Latin.)
Credulity, *kre.dū'.li.ty*. Prone to believe. (Lat. *crēdūlitas*).
 Fr. *crédence*, *crédibilité*, *crédulité*; Lat. *crēdens*, *crēdere*, to believe.
Credit, *krěd'.it*, trust, to trust; cred'it-ed (R. xxxvi.), cred'it-ing, cred'it-or, cred'it-able, cred'itable-ness, cred'itably.
 Credible, worthy of belief; creditable, praiseworthy.
 Credibly, trustworthily; creditably, praiseworthy.
 Cred'ibleness, probability; cred'itableness, estimation.
 Fr. *crédit*, v. *créditer*; Lat. *crēdit*, he trusts, *crēditor*, *crēdo*, to trust.
Credulous, *krěd'.u.lus*. (See **Credence**.)
Creed. Articles of religious faith. (Lat. *crēdo*, I believe; Fr. *crédo*.)
Creek, *kreek* (not *krík*), a small bay. **Creak**, a harsh noise.
 "Creek," Old Eng. *crecca*; Fr. *crique*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.
Creep, *past* and *p.p.* *crept*, creep'-ing, creep'-ing-ly, creep'-er.
 Old English *creóp*(an), *past* *credp*, *past part.* *cropen*, to creep.
 Latin *crēpo*, to creep; Greek *hērpō*, to crawl.
Cremation, *kre.may'.shun*, a burning of the dead. (Lat. *crēmatio*.)
Cremona, *kre.mō'.nah*. Violins made by the Amati family and by Straduaris of Cremona (Milan). See **Cromorna**.
Creole, *krě'.ole*. A Spanish American born of European parents.
 French *creole*, a West Indian; Spanish *criollo* (*cria*, a brood).
 The word means a "little nurseling" (*criar*, to nurse).
Crepitate, *krěp'.i.tate*, to crack; crepitāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), crepitāt-ing, crepitation, *krěp'.i.tay''.shun*, a crackling noise.
 French *crépitation*; Latin *crépitare*, to crackle (*crēpo*, to rattle).
Crepuscule, *kre.pūs'.kule*, twilight; crepus'cular (adj.)
 French *crepuscule*, *orepusculaire*; Latin *crēpusculum*, twilight (from *crépēra* [lux], doubtful light; *-culum* diminutive).
Crescendo, plu. *crescendos*, *kre.shen'.do*, plu. *kre.shen'.doze* (Ital.)
 A mark (<) in music to denote that the force is to increase.
 The contrary word is *diminuendo* and the mark (>).
Crescent, *kres'sent*, shaped like the "horned" moon; poetical for Turkey, a crescent being the national symbol; growing.
 Latin *crescens*, gen. *crescentis*, increasing.
Cress, plu. *cresses* or *cress*. A spring vegetable.
 Old English *cerse* or *oressa*; French *oresson*; German *kresse*.
Cresset, *krěs'.sēt*. A beacon-light, so called because it was originally surmounted by a little cross.
 French *croisette* (dim. of *croix*, a cross). It was by carrying about a "fery cross" armies were at one time assembled in these islands.

Crest. An armorial device, a bird's comb, the cone of a helmet.
French *crests* now *crête*; Latin *crista*, a crest.

Cretaceous, *kre.tay'.céus*, chalky. (Latin *crēta*, chalk.)

Crevice, Crevia, Crevasse, *krěv'.iss*, *krě.vece'*, *krě.vass'*.

Crevice, a chink. Crevia, a crayfish. Crevasse, a huge rent in a glacier, &c.

"Crevice" and "crevasse" French *orevases*, a cranny, a chink.

"Crevia," Fr. *écrevisse*, a crayfish; Lat. *ocrābus*; Gk. *kārābōs*.

Crew, kroo, a ship's company; *past tense* of *crow*. (See *Crow*.)

Crewel, fine worsted yarn. Cruel, inhuman (both *krew'.el*).
(Shakespeare speaks of "cruel garters."—*K. Lear*, ii. 4.)

"Crewel," corruption of *clewel*; *clew*, a ball of thread; Old English *clēwe*, a hank or ball of worsted. "Cruel," Latin *crudēlis*, cruel.

Crib, a stall for cattle, a bed for infants, to pilfer; cribbed (1 syl.),
cribb'-ing, cribb'-er (R. i.); cribb'-age, a game at cards.

Old English *crib*, a stall or crib; Welsh *cribdddail*, pillage, extortion.

Cribble, krib'.b'l, a corn-sieve; cribbled, *krib'.b'ld*; cribbling.
(The double b [as if from "crib"] is a blunder.)

Fr. *crible*, a riddle; v. *cribler*; Lat. *cribrare*, to sift; *cribellum*, a sieve.

Crick, stiffness in the neck. Creek, a cove. Creak, a harsh noise.

"Crick," Welsh *crig*, a crick; Old English *hræc*, rheumatic pain.

"Creek," Old English *orecca*. "Creak," Welsh *creg*, hoarse.

Crick'et, an insect, a game. Crick'et-er, one who plays cricket.

"Cricket" (the insect), Welsh *criciad*; Fr. *criquet*; Lat. *a-cri-dium*.

"Cricket" (the game), Old English *cric*, a club, and -et diminutive.

Crier, kri'.er, one who weeps; cries (1 syl.), cried (1 syl.), cry'-ing.

Cryer. The town-cryer or bellman. (See *Cry*.)

Crime, sin ("i" long in the simple, but short in all its compounds).

Criminal, krim'.i.nāl; crim'inal-ly, crim'inal'-ity;
criminous, *krim'.i.nūs*; crim'inous-ly.

Criminate, krim'.i.nate; crim'ināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), crim'-
ināt-ing (Rule xix.), crim'ināt-or (not -er, Rule xxxvii.)

Criminatory, krim'.i.na.t'ry. Involving crime.

(In Latin the "cri-" is long in every instance.)

Latin *crimen*, *crimīnālis*, *crimīnātio*, *crimīnātor*, *crimīnōsus*, &c.

Crim. Con. Contraction of "Criminal Conversation," meaning
adultery. Crim. Con. actions cannot now be brought.

Crimp, to frizzle; a decoy; to decoy [sailors and fleece them].

"Crimp" (to frizzle), Old English *ge-crympt*, curled; Welsh *crimfio*.

"Crimp" (a decoy), the same word, meaning "to pinch or squeeze."

To "crimp" a collar is to pinch it into little furrows.

Crimson, krim'.z'n, a colour; crim'soned (2 syl.), crim'son-ing.

Italian *oremesino* (from *kermes*, the cochineal insect).

Cringe, *krɪnj*, to fawn with servility; **cringed** (1 syl.), **cring'-ing**, **cring'er** (Rule xix.), **cringes**, *krɪnj'.ez*.

Old English *cring(an)*, or *crinc(an)*, to cringe, to fawn.

Crinkle, *krɪn'.k'l*, to run in bends. **Crinkle**, *krɪn'.g'l*, a loop.

Danish *krinkel-krog*, a place with tortuous ways.

Crinoline, *krɪn'.o.lɪn* (not *krɪn'.o.line*, nor *krɪn'.o.leen*).

French *crinoline* (from *crin*, hair: Latin *crinis* *linum*, hair linen).

(An ill-formed word, which ought to mean "reddish linen," from *crinon*, a reddish lily. "Crinis" cannot make crino.)

Cripple, *krɪp'.p'l*, one who is lame, to maim; **crippled** (2 syl.); **crippling**, *krɪp'.plɪŋ* (O. E. *crepel*, a creeper, v. *creóp[an]*).

Crisis, *plu. crises*, *kri'.sis*, *kri'.seez*. A decisive or turning-point.

Latin *crisis*; Greek *krisis* (from *kriuo*, to judge). Hypocrátēs said that all diseases had their tidal days, when physicians could "judge" what turn they would take. (First syllable short in Lat.)

Crisp, brittle, to curl; **crisped**, *krispt*; **crisp'-ing**, **crisp'-ness**.

Old English *crisp*; Latin *crispus*, frizzled.

Criterion, *plu. criteria*, *kri.tee'.ri.on*, *kri.tee'.ri.äh*. A standard by which judgment may be formed.

Greek *kritériōn*, means of judging (from *kritēs*, a judge. Short i.)

Critic, *krɪt'.ɪk*; **critical**, *krɪt'.i.kəl*; **critic'-ly**, **critic'-ness**, **criticise**, *krɪt'.ɪ.size*; **crit'icised** (3 syl.), **crit'icis-ing** (R. xix.), **crit'icis-er**; **criticism**, *krɪt'.i.sɪzɪŋ*; **critique**, *kri.teek'*; **criticisable**, *krɪt'.i.size''.a.b'l*, open to criticism.

Fr. *critique*; Lat. *criticus*; Gk. *kritikós* (from *kriuo*, to judge).

Croak, *krōke* (like a frog). **Crook**, a shepherd's staff.

Croaked (1 syl.), **croak'-ing**; **croak'-er**, one who grumbles.

Old Eng. *cracet(an)*, to croak; Lat. *crōcio*; Gk. *krōzō*, to croak.

Crochet, **Crocket**, **Croquet**, *krō'.sha*, *krōk'.et*. *krō'.ky*.

Crochet, *krō'.sha*; **crocheted**, *krō'.shed*; **crochet-ing**, *krō'.sha.ɪŋ*, fancy-work done with a hooked needle.

Also (a term used in fortification.)

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (a term used in architecture.)

Croquet, *krō'.ky*, a game; v. **croqueted**, *krō'.kade*, &c.

"Crochet," French *crochet* (*croc*, a hook, and the dim. *-et*).

"Crocket," French *erocet* (in *Arch.*), a croquet.

"Croquet," French *bâton armé d'un croc* (Du Cange).

Crock, an earthen pitcher. **Crock'-ery**, *krōk'.e.ry*, earthenware.

Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, a pot; *crochennu*, pottery.

Crocket, *krōk'.et* (in *Arch.*) French *crochet*. (See **Crochet**.)

Crocodile, *krōk'.o.dɪl* (not *krōk'.o.dɪll*), a reptile of the lizard kind. **Crocodilea**, *krōk'.o.dɪl''.e.ah*, the crocodile order.

Crocodilean, *krōk'.o.dɪl.e.an* (adj. of crocodile).

Latin *crocodilus*, *crocodilea*; Greek *krōkōdeilōs*, a lizard.
("Crocodilea," not "crocodilia," which means thistles.—*Plin.* 27, 41.)

Crocus, *plu.* crocuses, *krō'.kūs*, *krō'.kūs.ěz*; **croceous**, *krō'.se.ūs*.

Lat. *crōcus*, *plu.* *crōci*, the saffron flower; Gk. *krōkōs*, the crocus.

Cromlech, *krōm'.lēk*. A huge stone supported by uprights.

Welsh *cromlech* (*crom llech*, an incumbent flag-stone).

Cromorna, *krō.mor'.nah* (not *cromona*). An organ stop.

Cremona, *kre.mō'.nah*, a violin. (*See* Cremona.)

French *cromorne*; Italian *cromorno*; German *krump-horn*.

Crone, an old woman. (Irish *crion*, withered; *criona*, old.)

Crook, a shepherd's staff. **Croak**, *krōke* (like frogs). **Crock** (*q.v.*)

Crook, to bend into a curve; **crooked**, *krookt*; **crook'-ing**.

Crooked, *krook'.ed* (adj.), not straight; **crooked-ly**, *krook'.ed.ly*; **crooked-ness**, *krook'.ed.ness*.

"Crook," Welsh *croca*, tortuous, *crocau*, to make crooked.

"Croak," Old Eng. *cracet[an]*; Latin *crōcio*, *crōcīto*; Greek *krōzō*.

"Crock," Old Eng. *croc*, a pitcher; Welsh *crochan*, *crochenu*, pottery.

Crop, the produce of a field; the craw of a bird; to lop or reap.

Crop, **cropt** or **cropped** (1 syl.), **cropp'-ing**, **cropp'-er** (R. i.), a pigeon with large craw; **crop'ful** (Rule viii.); to **crop-out**, to shew itself on the surface; to **crop up**, to reappear.

Old English *crop* or *cropp*, a crop, a craw, a top, whence to lop or reap; Welsh *crofa*; Low Latin *croppa*, a crop of corn.

Croquet, *krō'.ka*, a game. **Crochet**, *krō'.sha*, work done with a hooked needle. **Crocket**, *krōk'.et* (in *Arch.*)

"Croquet," *crōque*, *croquebois*, *croquet*: "*Bâton armé d'un croc, ou qui est recourbé*" (Du Cange, viii., p. 115).

"Crochet" and "Crocket," French *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.

Crosier, *krō'.zher*. A bishop's staff surmounted with a cross.

Low Latin *crocia*, *crociarius*, one who carries a crosier.

Cross. A gibbet, ill-tempered, to pass over, to cancel.

Cross, *plu.* crosses, *kros'.sěz*. A gibbet made thus (†, X, +).

Cross, ill-tempered; **cross-ly**, **cross'-ness**, **cross-grained**.

Cross (v.), **crost** or **crossed** (1 syl.), **cross'-ing**, **cross'-es**.

Crossette, *krōs.set'* (in *Arch.*); **cross'-let**, a little cross.

Crosswise (not *crossways*), adv., transversely.

Welsh *croes*, a crucifix, transverse: Latin *crux*, gen. *crucis*.

"Cross" (ill-tempered), contraction of the Fr. *courroucé*, angered.

Crotch, a hook or fork. **Crutch**, a staff for the lame.

Crotch, **crotched** (1 syl.), hooked; **crotch'-et**, a note in *Music*, a whim; **crotch'-et-y**, full of whims; **crotch'-et-ed**.

French *crochet*, a little hook, dim. of *croc*, a hook; *croche*, a note in music; *crocheter*, to make "crochets" for porters.

Croton-Oil. Oil expressed from the *Croton Tiglium*.

Crouch, **crouched** (1 syl.), **crouch'-ing**. **Crutch**. (*See* Crotch.)

Welsh *crucaw*, to bow, *crycydu*, to squat. Old Eng. *cruc*, a crook.

- Croup.** Inflammation of the larynx, &c.; the buttocks of a horse.
 French *croup* (the disease), *croupe* (the buttocks).
- Croupier, kroo'.pi.ēr** or **kroo'.pi.a**, the assistant of a gaming table. **Crupper, krup'.per**, a strap of a saddle.
 "Croupier" sits at the "croup" or bottom of the table.
- Crow**, a bird, an iron lever, to cry like a cock, to triumph; **crow**,
past crew [crowed, 1 syl.], *past part.* crowed [crōwn].
 Old English *crāw*, a crow; Greek *korónē*, a crow.
 "Crow-bar," Gk. *kōrónē*, a plough beam; Welsh *cross-bar*, a cross-bar.
 "Crow" (verb), Old English *crāw(an)*, *past creow*, p.p. *crāwen*.
 Latin *crōcio*; Greek *kréō*, to crow.
- Crowd, kroud** (to rhyme with *loud*), a throng; a fiddle.
Crowd (verb), **crowd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **crowd'-ing**.
 Old English *crýðan*, *past credð*, p.p. *ge-crōden*; *credð*, a crowd.
 "Crowd" (a fiddle), Welsh *crwth*, a crouth or violin.
- Crown** (to rhyme with *town*), **crowned** (1 syl.), **crown'-ing**.
 French *couronne*; Latin *cōrōna*; Greek *kōrónē*, a garland.
- Crucial, krū'.si.āl** (not *crū'.shē.āl*), severe, crosswise.
 Lord Bacon says that two different diseases may run parallel for a time, but must ultimately *cross* each other. The point where they *cross* will tell their true nature. Hence "crucial" means that which tests.
- Crucible, krū'.si.b'l.** A vessel for melting metals, &c.
 Low Latin *crucibulum*, the little tormentor (from *crūelo*, to torment), because the metals were "tortured" by fire to yield up their secrets.
- Crucifix, krū'.si.fiz.** (Latin *crūcifixus*, fixed to the cross.)
- Crucify, krū'.si.fy**, to fix to a cross; **crucifies, krū'.si.fize**; **crucified, krū'.si.fide**; **crucifi-er**, but **crucify-ing**. (R. xi.)
Crucifix; crucifixion, krū.si.fik'.shun, hung on a cross.
 Latin *crūcifigo*, supine *crūcifigum* (*cruci figere*, to fix to a cross);
 French *crucifix*, *crucifixion*, *crucifier*, to crucify.
- Crude, krood**, not complete; **crude'-ly**, **crude'-ness**;
crudity, plu. crudities, krū'.di.tiz, immaturity (Rule xi.)
 French *crudité*; Latin *crūdus*, *crūditas*; Greek *krūdōs*, that is, *krūōs eīdōs*, resembling cold, hence uncooked, raw, &c.
- Cruel, kru'.el**, inhuman. **Crewel, fine worsted** (see *Crewel*).
Cruel'-ly; cru'-el-ty, plu. cruelties, kru'.el.tiz, inhumanity.
 French *cruel*; Latin *crūdelis*, cruel; *crūdelitas*, cruelty.
- Cruet, kru'.et**. A glass "castor." (Fr. *cruche*, a glass vessel, -et dim.)
 (There is no word in French for "cruet-stand," or a "set of castors.")
- Cruise, Cruse, Crews**, all pronounced *krūze*.
Cruise, to rove about the sea; **cruised, krūzd**; **cruis-ing, krū'.zing**; **cruis-er, krū'.zer**, a cruising ship. (Rule xix.)
Cruse, a small cup. (French *cruche*, a jug.)
Crews, plural of *crew*, a ship's company.
 French *croiser*, to cruise or cross; German *kreuzzug*, *kreuzen*.

Crumb, *krūm*, a morsel. (The "b" is an error.) **Crumbed**, *krūmd*; **crumb-ing**, *krūm'ing*, breaking into crumbs.

Crummy, *krūm'my*. (If "crumb" is accepted, this *adj.* ought to be *crumb-y*. Either "crumb" or "crummy" is wrong.)

Crumble, *krūm'b'l*, to break into crumbs; **crumbled**, *krūm'b'ld*; **crumbling**, *krūm'bling*; **crumb'ler**.

Old English *crume*, a fragment. (N.B. *crumb* means "crooked.") German *krume*, a crumb; *krumen*, to crumble.

Crumple, *krūm'p'l*, to ruffle; **crumpled**, *krūm'p'ld*; **crumpling**, *krūm'pling*; **crumpler**, *krūm'pler*, one who crumples.

Old English *crump*, wrinkled; *crumb*, crooked, awry.

Crunch. To crush between the teeth. (See **Craunch**.)

Crupper. A strap which passes under the tail of a horse.

Croupier, *kroo'pī.er*. An assistant at a gaming table.

Both from French *croupe*, the rump, a crupper, &c.

Crusade, *plu. crusades*, *krū-sāde*, *krū-sādz*. "Holy" wars.

Crusade (*v.*), *crusād-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *crusād-ing* (R. xix.); *crusād-er*; *crusādo* (a Portuguese coin, with a cross).

Cruse, *krūze*, a small bottle. **Cruise**, to rove about the sea.

Crews, *plu. of crew*. (Fr. *cruche*, a jug; *creuset*, a crucible.)

Crush, to squeeze; **crushed** (1 syl.), *crush'-ing*, *crush'-er*.

Italian *croccio*, to crush; Latin *crucio*, to torment.

Crust, the external coat; **crust'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *crust'-ing*; *crust-y*, hard, morose; *crust'i-ly*, *crust'i-ness* (Rule xi.)

Latin *crusta*, crust; verb *crustāre*, to cover with a crust.

"Crusty," morose, is archaic *crus*, wrathful; *cross*, corrupted into *curst*, a contraction of the French *courroucé*, angry

Crustacean, *plu. crustaceans*, *krūs.tay'.sē.anz*, one of the "crab" family. **Crustacea**, *krūs.tay'.se.ah*, the crustacean class.

Crustaceous, *krūs.tay'.sē.us* (*adj.*); **crustaceology**, *krūs.tay'-se.ol'-o-gy*, a description of crustaceans.

French *crustacé*; Latin *crusta* [animals inclosed in] a shell.

("Crustaceology" is a vile hybrid. "Ostracology" would be a Greek compound, but "crustaceology" is half Latin and half Greek.)

If *ostracian* had been adopted instead of "crustacean," it would have been far better.

Crutch, a staff for the lame. **Crotch**, a hook, a fork; **crutched-friars**, *krutcht frī'ars* (not *crotched-friars*), friars badged with a cross. (Latin *cruz*, *cruciātus*).

"Crutch," Ital. *croccia*, a trutch. "Crotch," Fr. *crochet*, a hook.

Cry, *cries*, *krize*; **cried**, *kride*; **cry'-ing**; **cri'-er**, one who weeps.

Cry, *plu. cries* (1 syl.), street cries; **cry-er**, the bellman.

Welsh *cri*, a cry, a clamour; French *crier*, to cry.

Crypt, *kript*, the underground compartment of a church; **cryptic** or **cryptical**, *krīp'.tī.cūl*, secret, hidden.

Latin *crypta*, a vault; Greek *krupḗ* (*kruptó*, to hide).

Crypto- (Greek prefix). Secret, concealed.

Cryptogamia, *krip'-to.găm''-i.ăh* (in *Bot.*) Plants, like mushrooms, mosses, &c., in which the stamens and pistils are not manifest. **Cryptogamic**, *krip'-to.găm''-ik* (adj.)

Greek *kruptos gamos*, concealed marriage.

Cryptography, *krip.tög'.ră.fy*. The art of writing in cypher.

Cryptographer, *krip.tög'.ră.fer*. One who writes in cypher.

Cryptographic or cryptographical, *krip'.to.grăf''-i.kăl*.

Greek *kruptos graphé*, secret writing.

Cryptology, *krip.töl'.o.gy*, secret language; **cryptol'ogist**.

Greek *kruptos logos*, secret language.

Crystal, *kris'tal* (not *chrysal* nor *cristal*) *n.* and *adj.*

Latin *crystallum*; Greek *krystallos*; French *cristal* (wrong).

Crystalline, *kris'tül.lin*, clear as crystal. Milton more correctly calls the word *kris.tül'.lin*. (See "*Paradise Lost*.")

Latin *crystallinus*; Greek *krustallinos*, like crystal.

Crystallize, *kris'tül.lize* (R. xxxii.); **crystallized** (3 syl.); **crystalliz-ing**, **crystalliz-er** (R. xix.); **crystalliz'-able**, **crystallization**, *kris'-tal.li.zay''-shun*, congelation into crystals.

Greek *krustallizo*, to shine like crystal.

Crystallography, *kris'tül.lög'.ră.fy*, science of crystallization;

crystallographer, *kris'tül.lög'.rä.fer*, one skilled in the above;

crystallographic, *kris'tül.lo.grăf'.ik*; **crystallographical**.

Greek *krustallos graphé*, a writing about crystals.

Crystalloid, *kris'tül.loid*. (Gk. *krustallos eidos*, like crystal.)

Cub, *küb*, a young fox, bear. &c.; to bring forth a cub;

cubbed (1 syl.), **cubb-ing** (Rule i.). **Cube**, *kübe*, *q.v.*

Cube, *kübe*, a solid body with six equal sides. A number multiplied twice into itself, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$, whence 27 is the "cube" of 3, and 3 is the "cube-root" of 27.

Cubed, *kübed* (1 syl.); **cub-ing**, *kübe'ing* (Rule xix.)

Cubic, *kü.bik* (adj.); **cubical**, *kü.bĩ.kăl*; **cubical-ly**; **cubiform**, *kü.bĩ.form*; **cuboid**, *kü.boid*, or **cuboid'-al**, an imperfect cube. (Greek *kübös eidos*, like a cube.)

Cubiture, *kü.bĩ.tchur*. The cubic contents of a body.

Latin *cubus*, a solid square, a die; Greek *kübös*.

Cubit, *kü.bit*, 20 inches, the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger. **Cubital**, *kü.bĩ.tăl* (adj.); **cubited**, *kü.bĩ.ed*.

A gallows 50 cubits high (*Esther* vii. 9).

A gallows of 50 cubits high (*Esther* v. 14).

In the former of these sentences "which is" must be supplied: "Behold a gallows which is 50 cubits high." The latter is not good English.

Latin *cubittum*, a cubit; Greek *kübittön* (*cubo*, to recline at table resting on the elbow, *cubittus*, the elbow).

Cuckoo, *plu.* cuckoos, *kook'.ko*, *kook'.kōze* (Rule xlii.)

French *coucou*; Latin *cūcūlus*; Greek *kokkuz*, a cuckoo.

Cuckold, *kūk'.kold*. A husband whose wife is faithless to him.

Cuckoldy, *kūk'.kōl.dy* (adj.); **cuckoldom**, *kūk'.kōl.dum*, the state of being a cuckold; **cuckoldry**, *kūk'.kōl.dry*.

This word is not derived from *cuckoo* (Latin *cūcūlus*), but from *cur-rūca*, the bird which hatches the cuckoo's egg. The French word is *cocu* not *coucou*, a cuckoo. The Old English suffix *-ol* [-old] means "of the nature of," "like," "full of"; so that "cuckold" is *currūc'-old*, like a bird which hatches an egg not its own.

Cucumber, *kū'.kūm.ber* (not *koo'-kūm.ber*, nor *kow'.kūm.ber*).

French *coucombre*; Latin *cūcūmer*. (Varro.)

Cuddle, *kūd'.d'l*, to fondle; **cud'dled** (2 syl.), **cud'dling**, **cud'dler**.

Welsh *cueddol*, fondly loving; *cuedd*, fondness.

Cud'dy. A ship's cabin. (Welsh *cauedig*, an inclosure.)

Cudgel, *kūd'.jēl*, a knobbed stick, to beat; **cud'gelled** (2 syl.); **cud'gell-ing**, **cud'gell-er**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

Welsh *cwg*, a knob; *cwgyn*, a knuckle; with *-el* dim.

Cuff, a wristband, to box; **cuffed**, *kūft*; **cuff'-ing**, **cuff'-er**.

(For monosyllables in *f*, *l*, *s*, see Rule v.)

Welsh *cwf*, something put over another thing, hence *cwff*, a hood. "Cuff" (to strike); Greek *koptō*, to strike; *kopé*, a striking.

Cui bono, *ki bō'.no* (Lat.) What's the good of it? Who will be the better for it? Literally, "For what good?"

Cuirass, *kwe.rās'* (not *ku.ras'*). A metal breastplate.

French *cuirasse* (from *cuir*, leather, of which breastplates were originally made); Latin *corium*, a skin or hide.

Cuisine, *kwe.zeen'*. The cooking department. (French.)

Cul de sac, *plu.* **culs de sac** (not *cul de sacs*), *kūd sāk* (French). A blind alley. "The bottom of a bag."

-cule, **-cle**, **-kle** (dim. Lat. suffix *-cul[us]*), adled to nouns.

Culinary, *kū'.lī.nā.ry* (not *kūl'.i.ner'ry* nor *kū'.nī.ler'ry*). Pertaining to the cooking department.

Latin *cūlina*, a kitchen; *cūlinārius*, culinary.

Cull, to pluck; **culled** (1 syl.), **cull'-ing**, **cull'-er** (Rule v.)

Fr. *cueillir*, to pluck; Lat. *colligo* (con [col] ligo, to gather together).

Cullender better **colander**, *kūl'.an.der*. A strainer.

Latin *colans*, straining; *cōlum*, a strainer. "Cullender" is quite indefensible, it is wrong in three places.

Cullis (bad French, for *coulis*). Strained gravy. (See above.)

Culm, *kūlm*. Stalk of corn, anthracite shale.

"Culm" (stalk of corn), Lat. *culmus*, straw; Gk. *kālāmōs*, a reed. "Culm" (shale); Welsh *cwlwm*; Old English *cōl*, coal.

Culminate, *kŭl'.mĭ.nate*. To reach the highest point.

Cul'mināt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *cul'mināt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Culmination, *kŭl'.mĭ.nay''shun*. The highest point.

French *culmination*, *culminer*; Latin *culmen*, the vertex.

Culpable, *kŭl'.pă.b'l*, blamable; *cul'pably*, *cul'pable-ness*; *culpability*, *kŭl'.pa.bĭl''.i.ty*, blame-worthiness.

Latin *culpābilis* (from *culpa*, fault, blame); French *culpabilité*.

Culprit, *kŭl'.prĭt*. One guilty of a crime.

Latin *culpa reātus*, one accused of a crime.

Cultivate, *kŭl'.tĭ.vāte*, to till; *cul'tivāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *cul'tivāt-ing* (R. xix.), *cul'tivāt-or* (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); *cultivable*, *kŭl'.tĭ.va.b'le* (Fr. *cultiver*, *cultivable*); *cultivation*, *kŭl'.tĭ.vay''shun*, tillage, refinement.

French *cultiver*; Italian *coltivare*, *coltivazione*, *coltivatore*; Latin *cultus*, tillage. "Cultivation" is one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French.

Culver, a pigeon. (Old English *culfre*; Latin *cōlumba*, a dove.)

Culverin, *kŭl'.vē.rĭn*. A long slender gun. (Fr. *couleuvine*.)

From *couleuvre*, a snake; Latin *cōlūber*; Italian *colubrina*. The resemblance of this word to "culver" is merely accidental.

Culvert, *kŭl'.vert*. An arched passage under a road, &c.

French *couvert*, formerly *culvert*, v. *couverir*, to cover.

Cum'ber, to overload; *cumbered*, *kŭm'.berd*; *cum'ber-ing*, *cum'ber-er*; *cumbersome*, *kŭm'.ber.sŭm* (-some, Old Eng. suffix meaning "full of"); *cumbersome-ness*, *cumbrous*, *kŭm'.brŭs*; *cum'brous-ly*, *cum'brous-ness*.

French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *cūmŭlare*, to heap up.

Cumbrian, *kŭm'.brĭ.an* (adj.), applied in *Geol.* to a system of slaty rocks developed in "Cumbria," that is Cumberland.

Cumberland, properly *Combra-land* or *Comba-land*, the land of valleys; *comba*, valleys or coombs (Celtic). Welsh *cwm*.

Cumulus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs* (not *kŭ'.mu.lus*), applied to clouds when they look like mountains. (Latin *cūmŭlus*, a pile.)

Cumulo-stratus, *kŭm'.ŭ.lo strā'.tŭs* (not *kŭ'.mu.lo strah'.tŭs'*), the cumulus cloud flattened.

Cirro-cumulus, *sĭr'ro kŭm'.ŭ.lŭs*, small cumulous clouds.

If *cūmŭlus* is from the Greek *kŭma*, a wave, the length of the *u* was changed when the word was adopted in the Latin language.

-cund (a Latin termination denoting "fulness:" as *fa-cund*, full of speech ("fāri," to speak); *fe-cund*, full of fruit ("feo," a foetus); *jo-cund*, full of joy ("Jove," "juvo," to delight); *vere-cund*, bashful ("vērēor," to fear); *rubi-cund*, full of redness ("ruber," red).

Cuneal, *kū'.ně.ăl*, wedge-formed; **cuneate**, *kū'.ně.ate* (adj.)

Cuneated, *kū'.ně.ă.ted*, tapering like a wedge; **cuneiform**, *kū'.ně.ĭ.form*, applied to certain letters made like wedges. They are found in old Babylonian and Persian inscriptions. (Latin *cuneus*, a wedge; French *cunéiform*.)

Cun'ning, artful; **cun'ning-ly**, **cun'ning-ness**. Originally these words denoted "skill derived from knowledge."

Old Eng. *cunn(an)*, to know how and be able to do. (*Ken* and *can*.)

Cup, *kŭp*, a drinking vessel, part of a flower, to scarify; **cupped**, *kŭpt*; **cupp'-ing**, **cupp'-er** (R. i.); **cupboard**, *kŭb'.b'rd*; **cupful**, *plu. cupfuls* (not *cupsful*). Two "cups full" would mean *two* cups filled full; but two "cupfuls" would mean a cupful repeated twice.

Old English *cuppa*; Latin *cupa* or *cuppa*, a cup or tub.

Cupidity, *kŭ.pĭd'.i.ty*, greed. (Lat. *cŭpĭditas*; Fr. *cupidité*.)

Cupola, *plu. cupolas*, *kŭ'.pŏ.lah*, *kŭ'.pŏ.làhz* (not *kŭ.pŭ'.lah* nor *cupulo*). Italian *cupola*, from *cupo*, deep.

Cupreus, *kŭ'.prĕ.us* (not *cuprius*), coppery; **cuprite**, *kŭ'.prĭt*, red oxide of copper; **cupriferous**, *kŭ'.prĭf'.e.rŭs*, yielding copper.

Latin *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.

Cur, *kŭr*, a degenerate dog; **curr'-ish** (Rule i.), like a cur (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," but added to adj. it is *dim.*)

Welsh *cor*, a dwarf; Irish *gyr*, a dog; Dutch *korre*, a housedog.

Curable, *kŭ'.ra.b'l*; **curability**, *kŭ'.ra.bĭl'.i.ty*. (See **Cure**.)

Curacao, *kŭ'.ra.sŏ*, a liqueur. **Curassoe** or **Curassow**, *kŭ.răs'.so*, a South American bird, like a turkey.

Curacao is made from Curacao oranges. The Curacao Islands are near Venezuela. French *curaçao*.

Curate, *kŭ'.rate*. A clergyman's licensed clerical assistant.

Curacy, *plu. curacies*, *kŭ'.ra.sĭz*. The parish, &c., of a curate.

Curator, *kŭ.ray'.tor*. One who has the charge of something.

Latin *curātor*, *curātio* (from *cūra*, care).

Curb, *kurb*; **curbed** (1 syl.), **curb'-ing**, **curb-stone**.

French *courbe*, a curb; *courber*, to bend; Latin *curvus*, crooked.

Curd, *kurd*; **curd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **curd'-ing**, **curd'-y**.

Curdle, *kŭr'.d'l*; **curdled**, *kŭr'.d'ld*; **curdling**, *kurd'.ling*.

Welsh *crwd*, a round lump; archaic *crud* and *crudle*. The old form is the more correct. (Latin *crudus*, crude.)

Cure, *kure*; **cured** (1 syl.), **cur-ing**, *kŭr'.ing*; **cur-er**, *kure'.er*; **cur-able**, *kŭ'.ră.b'l*; **curable-ness**; **curability**, *kŭ'.ra.bĭl'.i.ty*, possibility of being cured; **curative**, *kŭ'.ra.tĭv*.

French *cure*, *curatif*, *curer* (v.); Latin *cūra*, *cūrābilis*.

Curfew, *kur'fu*. A bell rung in former times at 8 o'clock p.m., to announce that it was bed-time.

French *couvre-feu* [time to] cover-fire. Where wood is burnt the ashes at bed-time are thrown over the logs; and next morning the whole is easily rekindled by drawing the blower down. In some places a sort of meat-cover is put over the logs.

Curious, *kū'ri.us*. inquisitive, remarkable; **cu'rious-ly**, **cu'rious-ness**; **curiosity**, *plu. curiosities*, *kū.ri.ōs'i.tiz*, a rarity, &c.; **curioso**, *plu. curiosos*, *kū.ri.ō'so*, *kū.ri.ō'soze*, one fond of collecting curiosities. (Rule xlii.)
(In the *sing. num.* "curiosity" means also "inquisitiveness.")

Latin *cūriōsus*, *cūriōstas*; Italian *curioso* (from *cura*, care).

Curl, **curled**, *kurl'd*; **curl-ing**, making curls, a game; **curl'er**, *plu. curl'ers*, a player at the game called "curling," **curling-ly**; **curl'y**; **curl'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Welsh *cwr*, a circle, with -l dim.; Latin *circūlus*, a little circle; Welsh *cwr*; Old Eng. *circul*; Lat. *circūlus*; Gk. *kirkōs*, a circle.

Curlew, *kur'lu*. A sort of snipe. (French *courlieu*.)

Curmudgeon, *kur.mud'jun*. A churlish fellow, a miser.

Old English *ceorl-mōdigan*, churl-minded or tempered.

Currant, *kur'rant*, a fruit. **Current**, *kur'rent*, a stream.

"Currant," a corruption of *Corinth*, the "Corinthian grape."
"Current," Latin *currens*, *gen. currentis*, running [water, &c.]

Currency, *kur'ren.sy*, current coin; **current**, *kur'rent*, v.s.

Curricie, *kur'ri.k'l*. An open carriage, with two wheels.

Curriculum, *kur rik'.ū.lum*. A course of study.

Latin *curriculum*, a race course (*curro*, to run, and dim. *-culum*).

Curry, *kur'ry*, to dress leather; **curried**, *kur'rid*; **curries**, *kur'riz*; **cur'ri-er**, one who dresses leather (R. xi.), *but* **courier**, *koo'ri.er*, an express messenger. (Fr. *courrier*.)

Curry, to clean a horse; to curry favour, a corruption of *curry fauvel*, to clean the bay-horse; **currycomb**.

("Curry" ought to be spelt cory. "Currier" ought to have only one r (corier), and "courier" ought to have double r (courrier). Latin "curro," to run.)

French *corroger*, to curry; *corrogeur*; Latin *cōrium*, a hide.

Curry, a condiment, a food prepared with curry; **curried**, *kur'rid*; **curry-ing**, *kur'ry.ing*; **curry-powder**.

The mixture invented by James Curry.

Curse, *kurse*; **cursed** (1 syl.) or **curst**, *curs'-ing*. (Rule xix.)
The adjective is **curst** or **cursed**, *kur'-sed*; **cursed-ly** (3 syl.), **curs'-ed-ness** (3 syl.)

Old English *curs* (noun), *curs[ian]*, to curse; *cursod*, *cursed*.

Cursive, *kur'siv*, fluent; **cursive-ly**, **cursive-ness**. (Rule xvii.)

Cursory, *kur'sd.rı* (adj.), superficial; **cursori-ly** (adv.) R. xi.; **cursori-ness**; **cursitor**, *kur'sıtor*, a chancery officer.

French *cursive*; Latin *cursivus* (from *curso*, to run about).

Curst, angry, a corruption of *curs*, *cross*, whence "crusty."

"*Curst*" cows [angry cows] have *curt horns* [short horns].

French *courroucer*, to anger; *courroux*, angry, cross (*crouce cross*, and *c'urce curs* corrupted into *curst*).

Curt, *kurt*, short, abrupt; **curt-ly**, **curt'-ness**. (Latin *curtus*.)

Curt A contraction of *current*, meaning the "present [month]."

The month past is *ultimo*, the month to come is *proximo*.

"*Ultimo*" and "*proximo*" are nouns. We say the 5th *ultimo* or *proximo*; but "*current*" is an adj. and must have the word "month" expressed: as *the current month*.

Currente calamo (Lat.) *kur.rěn'te kıl'a.mo*. Off hand (applied to composition). Literally "with a running pen."

Curtail, *kur'tail'*, to cut short; **curtailed'** (2 syl.), **curtail'-ing**, **curtail'-er** (French *court tailer*, to cut short).

Curtain, *kur'tın*; **curtained**, *kur'tınd*; **curtain-ing**, *kur'tın.ıng*.

French *courtine*; Latin *cortina*, a curtain.

Curtsey, *plu. curtsies*, *kurt'sı*, *kurt'sız*; **curtsied**, *kurt'sed*; **curtsy-ing**, *curtsi-er*, one who makes a curtsy. Also spelt, but less correctly, *curtsey*, *plu. curtseys*, *curtseyed* (2 syl.), **curtsey-ing**, **curtsey-er**. (See *Courtesy*.)

French *courtoisie*, courtesy, the manners of the court.

Curve, a bend, to bend; **curved**, *kurvd*; **curv'-ing** (Rule xix.); **curvature**, *kur'va.tchur*; **curvated**, *kur'va.ted*.

Latin *curvare*, to curve; *curvatura*, *curvatus*, bent.

Curvet, *kur'vet*; **curvet-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **curvet-ing**.

French *courbette*; Latin *curvare*, to bend. In a "curvet," the horse bends his body together and springs out.

Cushion, *koosh'n* (not *küşh'n*), a pad to sit on; **cushioned** (2 syl.), **cushion-ing**; **cushion-et**, a little cushion.

French *coussin*, a cushion; *coussinet*; German *kissen*, a cushion.

Custard, *kus'tırd*. A food, a slap on the hand with a stick.

"*Custard*" (the food), derivation uncertain, *cus* is a cow and may acc. unt for the first syllable.

"*Custard*" (a slap) is a corruption of *custid*, Latin *custis*, a club.

Custody, *küs.td.dy*, protection, keeping; **custodian**, *küs.td'dı.an*, one who has the custody of something; **custos**, *küs.tds*, as *custos rotulorum*, keeper of the rolls.

Latin *custodia*, custody; *custos*, a custodian.

Custom, *küs.töm*; **custom-er**, one who frequents a shop; **customary**, *küs.töm.ä.ry*, usual; **customari-ly** (adv.)

Italian *costume*, *costumare*, customary; Spanish *costumbre*.

Cut, past cut, past part. cut. **Cut**, a wound, to wound, a print, a make-up in dress, to divide a pack of cards; **cutt'-er**, one who cuts, a boat, a vessel with one mast; **cutt'-ing**, dividing, sarcastic; **cutting-ly** (Rule i.)

Derivation uncertain. Perhaps a corruption of *curt*, Latin *curtus*, short; *curto*, to shorten. There is the Welsh word *cwtan*, to shorten.

Cutaneus, kū.tay'.ně.űs. Pertaining to the skin.

Cuticle, kū'.tī.k'l, the scarf-skin; **cuticular, kū.tik'.u.lar.**

French *cutané*, cutaneous; *cuticule*, the cuticle. Latin *cutis*, the skin; *cuticula*, the cuticle; *cuticulāris*, cuticular.

Cutlass, kūt'.lās. A sword. (French *coutelas*; Latin *cultellus*.)

Cutler, a maker of knives, &c.; cut'ler-y, kūt'.le.ry.

French *coutelier*, a cutler; *coutellerie* (3 syl.), cutlery. Latin *cutter*, a knife; *cultellus*, a little knife.

Outlet, kūt'.let. (French *côtelette*; Latin *cultello*, to cut small.)

Cuttle-fish, a mollusc. (Old Eng. *cudele* [fisc]; Germ. *kuttel-fisch*.)

(From *kuttel* (guts), referring to the bladder under the throat.)

Cwt., that is C (100) wt. (weight), pronounced hundred-weight.

"C" is the initial letter of the Latin *centum*, a hundred.

-cy (French suffix *-cie*), added to abstract nouns.

-cy (Lat. suffix *-c[us]* or *-t[us]*), denoting "office, state, condition."

Cyanate, cyanide, cyanite, cyanosite.

Cyanate, si'.ă.nate, a salt (cyanic acid and a base. If potash is the base, the "salt" is cyanate of potash).

(*-ate* denotes a "salt," from the union of an acid and a base.)

Cyanide, si'.ă.nide, a compound of cyan'ogen and a base.

Thus, if iron is the base, the compound is "cyanide of iron." (*-ide*, Greek *eidos*, resembling *kuānos*.)

Cyanite, si'.ă.nite, an azure blue garnet.

(*-ite*, in Geol., denotes a stone, or something resembling a stone, as ammon-ite, cyan-ite.)

Cyanosite, si.an'.ă.site, blue vitriol, native sulphate of copper.

Greek *kuānos-ite*, a blue stone-like substance.

Cyanogen, si.an'.o.jen, a gas which burns with a deep blue flame (Gk. *kuānos gennao*, I produce a deep-blue [flame]).

Cyanosis, si.an'.ă.sis, a disease characterized by blueness of the skin. (Greek *kuānos nōsos*, the blue disease.)

Cyanometer, si.ă.nom'.e.ter, an instrument for measuring how blue the sky or sea is. (Greek *mētrōn*, a measure.)

Cyanotype, si.an'.ă.type. photographs in Prussian blue. (Greek *kuānos tupos*, deep-blue type).

Latin *cyānus*, a blue garnet, *cyāneus*, deep blue; Greek *kuānos*, a deep-blue substance, *kuānos* (adj.).

Cyclamen, *sik'.lũ.měn* (not *si.klay'.men*). The plant "sow-bread."
(This word ought to be "cyclamine," *sik'.lũ.min.*)

Latin *cyclaminus*; Greek *kuklaminos* (from *kuklos*, a circle, the root being globular). The chief food of the wild boars of Italy.

Cycle, *si'.k'l.* an ever-recurring period; **cyclical**, *sik'.ĩ.kũl* (adj.)

French *cycle*; Latin *cyclus*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle [of phenomena].

Cycloid, *si'.kloid*, a geometrical curve; **cycloidal**, *si.kloy'.dũl*; **cycloidean**, *plu. cycloideans*, *si.kloy'.dẽ.anz*, the fourth order of fishes (*Agassiz*), including salmon, herrings, &c.

Greek *kuklō-eidēs*, like a circle. Imagine a nail in the circumference of a wheel. Let the wheel revolve and move on in a straight line. The nail would describe in the air that double motion, and the figure thus described would be a cycloid.

Cyclone, *plu. cyclones*, *si'.klone*, *si.klõnz*. A rotatory storm.

Latin *cyclus*; Greek *kuklos*, a circle, and *-ōne* augmentative.

Cyclopean, *si.klõ'.pẽ.an* (not *si.klo.pee'.an*). Huge, the work of the fabled Cyclops.

Latin *cyclopes*, *cyclopēus*; Greek *kuklōps*, *kuklopēios*.

Cyclopædia, *plu. cyclopædias*, *si'.klo.pee''.di.ũh*, *plu. -dz*, or *en-cyclopædia*, a dictionary of general information.

Greek *kuklōs paidōia*, a circle of instruction.

Cyclopteris, *si.klõp'.tẽ.ris*. A genus of fern-like plants.

Greek *kuklōs pteris*, circle [shaped] fern; the leaflets are round.

Cygnets, *sig'.nẽt* (not *cignet*). A young swan.

Latin *cygnus* or *cynus*, a swan; Greek *kuknōs* (and *-et* dim.)

Cylinder, *sil'.ĩn.dẽr*, a drum-shaped article; **cylindrical**, *si.lĩn'.-dri.kũl*, shaped like a cylinder; **cylin'drical-ly**.

Latin *cylindrus*, a roller, &c.; Greek *kũlindō*, to roll.

Cymbal, *sim'.bũl*, a musical instrument. **Symbol**, a sign or type.

"Cymbal," Lat. *cymbalum*; Gk. *kumballon* (from *kumbos*, hollow).

"Symbol," Lat. *symbola*; Gk. *kumbōlōn*, a mark or token.

Cynic, *plu. cynics*, *sin'.ĩk*, *sin'.ĩks*, a misanthrope; **cynical**, *sin'.ĩ.kũl*, snarling; **cyn'ical-ly**, **cyn'ical-ness**; **cynicism**, *sin'.ĩ.sizm*, churlishness, the manners, &c., of a cynic.

These words are formed from the ancient sect called "Cynics," who snarled at every article of luxury (*kuntkōs*, dog-like).

Cynosure, *si'.nõ.shure*. The pole-star, an object of attraction.

Latin *cynōsūra*; Greek *kunōsoura* (from *kunōs oura*, the dog's tail), meaning the star in the tail of Ursa Minor.

Cypress, *si'.press*, a tree. **Cypris**, **Cyprus** (*see below*); **cyprine**, *sip'.rin*, adj. of cypress. (Properly the adj. of **Cypris**.)

Latin *cypārisus*; Greek *kũpārisōs*, *kũpārisstnōs* (adj.)

Cypris, *sip'.ris*, one of the cyprididæ, *si.prid'.ĩ.dee*, a genus of minute bivalves of great beauty (Greek *Kupris*, Venus).

- Cyprus**, *si'prüs*. An island in the Levant', sacred to *Kupris*.
Cyprian, *sip'ri.ăn*. A woman of immodest habits.
Cypriot, *sip'ri.ôt*. An inhabitant of Cyprus.
- Cyst**, a bag containing morbid matter. **Cist**, a stone box for books or other valuables; a stone coffin.
- Cystic**, *sis'tik*, adj. of cyst; **cysticle**, *sis'ti.k'l*, a little cyst; **cystidia**, *sis.tid'.i.e.*, little bladder-like animals; **cystidia**, *sis.tid'.i.ah* (in *Bot.*) sacs containing spores (1 syl.)
 "Cyst," Greek *kustis*, a bladder. "Cist," Latin *cista*, a chest.
- Cytherean**, *sith'e.ree'.an*, pertaining to Venus or love. So called from the island Cythêra, sacred to Venus.
 Latin *Cythereus* (adj.), *Cytherea*, Venus.
- Czar**, *zar*, the emperor of Russia; **Czarina**, *za.ree'.nah*, the empress of Russia. **Czarowitch**, *zar'ro.vitz*, the eldest son of the Czar; **Czarevna**, *zû.rev'.nah*, wife of the Czarowitch.
 Czar is the Polish form of the Russian *kaiser* (Cæsar or emperor).
- Da capo**, *da kah'po* (in *Music*), from the beginning.
 Italian *da capo*, [repeat] from the beginning [to the end].
- Dab**, a flat fish, a slap, a small lump; to slap, to wet, &c.;
 dabbled (1 syl.), dabb'-ing, dabb'-er. (Rule i.)
- Dabble**, *dab'b'l*, to play with water, to do in a small way;
 dabbled, *dab'b'ld*; dabbling, *dab'.bling*; dabbler.
 "Dab," Fr. *dauber*, to beat with the fist; "Dabble" dim. of *dab*.
- Dace**, a fresh-water fish; **Dais**, *da'.is*, a raised floor.
 "Dace," Dutch *daas*. "Dais," French *dais*, a canopy.
- Dactyl**, *dak'til*, three syllables, the first being long and the other two short; **dactylic**, *dak'til'ik* (adj.)
 Latin *dactylus*, *dactylus*; Greek, *daktûlos*, a finger (which consists of one long joint and two short ones; *daktûllos*).
- Dad or daddy**. A word for father used by the infant children of the peasantry. (Welsh *tad*, father.)
- Dado**, plu. *dadoes*, *da'.do*, *da'.doze*. (Italian.) A panel round the base of a room, just above the skirting board. (R. xlii.)
- Dædalian**, better *dædalean*, *dē.dāl'.ě.ăn*. Cunningly contrived, like the works of Dædalus.
 Latin *dædalus*; Greek *dailalêos*, skilfully made.
- Daffodil**, *dăf'.ô.dil*. The Lent lily, a pseudo-narcissus.
 Latin *asphodelus*; Greek *asphodelos*, the daffodil.
- Dagger**. A short sword, a mark in printing (+).
 Low Latin *daggerius*, a dagger; Italian *daga*; French *dague*, a dirk.
- Daggle or draggle**, *dag'.g'l* or *drag'.g'l*, to trail in the wet; **daggle-tailed or draggle-tailed**, having the skirt of the gown bedabbled with wet and dirt.
 Old English *dæg*, to dangle or hang in a slovenly manner.

Daguerreotype, *da.gair'ro.tipe*. A process of taking likenesses by sunlight, discovered by M. Daguerre. (1841.)

Dahlia, *plu. dahlias*, generally pronounced *day'.lĭ.ăh*, but *dăh'.lĭ.ăh* is more correct. A genus of plants.

So named from Andrew Dahl, the Swedish botanist.

Daily. Recurring every day. (*Daily* and *gaily* are exceptions to a very general rule. R. xiii.) See **Day**.

Dainty, *plu. dainties*, *dain'.tĭz*, something "toothsome"; *dain'ti-ly*, *dain'ti-ness*, *dain'ti-er* (comp.), *dain'ti-est* (super.)

Welsh *danteiddiol*, dainty (from *dant*, a tooth); Latin *dens*, or French *daintier*, a venison pasty (from *daine*, a deer).

Dairy, *plu. dairies*, *dair'ry*, *dair'rĭz*, the place where milk, butter, and cheese, are made and kept in store; **dairyman**, **dairymaid**, **dairywoman** (with *y*). (When *man*, *maid*, *woman*; *hood*, *like*, *ship*; *ish*, *ing*, *ism*, are added, the "y" final is not changed. Rule xi.) Chaucer uses the word *dey* for a servant who has charge of a dairy; Sir Walter Scott speaks of "the dey or farm-servant"; and Junius says *dey* means "milk."

"Dairy" is the *dey's ric*; that is, the farm woman's room.

Dais, *da'.is*. That part of a banquet hall which has a canopy, the part for honoured guests, generally raised. **Days** (1 syl.), *plu. of day*. **Deys**, *plu. of dey* (of Algiers).

French *dais*, a canopy; *sous le dais*, in the midst of grandeur: *dagus* Low Lat. ("a pannū genere *dais* dicto"), chief table in a monastery.

Daisy, *plu. daisies*, *da'.zy*, *da'.zĭz*; **dasied**, *da'.zĕd*, covered with daisies. A corruption of *day's-eye*. (Rule xi.)

Old English *dages-edge*, a daisy or day's-eye.

Dale, a valley; **dalesman**, -woman, one who lives in a dale.

Old English *dedgel*, obscure; *dedgelmes*, a solitude. Low Latin *dalus*, a dale; German *thal*; Norse *dal*.

Dally, *dăl.ly*, to toy; **dallies**, *dăl'.lĭz*; **dallied**, *dăl'.lĭd*; **dally-ing**; **dalli-er**, one who dallies; **dalli-ance**. (Rule xi.)

German *dahlen*, to dally.

Dam, **damn**, **dame**.

Dam, a maternal quadruped; a mole to confine water; to stop the flow of water; **dammed** (1 syl.), **damm-ing** (R. i.)

Damn, *dam*. To condemn. (Latin *damnāre*, to condemn.)

Dame, *dăim*. (French *dame*; Latin *domīna*, mistress.)

"Dam" (mother of a young beast), Fr. *dame*; Ital. *dama*, a lady.

A mill (*dam*), Danish *dam*, a pond or dike.

German *damm*, a dam; verb *dammen*, to dam.

Damage, *dăm'.idge*, injury, to injure; **damaged** (2 syl.), **dam'ag-ing** (R. xix.); **damages**, *dăm'.a.jez* (-s added to -ce or -ge forms a distinct syl., R. xxxiv.); **dam'age-able** (words ending in -ce or -ge retain the "e" before the suffix -able).

Old English *dem*, hurt; French *dommage*; Latin *damnum*, loss.

Damask, *dām'ask*, cloth with flowers wrought in it; verb **damasked**, *dām'askt*; **damask-ing**.

Damaskeen, *dām'ās.keen'*, to inlay steel with gold or silver; **dam'askeened'** (3 syl.), **dam'askeen'-ing**.

Damaskina, *dām'ās.kīnz*. Damascus blades.

Damson, a corruption of "damascene" (*dām'a.seen'*). A plum. (All from *Damascus*, in Syria.)

Fr. *damasquiner*, to damaskeen; *damasser*, to damask, *damas* (n.)

Dame (1 syl.), fem. of baronet or knight, now called "lady." The word is still used in the compound **dame's-school**, a school for poor children kept by an elderly woman.

French *dame* (Madame); Latin *dōmīna* (from *dōmus*, the house).

Damn, to condemn. **Dam**, the mother of a young quadruped.

Damned, *dāmd*; **damn-ing**, *dām'-ning* (not *dām'.ing* like the pres. part. of *dam*, q.v., stopping the flow of water.)

Damnable, *dām'.nā.b'l* (not *dām'.ā.b'l*); **damnably**.

Damnation, *dām.nay'.shun*; **damnatory**, *dām'.nā.t'ry*.

Latin *damnāre*, to condemn, *damnatio*, *damnatorius*.

French *damnable*, *damnation*, *damner* (verb.)

Damnify, *dām'.nā.fy*, to injure. **Indemnify**, to insure against injury, to repair an injury.

Damnifies, *dām'.nī.fize*; **Indemnifies**.

Damnified, *dām'.nī.fide*; **Indemnified**.

Damnification, *dām'-nī-fī-cay'-shun*; **Indemnification**.

Latin *damnificāre* (*damnum facio*, to cause loss.)

Damp, moist, to make moist; **damped**, *damp't*; **damp'-ing**; **damp'-er**, a contrivance to abate a draught or sound, one who damps; **damp'-er** (more damp), **damp'-est** (most damp), **damp'-ness**; **damp'-ish**, rather damp (*-ish* added to adj. is dim.); **dampish-ly**, **dampish-ness**.

Dampen, to make damp; **dampened**, *damp'.end*; **dampen-ing**, *damp'.ning*; **dampen-er**, *damp'.ner*.

German *dampf*, damp; *dampfen*, to damp; *dampfer*, &c.

Damsel, *dām'.zēl*, a girl (Low Lat. *damisella*, Old Fr. *demoiselle* (ma-demoiselle), dim. of *dame* and *madame*, originally *damoiseil* was applied to the sons of noblemen and kings. "Pages" were so styled (from Latin *dōmīnus*).

Damson, *dām'.z'n*, a plum. Corruption of "damascene" (*dām'.ās.seen*). From *Damascus*, in Syria.

Dance, danced (1 syl.), **danc'-ing**, *dansé'-ing*; **danc-er**, *dansé'.er* (Rule xix.) (French, *danser*, to dance).

Dandelion, *dān'-dē.lī-ōn*, a flower. (Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth). Its leaves are supposed to resemble the teeth of lions.

Dandle, *dan'd'l*, to fondle; **dandled**, *dan'd'ld*; **dandling**, *dan'd'ling*; **dandler**, *dan'd'ler*, one who fondles.

Italian *dandola*, a child's doll, *dondolare*, to toss and swing about.

Dandriff or Dandruff. Scurf on the head.

Old Eng. *tānede dref*, one diseased with dirty or troublesome matter.

Dandy, *plu.* **dandies**, *dān'.d'tz*, a fop; **dandy-ish**, **dandy-ism**.

French *dandy*, *dandin*, a ninny; *dandiner*, to "traipse" about.

Dane or Dansker, a native of Denmark. **Deign**, to vouchsafe.

Danish, *day'.nish* (adjective and noun). Rule xix.

Danegeld, *dane-geld* (not *danegelt*). Danish tribute.

Old English *dane-geld* ("geld" is tribute, but "gelt" is gift).

Danger, *dain'.jēr*, peril; **danger-ous**, *dain'.jēr.ūs*; **dan'gerous-ly**, **dan'gerous-ness**. (French *danger*, *dangereux*.)

Dangle, *dān'.g'l*, to hang so as to swing about; **dangled**, *dān'.-g'ld*; **dangling**, *dān'.g'ling*; **dangler**, *dan'.g'ler*.

Dank, **dank'-ish**, rather dank (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **dank'ish-ness**.

Same word as *damp*, with "k" diminutive.

Danubian, *da.nū'.bt.ăn*, adjective of Danube.

Daphne, *dāf'.ne*. The spurge laurel. Daphne the daughter of Peneus (*Pe.nee'.us*) was changed into a laurel.

Dapper. Natty in dress and manners, smart. (Dutch.)

Dapple, *dāp'.p'l*, spotted, to spot; **dappled**, *dāp'.p'ld*; **dappling**, *dāp'.p'ling* (double p). (German *apfel-grau*.)

Dare. To venture; to defy or challenge.

Dare (to venture, to have courage), *past* **durst**.

Dare (to defy), *past* **dared** (1 syl.), *past part.* **dared**.

He dare not is strictly correct, but *he dares not* is more usual. Sir Walter Scott (*Waverley*) says: "A bard to sing of deeds he *dare* not imitate." In Old Eng. the verb was [I] *dear*, [thou] *dearest*, [he] *dear*. "You *dare* not so have tempted him, should be *You durst not* so..."

"Dare" (to have courage). Old English *dear*, *past* *dorste*.

"Dared" (provoked, defied) is more modern.

Dark (noun); **darken**, *dark'n*, to make dark; **dark'ened** (2 syl.), **darken-ing**, *dark'.ning*; **dark'-ness**, **dark'-ly**; **dark'-ish**, rather dark (-ish added to adj. is dim.) **dark-ling** (-ling, Old Eng. means "offspring of," or is simply a diminutive).

Old English *dearc*, v. *dearc[ian]*, *past* *dearode*, *past part.* *dearood*.

Darling, *noun and adjective*, dear-one, dearly beloved.

Old English *deorling*, little dear-one (-ling, dim. or "offspring of.")

Darn, to mend; **darned**, (1 syl.), **darn'-ing**, **darn'-er**.

Welsh *darn*, a patch; v. *darnio*, to patch; *darniad*, a piecing.

Dart, *noun* and *verb*; **dart'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dart'-ing**, **dart'-er**.

French *dard*, *v. darder*; Low Latin *dardus*, a dart.

Dash, *noun* and *verb*; **dashed** (1 syl.), **dash'-ing**, **dash'-er**, **dash'-board**, a defence in carriages against splashes.

Danish *dask*, a slap; *v. daske*, to slap or dash.

Dastard, *das'tard*, a coward; **dastard-ly**, **dastard-ness**.

Old English *a-dastrigan*, to terrify.

Date, a fruit, the time of an event, to give the date; **dāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dāt-ing** (Rule xix), **date-less** (Rule xvii.)

French, *date*, *v. dater*; Danish *datere*, to date.

Datum, *plu. data*, *day'tah* (Latin). Things admitted as facts.

Daub, a coarse painting, to smear; **daubed** (1 syl.), **daub'-ing**, **daub'-er**; **daub'-y**, *adj.* (Welsh *dwbio*, to daub, *dwbi*.)

Daughter, *daw'ter*, a female offspring of human parents; a male offspring is the **Son** of his parents.

Daughter-in-law, *plu. daughters-in-law*.

Step-daughter, *plu. step-daughters*. (Old English *stepan*, to bereave: a daughter "bereaved of one parent.")

Old Eng. *dōhter*; German *tochter*; Danish *datter*; Greek, *thugdētēr*.

Daunt (rhyme with *aunt*), to dismay; **daunt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **daunt'-ing**, **daunt'-less**, **dauntless-ly**, **dauntless-ness**.

French *dompter*, to tame (animals); Latin *dōmītāre* (from *dōmāre*).

Dauphin, *fem. dauphiness*, *daw'fīn*, *daw'fīn.ess.* Dauphin the eldest son of the king of France (1349-1830); "dauphiness," the wife of the dauphin.

So called from *Dauphiné*, an old province of France, given to the crown by Humbert II., on condition that the eldest son of the king assumed the word "dauphin" as a title.

Davy-lamp, *day'vy lamp*. A miner's safety-lamp.

Invented by Sir Humphrey Davy, and called by his name.

Dawdle, *daw'd'l*, a loiterer, to fritter away time; **dawdled**, *daw'd'ld*; **dawdling**, *dawd'ling*; **dawdler**, *dawd'ler*.

Dawn, day-break, to begin to grow light; **dawned** (1 syl.), **dawn'-ing**. (Old Eng. *dagung*, dawn; *dag[ian]*, to dawn.)

Day, *plu. days* (R. xlv.); **daily** (not *dayly*, as it ought to be, R. xiii.), *adj.* and *adv.*; **day by day**, every day (here *by* means *after, succeeding-to*); **to day**, this day (Old Eng. *to-dæg*, this day; *to-æfen*, this evening); **daybreak**, **day-spring**, dawn; **to win the day**, to gain the victory.

Dey. The title of the governor of Algiers, before its conquest by the French.

Old English *dæg*, day; *dæg-tima*, day-time; *dæg-candel*, the sun. "Dey," Turkish *ddi*, a title similar to *senior, father, &c.*

Daysman. An umpire, mediator. (*Job* ix. 33.)

A corruption of *dais-man*, a man who sits on the *dais* to judge.

Day-work, work *by* the day. **Day's-work**, the work of a day.

Daze (1 syl.), to stupefy; **dazed** (1 syl.), *dāz'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *dȳs*, seen in *dȳsig*, foolish: *dȳsig(tan)*, to be a fool.

Dazzle, *dāz'.z'l*, to overpower with light; **dazzled**, *dāz'.z'ld*; **dazzling**, *daz'.ling*; **dazzling-ly**, **dazzle-ment**.

Old English *dȳsignes*, dizziness; *dȳsig(tan)*, to make dizzy.

De- (Latin prefix), motion down or back, hence "the reverse."

"DE" (prefix) denotes privation,
Diminution, and negation,
Motion from or downward states,
Reverses and extenuates.

Deacon, *fem.* **deaconess**, *de'.kon-ess*; **deacon-ship**, office of...

Latin *diacōnus*; Greek *diakōnos* (from *diakōnéō*, to serve.)

Dead, *dēd*, lifeless; **dead'-ness**, **dead'-ly**, **dead'li-ness** (R. xi.);

deaden, *dēd'.n*, to numb, to abate force; **deadened**, *dēd'.n'd*;

deaden-ing, *de'.ning*; **deaden-er**, death (*q.v.*)

Old English *dēdd*, *dēdd(tan)*, past *dēddode*, *p.p.* *dēddod*.

Deaf, *dēf* (R. vi.), without "hearing;" **deaf'-ly**, **deaf'-ness**;

deafen, *dēf'n*, to make deaf; **deafened**, *dēf'nd*; **deafen-ing**,

dēf.ning. (Old Eng. *deaf* (adj.), *deafe* (noun).)

Deal, *deel*, a large part, fir or pine wood; to distribute cards,

to traffic; *past* and *p.p.* **dealt**, *dēlt*; **deal'-ing**, **deal'-er**.

To deal with A. B., to treat with A. B.

To deal by A. B., to treat A. B. well or ill.

To deal to A. B., to give the next card to A. B.

A great deal better; *i.e.*, better by a great deal.

Deal now means a large portion, but *dēl* formerly meant a portion or lot (*v.* *dēl[an]* to distribute); past *dēlde*, past part. *dēled*.

"Deal" (wood), German *diele*, a plank or board.

Dean, *deen*. Title, *The Very Reverend*; Address, *Mr. Dean*.

Dean'-ery, the office, revenue, house, or jurisdiction of a

dean; **rural-dean**, *plu. rural-deans*. **Dene**, a down, *q.v.*

Dean and chapter, the bishop's council, including the dean.

French *doyen*; Latin *decānus*, leader of a file of soldiers ten deep: the head of the bishop's council, which originally consisted of ten canons and prebendaries (from Greek *dēka*, ten.)

Dear, beloved, expensive. **Deer**, a stag. (Both *deer*.)

Dear, **dear-ness**; **dear'-ly**, fondly, high in price.

He paid dearly for his folly (not *he paid dear...*)

Dear me! a corruption of *dio mio* (Ital.)

Old English *deor*, beloved, expensive; also "a deer."

Dearth, *derth*, scarcity.

French *dear*, as "length" from long, &c. So in German *theuer*, dear: *theure zeit*, dearth (dear time).

Death, *dēth*; **death'-less**, **death'-like**, &c. (See **Dead**.)

Old English *dæth* or *death*.

Debar, disbar; -barred, -bard; -barr'-ing (Rule i.)

Debar', to deprive, to forbid. (The Fr. *debarrer* is *un-bar.*)

Dis'bar'. To take from a barrister his right to plead.

Debase' (2 syl.), to degrade; **debased'** (2 syl.), **debās'-ing** (R. xix.), **debās-er** (one who debases), **debase-ment**.

Debate' (2 syl.), to argue; **debāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **debāt'-ing**, **debāting-ly**, **debāt'-er** (Rule xix.), one who debates.

French *débat*, v. *débattre* (*battre*, to beat); Spanish *debate*.

Debauch, de.bortch', intemperance, to corrupt, to vitiate; **debauched'** (2 syl.), **debauch'-ing**; **debauch'-er**, one who debauches; **debauchery, de.bortch'.ēry**; **debauch'-ment**; **debauchee, dēb'.o.shē''**, a man of intemperate habits.

Debenture, de.bēn'.tchur, an acknowledgment of debt bearing interest to the holder; **debentured, de.bēn'.tchurd**, pertaining to goods on which debentures have been drawn.

French *débeture* (from the Latin *debeo*, to owe [money]).

Debilitate, de.bil'.i.tate, to weaken; **debil'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **debil'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **debilitation, de bil'.i.tay''shun**, state of weakness; **debility, de.bil'.i.ty**, weakness of health.

French *débilitier, débilitation*; Latin *débilitāre* (to weaken), *débilitas, debilis*, weak (*de habilis* not *habile*, or of sound constitution.)

Debit, dēb'.it (n. and v.), an entry (or) to enter a customer's name on the debtors' side of a ledger; **deb'it-ed, deb'it-ing**.

Latin *debere*, supine *dēbitum*, to owe. (In Latin *dē-* is long.)

Debonair, dēb'.o.nair'', gentle and courteous; **debonair'ly**.

French *débonnaire*; that is, *de bon air*, of good air or mien.

Debouch, 'de-boosh', to march out of a defile; **debouched'** (2 syl.); **debouch'-ing, de.boosh'.ing** (not *de.bootch'.ing*); **debouch-chure, dēb'.oo.shure'**, the mouth of a river.

French *débouché*, v. *déboucher, débouchement* (*de bouche*, from the mouth.)

Debris, dū.bree'. Rubbish, fragments of rocks, &c.

French *débris*, plural noun (from *de bris*, out of the wreck).

Debt, dēt, something due; **debt-or** (not *-er*), **dēt'.-ōr** (*b* mute).

Latin *dēbitum, debitor* (from *dēbeo*, to owe).

Debut, da.boō'. First appearance as a public character.

Debutant, fem. debutante, deb'.oo.tah'n, deb'.oo.tant.

French *début, débutant, débutante*, v. *débiter* (*de but*, from the goal).

Deca-, dēka (Greek prefix meaning *ten*).

Deca-chord. A musical instrument with ten strings.

Deca-gon. A *plane* figure with ten angles (*gōnia*, an angle.)

Deca-gyn'ia. Plants with ten pistils (Gk. *gunē*, females).

Deca-hed'ron. A solid figure with ten sides (*hedra*, a base).

Deca-litre, -lee'tr. A measure of ten "litres" (quarts).

- Deca-logue, -log.** The commandments (*logus*, [God's] word).
- Deca-metre, -mee'tr.** A measure of ten "metres" (yards).
- Dec-an'dria.** Plants with ten stamens (Gk. *andres*, males).
- Deca-pod, plural decapods or decapoda, de.kap'.d.dāh.**
Crustaceans with ten legs (Gk. *podes*, feet).
- Deca-stich, dek'.a.stīk.** A poem with ten lines (Gk. *stīkos*).
- Deca-style, dek'.a.stīle.** A porch with ten pillars (Gk. *stulos*).
- Decade, dēk'.ade,** a batch of ten. **Decayed, de.kade',** rotten.
- Decad-al, dēk'.ā.dāl** (not *dē.kay'.dāl*), adj. of "decade."
Latin *decas*, gen. *decadis*, a decade (Greek *deka*, ten).
- Decadence, de.kay'.dense;** **decadency, de.kay'.den.sy,** state of decay (-cy denotes "state"); **decadent, de.kay'.dent.**
Fr. *décadence*; Lat. *decadens*, gen. -*dentis* (de *cadere*, to fall off).
- Decalcomanie, da'.kal'.ko.mah'.nee.** The art of transferring the surface of coloured prints, &c., for decorative purposes.
French *décalquer*, to reverse the tracing of a drawing or engraving.
- Decamp',** to remove from a camp, to depart hastily; **decamped'** (2 syl.); **decamp'-ing;** **decamp'-ment,** departure...
Fr. *décamper*, *décampment* (de *camper*, to break up an encampment).
- Decant, de.kānt',** to draw off wine, &c. (not to *decanter*); **decant'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **decant'-ing;** **decant'-er,** a bottle, one who decants. **Descant, des.kant',** to prate about.
"Decant," French *décanter*: de *cantine*, [to draw] from a canteen.
"Descant," Latin *decanctōre*, to prate about.
- Decapitate, de.cāp'.ī.tāte,** to behead; **decap'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **decap'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **decapitation, de'.cāp'.ī.tay''.shun.**
Lat. *decapitāre* (from *de caput*, gen. *capitis*, [to take] off the head).
- Decarbonise, de'.kar'.bō.nize,** to deprive of carbon (R. xxxi.); **decar'bonised** (4 syl.); **decar'bonis-ing** (R. xix.); **decar'-bonis-er,** decarbonisation, **de'.kar'.bo.ni.zay''.shun.**
Latin *de carbo*, [to deprive] of carbon.
- Decay',** to rot; **decayed'** (2 syl.), **decay'-ing,** **decay'-er** (R. xiii.)
Latin *de cado*, to fall away from. (An ill-formed word.)
- Decease, de.sese',** death, to die. **Disease, diz.eez',** sickness; **decease',** **deceased'** (2 syl.), **deceas-ing** (Rule xix.)
Latin *decessus*, departure; *de cedo*, sup. *cessum*, to go away from.
- Deceive, de.seev',** to impose on one; **deceived, de.seevd';** **deceiv'-ing,** **deceiv'-er** (R. xix.), **deceiv'-able** (R. xxiii.), **deceiv'ably,** **deceiv'able-ness.**
- Deceit, de.seet';** **deceit'-ful** (R. viii.), **deceit'ful-ly,** **deceit'-fulness;** **deception, de.sēp'.shun;** **deceptive, de.sēp'.tīv;** **decep'tive-ly,** **decep'tive-ness,** **decep'tible** (not -able); **deceptibility, de.sēp'.tī.bīl'.ī.ty.**
French *deceitif*, *deception*; Latin *deceptio*, *dēcēpēre*, supine *deceptum*, to entrap (from *de capio*, to take in).

December, *de.sem'.ber*. The tenth month, beginning with March.

Lat. *december* (from *decem*, ten; and *-ber*. "Bar" (Pers.), period).

Decemvir, *plu. decemvirs or decemviri, de.sem'.vir, de.sem'.vi.ri*. Ten magistrates, "decemvir," one of the ten.

Latin *decemvir*, *plu. decemviri* (*decem viri*, ten men).

Decency, *plu. decencies, de'.sen.sy, de'.sen.siz*. (See Decent.)

Decennary, *de.sen'.na.ry* (double *n*), a period of ten years; **decennial**, *de.sen'.ni.äl*, once in ten years; **decen'nal-ly**.

Latin *décennium*, the space of ten years; *décennälis*.

("Annual" becomes *ennial* in the compounds, *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *dec-ennial*, *per-ennial*, &c. Latin *decennis*.)

Decent, *dē'sent*, decorous. **Descent**, *dē'sent'*, lineage, &c. **de'cent**, *de'cently*; **de'cency**, *plu. de'cencies, de'.sen.siz*; **de'centness**. (Fr. *décent*, *decence*; Lat. *decens*, becoming).

"Descent" is the Latin *descendo*, to descend (*de scando*, to climb down).

Deception, *de.sēp'.shun*; **deceptive**, *de.sēp'.tīv*. (See Deceive.)

Decern, *de.zern'*, to judge. **Discern**, *dis.sern'*, to distinguish.

Latin *decerno*, to decree; but *discerno*, to distinguish.

Decide, *de.side'*, to determine; **decided**, *de.si'.ded*. (Rule xxxvi.); **decid'ed-ly**, **decid'-ing**, **decid'-er**. (Rule xix).

Decision, *de.siz'.shūn*, determination; **decisive**, *de.si'.siv*; **decisive-ly**, **decisive-ness**. (Note the *c* in these words). (Observe.—Verbs in *-de* and *-d* add "sion" not "tion".)

French *décider*, *décisif*, *décision*; Latin *decidere*; sup. *decisum*, to decide (from *de cado*, to cut away [what is irrelevant]).

Deciduous, *de.sid'.u.us* [plants not evergreen], which shed their leaves [in autumn], **decid'uous-ness**.

Latin *dēciduus*, subject to decay (from *de cado*, to fall off).

Decimal, *des'.i.mäl*, numbered by tens; **dec'imally** (adv.)

Decimate, *des'.i.mate*, to pick out every tenth; **dec'imät-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **dec'imät-ing** (R. xix.); **dec'imä-tor** (R. xxxvii.); **decimation**, *dēs'.i.may'shun*, selection of every tenth.

French *décimation*, *v. décimer*; Latin *dēcimare*, *dēcimus*, the tenth.

Decipher, *de.si'.fer*, to unravel obscure writings; **decí'phered** (2 syl.); **decí'pher-ing**, **decí'pher-er**, **decí'pher-able**, that which may be deciphered.

Fr. *déchiffrer*, to decipher; Low Lat. *de ciphra*; Ital. *deciferare*.

Decision, *de.siz'.shūn*; **decisive**, *de.si'.siv*. (See Decide.)

Deck (of a ship), to adorn; **decked** (1 syl.), **deck'-ing**; **deck'er**, a ship having decks, one who adorns.

Old Eng. *decan*, to cover; Germ. *decke*, a covering, *v. decken*, *decker*.

Declaim', to inveigh; **declaimed'** (2 syl.), **declaim'-ing**, **declaim'-er**; **declamation**, *dek'.la.may'shun*; **declamatory**, *de.klām'.ä.tō.ry*, bombastic.

French *déclamation*, *déclamatoire*; Latin *dēclāmatio*, *dēclāmātor*, *dēclāmātorius*, *dēclāmāre* (from *de clamo*, to speak aloud).

Declare, *de.clair'*, to assert; **declared'** (2 syl.), **declār-ing**, **declār-er** (R. xix.), **declār-able** (R. xx.), **declaredly**, *de.clair'.ed.ly*; **declaration**, *děk'.la.ray''.shun*; **declarative**, *de.clar'ry.tiv*; **declarative-ly**; **declarator**, *de.clar'ra.tor*; **declarator-y**, **declaratori-ly** (Rule xi.)

French *déclaratif*, *déclaration*, *déclaratoire*, verb *déclarer*.

Lat. *declarātor*, *declarātiō*, *declārāre* (*de clarāre*, to make quite clear).

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun*. A grammatical form of nouns, a falling off. (An ill-formed word.) See **Decline**.

Decline', consumption, to lean, to refuse, &c.; **declined'** (2 syl.), **declin-ing** (R. xix.), **declin-able** (1st Lat. conj.)

Declination, *děk'-lī.nay''.shun*. Deviation.

Declension, *de.klěn'.shun* (of a noun). A falling off. (*v.s.*)

Declinator, *děk'-lī.nay''.tor*. An astronomical instrument.

Decliner, *de.kline'.er*. One who declines a noun, &c.

French *déclin*, *déclinable*, *déclinaison*; v. *décliner*, to decline.

Latin *declinatio*, a deviation, a declension; v. *declinare*.

(The supine of "*declino*" is *declinatum*, and it is quite impossible to obtain declension therefrom.)

Declivity, *plu. declivities*, *de.cliv'.i.ty*, *de.cliv'.i.tiz* (not *declivity*), an inclination downwards. An inclination upwards is an **acclivity**, *ak.kliv'.i.ty*.

Declivitous, *de.kliv'.i.tus*, adj. (not *declivitous*).

French *déclivité*; Latin *declivitas* (*de clivus*, a downward slope).

Decoction, *de.kök'.shun*. The liquor containing the virtues of something which has been boiled in it.

Latin *decōquo*, supine *decoctum*, to boil down.

Decompose, *de'kôm.pōze*. **Discompose**, *dis'.kôm.pozé'*.

Decompose. To analyse, to reduce to elements.

Discompose. To disturb, to ruffle, to agitate.

De'compose', **de'composed'** (3 syl.), **de'cōmposing**. (R. xix.)

de'compōs'-er, **de'compōs'-able** (R. xxiii.), **decom'posite**.

Decomposition, *de'-kôm.po.zish'-on*. Analysis, decay, &c.

French *décomposable*, v. *décomposer*, *décomposition*; Latin *de com* [con] *pōnere*, to do the reverse of putting together.

Decom-pound, *de.kôm'.pound* (noun), *de'.kôm.pound'* (verb.) A *de-com'pound* leaf or flower (Bot.), is a compound-compound leaf or flower; that is, each *part* of each leaf is compound.

De'compound', to make a compound of different compounds; **de'compound'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **de'compound'-able**. (R. xxiii.)

De is for *dis* (Greek), twice. It is a wretched hybrid, and ought to be *bicompound*. (Latin *bi* [bis] *compōno*.)

Decorate, *děk'.o.rate*, to adorn; **dec'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dec'orāt-ing** (R. xix.), **dec'orāt-or**, one who decorates;

decoration, *dek'.o.ray''.shun*; **decorative**, *dek'.o.ra'tiv*.

French *décoration*, v. *décorer*; Latin *dēcorāre* (from *dēcus*, beauty).

Decorous, *de.kör'rus* (not *děk'o.rus*), befitting, seemly; **decorous-ly**, **decorous-ness**; **decorum**, *de.kör'rum*.

Fr. *décorum*, propriety; Lat. *decorum*, *decorus* (from *deus*, beauty).

Decoy, to allure; a lure, a place for catching wild-fowls; **decoyed** (2 syl.), **decoy-ing** (Rule xiii.), **decoy-er**; **decoy-duck**, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a net or place for catching them.

A corruption of *duck-coy*, a duck lure; German *köder*, a lure.

Decrease, *de'krese* (noun), *de.krese'* (verb). Rule I.

De'crease, diminution; **decrease'**, to diminish; **decreased'** (2 syl.), **decreas-ing** (R. xix.), **decreas-ing-ly**, **decreas-ent**.

Lat. *decreaseo*, to grow less and less (*de cresco*, to increase; *-se* inceptive).

Decree', an edict, to determine by edict; **decreed'**, **decree-ing**; **decreer**, *de.kree'er*, one who decrees; **decree'tal** (one *e*), a decree, a book of decrees (also *adj.*); **decree'tive**, *de.kree'tiv*, having the force of a decree; **decretory**, *de.kree'to.ry*, judicial, decided by a decree.

French *décret*, *décretale*, verb *décree*; Latin *decretalis*, *decretorius*, *decretum* (from *decerno*, supine *decretum*, to decree).

Decrepit, *de.krěp'.it* (not *decrep'id*). Infirm from age.

Decrepitude, *de.krěp'.i.tude*. Infirmary from age.

Fr. *décépité*, *décépitude*; Lat. *decrepítus* (from *decrepo*, to crackle like burning salt; *de crepo*, to crack, hence "to break down").

Decrepitate, *de.krěp'.i.tate*, to crackle like burning salt; **decrep'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **decrep'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **decrepitation**, *de.krěp'.i.tay''shun*, a crackling.

French *décrépiation*, v. *décépiter*; Latin *decrepítare* (frequentative of *crepo*, to rattle or crack).

Decrescent, *de.krěs'.sent* (adj.) Becoming smaller and smaller. (*-sc* is inceptive. Latin *decrescens*.) See **Decrease**.

Decree'tal, **decree'tive**, **decree'tory**. (See **Decree**.)

Decry, **decries'** (2 syl.), **decried'** (2 syl.); **decry-al**, a clamorous censure; **decry-er** (R. xi.), one who decries; **decry-ing** (with a *y*, R. xi.) French *décrier*, to cry down.

Dedicate, *děd'.i.kate*, to devote; **ded'icāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ded'icāt-ing** (R. xix.), **ded'icāt-or**, **ded'icatory**; **dedication**, *děd'.i.kay''shun*, the act of devoting or consecrating, a complimentary address prefixed to a book, &c.

Latin *dedicatio*, v. *dedicāre*, to devote (from *de dicāre*, to vow to).

Deduce, *de.duse'*, to infer; **deduced'** (2 syl.), **deduc-ing** (R. xix.), **deduc-ible** (not *-able*). Not of the 1st Latin conjugation; **deduc-ible-ness**, **deduce-ment** (R. xvii., xviii.)

Latin *deducere*, (to draw down from) hence, "to infer."

Deduct', to subtract, to take from; **deduct'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **deduct'-ing**; **deductive**, *de.dŭk'.tĭv*; **deductively**; **deduction**, *de.dŭk'.shun*, subtraction, inference.

French *déduction*; Latin *dēductio*, *dedūcere*, *sup. deductum* (v.s.)

Deed, an action (Old Eng. *dād*, a deed; *dādla*, a doer). **Indeed**, in fact; **In very deed**, in very fact, in reality.

Deem, to be of opinion; **deemed** (1 syl.), **deem'-ing**.

Deem'ster. A Judge in the Isle of Man and in Jersey.

Old English *dēma*, a judge; v. *dēm[an]*, to deem or judge; past *dēmed* (2 syl.); past part. *dēmed*, deemed. (-ster both genders.)

Deep, far to the bottom, cunning; (noun) the sea; **deep'-er** (*comp.*), **deep'-est** (*sup.*), **deep'-ly**, **deep'-ness**.

Deep'-en, *deep'n*, to make deeper; **deep'-ened** (2 syl); **deep'en-ing**, *deep'-ning* (2 syl).

Old English *dēop*, deep, profound; ; *dēopnes*, *doppetan*, to sink.

Deer, *sing.* and *plu.*, the stag, &c. **Dear**, beloved, expensive.

"Deer," Old English *dēor*; "Dear," Old English *dēor-e*, v. *dēor[an]*. ("Deer," "sheep," and "swine," are both singular and plural.)

Deface' (2 syl.), to disfigure; **defaced'** (2 syl.), **defāc'-ing** (Rule xix.), **defacing-ly**; **defāc'-er**, one who defaces; **deface'-ment** (Rule xviii. ¶.), injury to the surface.

De face, to destroy the face or surface. (Latin *facies*, the face.)

Defalcation, *de'.fāl.kay''shun* (not *de'.fōl.kay''shun*), fraudulent deficiency; **defalcator**, *de'.fāl.kay''tor*.

French *défalcation*; Latin *defalcatio* (*de falk*, a pruning knife).

Defame' (2 syl.), to slander; **defamed'** (2 syl.), **defām'-ing**, **defām'-ing-ly**; **defām'-er** (Rule xix.), one who defames.

Defamation, *dēf'-ā.may''shun*, slander; **defamatory**, *de.-fŭm'.a.tō.ry*, slanderously.

(The first syl. of these words in Fr. and Lat. is dif.)

French *diffamation*, *diffamatoire*, verb *diffamer*; Latin *difāmatio*, *difāmāre* (*dif[de]fama*, to deprive one of his fame).

Defaulter, *de.fōl'.ter*. A peculator.

Old French *defaulte*, now *défaut*, defect; Low Latin *defaltum*.

Defeasible, *de.fee'si.b'l*, alienable. **Indefeasible**, inalienable.

Low Latin *defēsisibilis* (Latin *deficio*, to undo; *de facio*).

Defeat, *de.fee't*, to frustrate, to vanquish, a frustration, an overthrow; **defeat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **defeat'-ing**.
(The -ea- of these words is indefensible.)

French *défaite* (*de faire*, to undo; Latin *de factus*, undone).

Defect', a fault; **defection**, *de.fēk'.shun*, a revolt; **defective**, *de.fēk'.tĭv*, imperfect; **defec'tive-ly** (R. xi.), **defec'tive-ness**, **defec't-ible**; **defectibility**, *de.fēk'.tĭ.bĭl''.i.ty*.

Latin *defectus*, *defectio*, *defectivus* (*de facto*, to undo).

Defence', (2 syl.) a protection, a vindication; **defence'-less**, **defence'less-ness**; **defences**, *de.fën'.sëz.* (Rule xxxiv.) (*This is one of the worst anomalies of the language. The "c" ought to have been an s, and has been preserved in the compounds. See Defensive.*) *See also Condense, note.*

French *défense*; Latin *defensus*, *defendo*, supine *defensum*, and also *defenso* (from *de.fendo*, to drive away).

Defend', to protect, to vindicate; **defend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **defend'-ing**, **defend'-er**, **defend'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **defend'-ant** (Rule xxv.), the person who defends or *replies* to a charge in a law-suit. The person who makes the charge is called the plaintiff.

French *défendre*, *défendable*, *defendeur*; Latin *defendēre*. (*As usual the wrong conjunction defendable is French.*)

Defensive, *de.fën'.siv*, the side or posture of defence; **defen'-sive-ly**; **defensible**, *de.fën'.sib'l*, what may be defended: **defensibility**, *de.fën'.sib'il'i.ty*. (*See Defend*)

French *défensive*; Latin *defendo*, supine *defensum*, to defend.

Defer', to postpone, to submit; **deferred**, *de.ferd'*; **defer'ring**; **deffer'-er**, one who postpones, one who submits in opinion.

Deference, *def'.e.rense*, respect to another; **deferential**, *def'.ë.ren''.shäl*, respectful; **deferen'tial-ly**.

(*In Latin these two verbs are not identical: To "postpone" is differre, to "submit" is deferre. We have borrowed our words from the French déferer, to "postpone" and to "submit," and to the same source we owe the abnormal spelling of the last four words.*)

French *déferer* (both verbs), *déférence*, *déferent*, *deferential*.

Latin *déféro*, to defer; part. *déféréns*, gen. *déférentis*; *differo*, to submit; part. *differens*, gen. *differentis*.

Defiance, *dë.fi'.anse*, menace. (*See Defy.*)

Deficient, *de.fish'.ent*, not perfect; **deficient-ly** (adverb).

Deficiency, *plu. deficiencies, de.fish'.en.siz* (Rule xliv.) state of imperfection. (*-cy denotes state, &c.*)

Deficit, *dë'.fi.sit*. Deficiency in a money balance.

French *déficient*, *déficit*; Latin *deficiens*, genitive *deficientis*, *ve déficit* (*de facio*, to reverse of "making complete").

Defile (noun), *de'.file*, a narrow pass; (verb) *de.file'* (Rule to pollute, to march with a narrow front or in single f

Defile', **defiled'** (2 syl.), **defil'-ing** (both meanin **defil'-er** (R. xix.), one who pollutes; **defile'-ment**, **pollut**

"Defile" (to pollute), Old Eng. *gefyllan*].

"Defile" (to march in single file), Fr. *défiler*; Lat. *filum*, a thre

Define' (2 syl.), to explain, to circumscribe; **defined** (2 **defin'-ing** (R. xix.), **defin'-er**, **defin'-able** (R. x **defin'-ably**; **definition**, *dëf'.i.nish''.un*, meaning expls

Definite, *děf'.i.nīt* (not *děf'.i.nīte*), precise, exact; *def'i-nite-ly*; *def'inite-ness* (Rule xvii.), exactness.

Definitive, *de.fīn'.i.tīv*, positive; *defīn'itive-ly*; *defīn'itive-ness*, preciseness, exactitude.

French *définir*, *définitif*, *définition*; Latin *dēfīnīte*, definitely; *dēfīnītio*, *dēfīnītīvus*, *dēfīnīre*, to define (from *fīnis*, a limit).

Deflect', to turn aside; *deflect'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *deflect'-ing*.

Deflection, better *deflexion*, *de.flēk'.shun*. Aberration.

Deflexed, *de.flext'* (Bot.) Bent down in a continuous curve.

French *déflexion*; Latin *dēflexus*, *deflecto*, supine *dēflexum* (*de flecto*, to bend downwards, to bend away from).

Deform', to distort; *deformed'* (2 syl.), *deform'-ing*, *deform'-er*; *deformation*, *de'.for.may''.shun*, disfigurement.

Mal-formation. Abnormal formation, misformed.

Deformity, *plu. deformities*, *de.for'.mī.tīz*. Distortion.

French *déformation*, verb *deformer*. Latin *dēformātio*, *dēformītās*; *dēformāre*, to disfigure (*de forma*, the reverse of beauty or form).

Defraud', to cheat; *defraud'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *defraud'-ing*; *defraud'-er*, one who defrauds.

Latin *dēfraudāre* (*de fraudo*, to cheat thoroughly; *fraus*, fraud).

Defray', to bear the expenses; *defrayed'* (2 syl.), *defray'ing* (R. xiii.), *defray'-er*; *defray'-ment*, payment.

Fr. *défrayer* (*de frais*, [to cancel] a charge); Low Lat. *fredum*, charge.

Defunct, *de.funkt'*, dead. (Lat. *defunctus*, discharged [from life].)

Defy', to dare, to challenge; *defies*, *de.fīze*; *defied'* (2 syl.), *defi'-er* (not *defy-er*), *defi'-ance*, *defi'-ant*, but *defy'-ing*.

French *défi*, *défiance*, *defiant*; v. *défier*, to defy or challenge.

Degenerate, *de.gen'.e.rate*, to grow worse; *degen'erated* (Rule xxxvi.), *degen'erāt-ing*; *degeneration*, *de.gen'.e.ray''.shun*; *degeneracy*, *de.gen'.e.ra.sy* (-cy denotes a "state"); *degen'erate-ly*; *degen'erate-ness*, degenerate condition.

French *dégénération*, v. *dégénérer*; Latin *dēgēnērāre* (from *dēgēner*, unlike his ancestors; *de gens*, to fall away from one's race).

Degrade', to disgrace; *degrād'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *degrād'-ing*, *degradation*, *dēg'.ra.day''.shun*, dishonour, loss of rank; *degrād'-er*, one who degrades another; *degrā'ding-ly*.

Fr. *dégradation*, *dégrader*. Lat. *de gradus*, [to reduce] from grade.

Degree'. A measure applied to circles, rank, relationship, &c.

By degrees. Little by little, gradually. (French *dégré*.)

Deify, *de'.i.fy*, to exalt to the gods; *deifies*, *de'.i.fīze*; *deified*, *de'.i.fīde*; *deifi-er*, *de'.i.fī-er*, one who deifies; *deification*, *de'.i.fī.kay''.shun*, exaltation to divine honours.

Deism, *de'.izm*, belief in a creator but not in revelation:

deist, *de'ist*, one whose creed is deism; **deistical**, *de'ist'ik.əl*; **deistical-ly**, *de'ist'ik.əl.li*.

deity, *plu. daities, de'itis*. (Rule xi.)

(*Dei* is pronounced *dī*, except in this set of words and in the word "deign," where it has the sound of "a.")

French *déification*, *v. déifier*, *déisme*, *déiste*, *déité*; Latin *deitas*.

Deign, *dain'*, to vouchsafe. **Dane**, a native of Denmark.

Deign, **deigned** (1 syl.), **deign'-ing**. **Dis'dain**, to contemn. ("Deign" and "disdain" should be spelt in one way; both are from the Lat. *dignus*, Fr. *daigner*.)

French *daigner*, to deign; *dé-daigner*, to disdain. Latin *dignus*.

Deino-, *di.no-* (Greek prefix meaning terrible from hugeness of size, marvellously great in bulk).

Deinornis, *di.nor'nis*. A huge fossil bird. (Gk. *ornis*, a bird.)

Deino-saurus or **deino-saurian**, *plu. deino-saurians, di'no.saw'ri.ən, di'no.saw'ri.əns*. A huge fossil lizard. (Greek *sauros*, a lizard.)

Deino-therium, *plu. deino-theria, di'no.rhee'ri.əm, plu. di'no.rhee'ri.əh*. A huge fossil animal with a trunk.

Greek *deinos therion*, a terribly-huge beast.

(These words are sometimes spelt *di-* instead of *dei-*.)

Deject', to dishearten; **deject'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **deject'ed-ly**, **deject'ed-ness**, **deject'-ing**; **dejection**, *de.jek'shun*.

Fr. *dejection*; Lat. *dejectus*, *sup. defectum* (de *jacere*, to throw down).

Delay', to defer; **delayed'** (2 syl.) not **delaid**. (It is not a compound of *lay*, R. xiv., but the supine of *differe*, Lat.) **delay'-ing**, **delay'-er** (R. xiii.), one who delays.

French *délai*; Latin *differe*, supine *dilatūm*, to defer.

"Defer" is from the root and "delay" from the *sup.* of the same verb.

Delectable, *de.lēk'.ta.b'l*. (See **Delight**.)

Delegate, *dēl'ē.gate*, a representative, to send a representative; **dēl'egāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dēlegāt-ing** (R. xix.), intrusting a commission to another; **delegation**, *dēl'-e.gay'shun*.

French *délégation*, *v. déléguer*; Lat. *dēlegatio*, *v. dēlegāre* (de *legare*, to send away as ambassador or legate).

Delendum, *plu. delenda, de.len'.dah* (Lat.), to be erased. In printers' proofs written *del* or *d*.

Deleterious, *dēl'ē.tee'ri.əs*, hurtful; **delete'rious-ly**, **delete'rious-ness**. (The *de-*, in Greek, is long.)

Greek *dēlēterios*, *dēlēter*, a destroyer; *dēlēmai*, to destroy.

Delf. Coarse earthenware, originally made at **Delft** (Holland).

Deliberate, *de.lib'ē.rate*, slow to determine, to weigh in the mind the *pros* and *cons*; **deliberate-ly**, **deliberate-ness**; **delib'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **delib'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **delib'-**

erat-or; **deliberation**, *de.lēb'.e.ray''shun*; **deliberat-ive**, *de.lēb'.e.ra.tiv*; **deliberative-ly**, with deliberation.

French *délibération*, *délibératif*, *v. délibérer*; Latin *dēliberatio*, *deliberativus*, *deliberator*, *v. deliberare*.

Delicacy, *plu. delicacies*, *dēl'.i.kə.səz*, *dēl'.i.kə.siz*. A dainty, weakness, tenderness, consideration for others.

Delicate, *dēl'.i.kət*; **del'icate-ly**, **del'icate-ness**.

French *délicat*; Latin *dēlicātus*, delicate, fine, dainty.

Delicious, *de.līsh'.us*, delightful to the taste; **delicious-ly**, **delicious-ness**. (Fr. *délicieux*; Lat. *dēlicia*, delights.)

Delight, pleasure, to please; **delight'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **delight'-ing**, **delight'-ful** (R. viii.), **delight'ful-ly**, **delight'ful-ness**; **delight'-some**, full of delight (*-some*, Old English suffix, "full of"); **delight'some-ness**, agreeableness.

Delectable, *de.lēk'.ta.b'l*; **delectable-ness**; **delectability**, *de.lēk'.ta.bil''.i.ty*; **delectation**, *de.lēk'.tay''shun*.

French *délectable*, *délectation*, *v. délecter*. Latin *dēlectābilis*, *dēlectatio*, *v. delecto*, to delight; *lacto*, to allure, to charm.

Delineate, *de.līn'.ē.ate*, to draw, to design; **delin'eāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **delin'eāt-ing** (R. xix.), **delin'eāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **delineation**, *de.līn'.i.a''shun*, a drawing in lines or words.

French *délinéation*; Latin *delineatio*, *delineator* (de *linea*, a line).

Delinquent, *de.līn'.quent*. One who commits a fault.

Delinquency, *plu. delinquencies*, *de.līn'.quen.siz*. Misdeeds.

French *délinquant* (wrong conj.); Latin *dēlinquens*, gen. *-quentis*, to fail in one's duty (de *linquere*, to leave behind).

Delirious, *de.līr'.ri.us*, wandering in mind from illness; **delirious-ly**, **delirious-ness**; **delirium**, *de.līr'.ri.um*, temporary aberration of mind; **delirium tremens**, *de.līr'.ri.um tree'-mens*, insanity accompanied with a trembling of the limbs, generally brought on by drunkenness.

Lat. *delirium*, dotage (de *lira*, [to get] out of the furrow in ploughing).

Delittante (no such word). See **Dilettante**.

Deliver, *de.līv'.er*, to set free, to save, to hand over, to disburden, to utter; **delivered**, *de.līv'.erd*; **deliv'er-ing**, **deliv'er-er**, **deliv'er-able**, **deliv'er-ance**, **deliv'ery**.

To deliver up, to surrender. To deliver over, to transfer.

French *délivrance*, *v. délivrer*, *délivreur*; Latin *de liberare*, to liberate from [bondage] (*liber*, free).

Dell (R. v.), a valley. (Old Eng. *dāl*, a dale; Welsh *troll*, a pit.)

Delphian, *dēl'.fī.an*. **Dolphine**, *dēl'.fīn*.

Delphian. Pertaining to the oracle of Delphi, in Greece.

Dolphine. A French edition of the Latin classics for the use of the "Grand Dauphin" (son of Louis XIV.)

Delphinidae, *dēl.fīn'ī.dēē*. The dolphin genus.

Delphinium, *dēl.fīn'ī.um*. The larkspur species of plants.
Called *delphinium*, from a fancied resemblance of the unopened flowers to an heraldic dolphin.
Called *larkspur* from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

"Delphian," Greek *Delphinos*, adj. of *Delphoi* (oracle of Delphi).
"Delphine," Greek *delphin* or *delphis*, a dolphin; Old Eng. *delfin*.
"Delphinidae," *-idae*, a Greek patronymic, denotes a family or group.
"Delphinium," *-ium*, a Latin termination, denotes a species.

Delta, *dēl.tāh*, a triangular tract of land at the mouth of certain rivers, as the Nile, so called from the Greek Δ (*d* or *delta*).
Deltic, *dēl.tīk*, adj.; **deltoid**, *dēl.toid*, somewhat resembling a delta. (Greek *delta eidos*, delta like.)

Delude' (2 syl.), to deceive; **delūd'-ed** (3 syl., R. xxxvi.);
delūd'-ing (R. xix.); **delūd'-er**, one who deludes;
delūd'-able (R. xxiii.), easily deceived, gullible.

Delusion, *de.lu'.zhun*, *il.lu'.zhun*.

Delusion is deception from want of knowledge.

Illusion is deception from morbid imagination.

Delusion (R. xxxiii.); **delusive**, *de.lu'.zīv*; **delu'sive-ly**,
delusive-ness; **delu'sory**, *de.luzé'.ō.ry*.

Latin *delūdēre*, to cheat (*de ludo*, to play on [one's credulity]).

Delve (1 syl.), to dig; **delved** (1 syl.), **delv'-ing** (Rule xix);
delv'-er, one who delves.

Old English *delf[an]*, to dig; past *dealf*, past part. *delven*.

Demagnetise, *de.mag'.ne.tize*, to undo magnetic influence;
demagnetised, *de.mag'.ne.tizd*; **demagnetis-ing**, *de.-mag'.nē.tize.ing* (R. xix); **demagnetis-er**, *de.mag'.nē.tize.er*.

"Magnetise" is to affect with magnetism, or to make magnetic;
de-reverses; and "de-magnetise" is to undo the former processes.

Demagogue, *dēm'.a.gōg*. **Demigod**, *dēm'.i.gōd*.

Demagogue. A factious mob orator.

Demigod. A man who has rank with the gods.

"Demagogue," French *démagogue*; Greek *dēm-āgōgōs*, a popular leader (*dēmos*, the people); Latin *demāgōgus*.

"Demigod," French *demi*, half, and our native word "God." The word *half* or *half* is the native word for *demi*, as *half-cryptend*, a semi-vowel, *half-tryndel*, a hemi-sphere.

Demand', a request, to claim or seek with authority; **demand'-ed**
(R. xxxvi.), **demand'-ing**, **demand'-er**, **demand'-able**
(not *-ible*); **demand'-ant**, the plaintiff in a law-suit.

French *demande*, *v. demander*; Latin *demandāre* (*mando*, to order).

Demarcation, *de'.mar.kay'.shun*. A line of separation.

French *démarcation*; Old English *mearc*, a mark, a boundary.

Demean', to behave, to debase; **demeaned'** (2 syl.), **demean'-ing**; **demeanour**, *de.mean'.or*, behaviour.

"Demean" (to deport oneself). "De-port" is Latin *de porto*, to carry; and "demean" is French *de mener*, to lead or carry.

"Demean" (to debase oneself) is Old English *ge-mēns*, common.

Demi-, dēm'-i- (French prefix), half. **Demy**, *de-mī'* [paper], *q.v.* Greek *hēmi-*, Latin *sēmi-* (from Greek *hēmisus*, Latin *sēmis*, half).

Demi-god. A deified man.

This hybrid word is partly French and partly Anglo-Saxon.

Demi-lune. A term in *Fort.* (French *demi lune*, half moon.)

Demi-semiquaver, *dēm'.i sēm'.i-qua'.ver*. Half a semiquaver, the shortest musical note.

This is French *demi*; Latin *sēmi*; Spanish *quitebro*, a trill!!

Demi-volt (Fr.) One of the seven movements in *manège*.

Demise, *de.mize'*, death, to bequeath; **demised'** (2 syl.), **demis'-ing** (Rule xix.), **demis'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Latin *dēmittere*, supine *dēmissum*, to send down [to the grave], hence "death"; to send down [to heirs], hence "to bequeath."

Democracy, *plu. democracies*, *de.mōk'.rā.sy*, *de.mōk'.ra.siz*, a republic; **democratize**, *de.mōk'.ra.tize*, to make democratic; **democratized'** (4 syl.), **democratiz'-ing** (R. xix.)

Democrat, *dēm'.o.krāt*, a favourer of democracy; **democratic**, *dēm'.o.krāt'.ik*, or **democratical**, *dēm'.o.krāt'.i.k'ul* (adj.); **democratically**, in a democratic manner.

Greek *dēmokratia* (*dēmos kratēo*, to govern by the people), *dēmokratizo*, *dēmokratikōs*.

(The last syllable is -cy, "state, office, rule"; not -sy. Similarly "aristocracy," "autocracy," and the hybrid "mobocracy.")

Demobilise, *de.mō'.bīl.ize*. To "mobilise" troops is to render them liable to be moved out of their quarters to serve against an enemy. To "demobilise" them is to send them home, as not required for active service.

Demo'bilise, **demo'bilised** (4 syl.), **demo'bilis-ing** (R. xix.); **demobilisation**, *de.mō'.bīl.i.zay''.shun*.

(These words came into popular use in the Franco-Prussian war, but have not yet found their way into dictionaries.)

Demolish, *de.mōl.ish*, to pull down; **demol'ished** (2 syl.), **demol'ish-ing**, **demol'ish-er**; **demolition**, *de'.mōl.ish''.on*.

French *démolition*, *v. démolir*; Latin *dēmōlītio*, *v. dēmōlīri* (*mōlior* is to heap up, *de molior* is the reverse of "heaping up").

Demon, *dē'.mōn*, a fiend; **demonism**, *dē'.mōn.izm*, belief in the active agency of demons; **demonology**, *dē'.mo.nōl''.o.gy*, a systematic treatise on demons (Gk. *lōgōs*, discourse, &c.), **demonolatry**, *dē'.mo.nōl''.a.try*, the worship of demons (Gk. *latreia*, worship), **demoniac**, *de'.mō'.ni.āk*, one possessed; **demoniacal**, *de'.mo.nī'.a.k'ul* (adj.); **demoni'acal-ly**; **demo-**

nize, *dě.mō.nize*, to make one like a demon; *de'monised* (3 syl.), *de'moniz-ing* (Rule xix.), *de'moniz-er*.

French *démon, démoniaque, démonographe, démonologie*; Latin *dæmon, dæmoniācus*; Greek *daimōn, daimōniakós, daimōnizōmai*.

Demonstrate, *de.mon'strate* (not *dēm'on.strate*), to prove; *demon'strated* (Rule xxxvi.), *demon'strāt-or* (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii); *demonstrat-ive*, *de.mon'stra.tiv*; *demon'strative-ly*, *demon'strative-ness*; *demonstrable*, *de.mon'stra.b'l*; *demon'strable-ness*, *demon'strably* (1st Latin conj.) Rule xix. *demonstration*, *dēm'on.stray''shun*.

French *démonstratif, démonstration*; Latin *demonstratio, demonstrativus, demonstrātor, demonstrāre* (*monstro*, "to point out").

Demoralise, *de.mor'al.ize*, to injure the morals, to disorganize; *demoralised* (4 syl.), *demor'alis-ing* (R. xix.), *demor'alis-er*; *demoralisation*, *de.mor'ral.i.zay''shun*.

French *démoralization*, *v. démoralizer*; Latin *de mores*.

Dem'ster. A judge in the Channel Isles, and in the Isle of Man.

Old English *dēma*, a judge; *dēm(an)*, to judge; [-*ster* is not a feminine suffix, but is used in both genders).

Demulcent, *de.mūl'sent*. Soothing. (Lat. *demulcens*, gen. *-centis*.)

Demur', to hesitate from doubt; *demurred'* (2 syl.), *demurr-ing*, *demurr'-er* (R. i.), in *Law*, an issue raised on some legal question in a suit, one who demurs; *demurr'-able*; *demurr'-age*, a fixed charge for the detention of trucks, &c., belonging to another railway company; an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for detention in port beyond time.

French *démouure*, *v. demeurer*; Latin *dēmōrāri* (*mōra*, delay).

Demure, *de.meur'*, coy; *demure'-ly*, *demure'-ness*.

French *des mœurs* (*avoir des mœurs*, to have proper morals).

Demy, *plu. demies*, *de.mī'*, *de.mīze'*. **Dem'i**. **Demise'** (2 syl.)

Demy', a size (in paper) between "royal" and "crown", a "scholarship" in Magdalen College, Oxford; *demyship*, *de.my'ship*, the possession of a demy scholarship (*-ship*, Old Eng. affix, "tenure of," "state", "jurisdiction," &c.)

Demi, *dēm'i* (Fr. prefix), half; Lat. *sēmi*; Gk. *hēmi*.

Demise, *de.mīze'*, death.

"Demy" [paper], that is, *demi-royal* 20 in. by 15, instead of 24 by 19.

"Demy" [Oxford], is a demi or inferior fellowship.

Den- (Old Eng. postfix) a valley, a wooded place: as *Tenter-den*.

Den, a cage for wild beasts, &c. (Old Eng. *den* or *denu*, a den.)

Denationalise, *de.nash'on.āl.ize*. To deprive of nationality. The Poles are denationalised, being incorporated into Russia, &c.; *denationalised*, *de.nash'on.alized*; *denat'ionalis-ing*.

Dene (1 syl.), a valley. **Dean**, a church dignitary.

"Dene," Old English *dene*. "Dean," Latin *decānus*.

Denial, *de.nī.āl*. (See Deny.)

Denizen, *dēn'.i.zēn*. A naturalised citizen.

Denizen is one made a citizen *ex donatiōne regis* (by royal gift or charter). A *denizen* was a trader within the walls of a town; a *foreign* was a trader without the walls (Lat. *foris*, abroad).

Low Latin *denizenus*; Old French *donatison* (Latin *donum*, a gift).

Denominate, *de.nōm'.i.nate*, to designate; **denom'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **denom'ināt-ing** (R. xix.); **denom'ināt-er**, one who denominates; **denom'ināt-or**, in *fractions*, the figure below the line, as $\frac{1}{2}$ (here "2" is the denominator because it "designates" into how many parts the unit is divided).

Denomination, *de.nōm'.i.nay''shun*, name, a society (chiefly applied to religious sects); **denominational**, *de.nōm'.i.nay''shun.āl*, sectarian; **denomina'tional-ly**; **denomina-tive**, *de.nom'.i.na.tiv*.

French *dénominateur*, a denominator, *dénommatif*, *dénomination*; Latin *dēnominatio*, *dēnominativus*, *dēnominātor*, that which gives the name (to a fraction), *dēnomināre* (from *nōmen*, a name).

Denote (2 syl.), to indicate; **denōt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **denōt'-ing** (R. xix.), **denōt'-able**; **denotation**, *de'.no.tay''shun*; **denotative**, *do.nō'.ta.tiv*, having the power to denote.

Fr. *dénotation*, v. *dénoter*; Lat. *denōtatio*, *denōtare* (*nōta*, a mark).

Denouement (French), *da'.nou.mah'n* (not *da.nou'.e.mong*), the winding up or final catastrophe of a drama, &c.

Denounce, *de.noun'se'*, to inform against; **denounced** (2 syl.), **denounc'-ing** (R. xix.), **denounc'-er**, **denounce-ment**. (Five words drop the final e before -ment, viz., *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *argu-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*.)

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.a''shun*, a public denouncement; **denunciator** (not -ter), one who denounces; **denunciatory**, *de.nūn'.she.a.t'ry*, containing a denouncement.

French *dénoncer*, *dénonciation*; Latin *denunciatio*, *denunciāre*, to denounce (*de nuncio*, to inform against).

Dense, *dence*, thick. **Dens**, *denz*, plu. of *den*; **dense'-ly**, closely; **dense'-ness**, **den'sity**. (Rule xix.)

French *dense*, *densité*; Latin *densus*, *densitas*, v. *densare*.

Dent, a notch. **Dint**, force, power.

"There is a dent in the [teapot]," not *dint*.

"He did it by *dint* of [kindness], by the power or force of..."

Dent (verb), **dent'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dent'-ing**. The more usual forms of this verb are **indent'**, **indent'ed**, **indent'-ing**; **indentation**, *in'.den.tay''shun* (has no simple form).

Dent'-al, pertaining to the teeth; **dent'-ist**; **den'tistry**, the art and profession of a dentist; **dentition**, *dēn.tish'un*, the "cutting" of teeth.

Dentate, *děn'.tate* (in *Bot.*), toothed [applied to leaves];
dentated, *děn'.tā'.ted* (R. xxxvi.); **dentate-ly**.

Dentelle, *dahn'.tell*. Lace, lace-work.

Denticle, *den'.ti.k'l*, a small projecting point like a tooth;
denticulate, *děn.tik'.u-late* (in *Bot.*), finely toothed;
denticulate-ly; **denticulation**, *děn.tik'.u.lay''shun*.

Dentifrice, *děn'.ti.frīs*. Tooth-powder.

Latin *dentes frico*, to rub the teeth.

Dentine, *den'.tine* (not *den'.teen*). The tissue which forms the body of a tooth. (*-ine* Lat. "substance.")

Dentils, *děn'.tīlz* (in *Arch.*) Little square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, &c.

French *dent*, a tooth; *dental*, *dentelle*, *denticule*, *dentifrice*, *dentiste*, *dentition*; Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*, *denticulus*, *dentifricium*, *dentitio*.

Denude' (2 syl.), to strip; **denūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **denūd'-ing** (Rule xix.), **denūd'-er**, **denudation**, *de.nu'.dāy''shun*, divestment.

French *dénudation*, v. *dénuder*; Latin *dēnudātō*, v. *dēnudāre*, to make entirely naked (from *nudus*, naked).

Denunciation, *de.nun'.se.a''shun*. (See *Denounce*.)

Deny', to refuse, to contradict; **denies**, *de.nizé'*; **denied**, *de.nide'*; **deni'-er**, **deni'-able**, **deni'-al**, but **deny'-ing** (Rule xi.)

French *dénier*, to deny; *déni*, a denial; Latin *dēnegāre*, to refuse.

Deodand, *de'.o.dand*. A fine on the master, when one of his chattels has caused the death of a human creature.

Latin *deo dandus*, given to God. As the person thus killed died without absolution, the money was given for "masses for the dead." Abolished in 1846.

Deodorise, *dē.ō'.do.rize*, to disinfect, to neutralise bad odours; **deo'dorised** (4 syl.), **deo'doris-ing** (R. xix.); **deo'doris-er**, a disinfectant; **deodorisation**, *dē.ō'.do.ri.zay''shun*.

Latin *de ōdeo*, i.e. *ōleo*, to stink (*de* reverses).

Deoxidate, *dē.ox'.i.date*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox'idāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **deox'idāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **deoxidation**, *dē.ox'.i.dāy''shun*, deprivation of oxygen.

Deoxidise, *dē.ox'.i.dize*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox'idised** (4 syl.), **deox'idis-ing**, **deox'idis-er**, that which deoxidises.

Deoxygenate, *dē.ox'.ij'.e.nate*, to deprive of oxygen; **deox-ig'enāt-ed**, **deoxig'enāt-ing**, **deoxig'enāt-er**, that which deprives of oxygen; **deoxygenation**, *dē.ox'.ij'.e.nay''shun*. (It is usual to spell these words with *-xi-*, but as "oxygen" is spelt with a "y," the change should never have been made.)

French *de-oxydable*, *-oxydation*, *-oxyder*, to deoxidise, *-oxygénation*, v. *-oxygéner*; Greek *oxus genō*, to generate sour or acid [compounds].

Depart', to leave; **depart'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depart'ing**, **departure**, *de.par'.tchur*, a going away, death.

Department, a specific branch of a business; **departmental**, *de.part.men'.tül*, limited to a department.

French *départ*, v. *départir*, *département*, *départemental*;

Latin *de partire* or *-iri*, to separate from [others].

Depend', to rely on; **depend'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depend'-ing**, **depend'-ent** (not *dependant*), **dependent-ly**, **depend'-ence** (not *dependance*); **depend'ency**, *plu.* **dependencies**, *de.pën'.den'.siz*; **depend'able** (R. xxiii). **Independence**, **in'-depend'ency**, **in'depend'ent**, **in'depend'ently** (*in-*, neg.)

Dependent on [another]; **Independent of** [all others].

Dependent from [the ceiling], *i.e.*, hanging down from.

French *dépendance*, *dépendant* (wrong conj.); Lat. *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, v. *dependere* (*de pendeo*, to hang on or from).

Depict', to paint, to describe; **depict'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **depict'ing**; **depict'er**, one who depicts. (Latin *depictus*, painted.)

Depilatory, *de.pil'.a.to.ry*, an ointment or lotion for removing hair [from the face and arms].

French *dépilatoire*; Latin *deplāre*, to remove the hair (*pilus*, hair).

Depletion, *dē.plee'.shun*, exhaustion; **depletive**, *dē.plee'.tiv*.

Latin *deplere* (*pleo*, to fill, *de* reverses).

Deplore' (2 syl.), to lament; **deplored'** (2 syl.), **deplōr'-ing** (R. xix.), **deploring-ly** (adv.); **deplōr'-er**, one who deplores; **deplor'-able**, **deplor'ably**, **de-plor'ableness**; **deplora-bility**, *de.plōr'.a.bil''.i.ty*, **deplorable state**.

French *déplorable*, v. *déplore*; Latin *deplōrāre* (*plōro*, to wail).

Depolarise, *de.pō'.lar.ize*, to deprive of polarity; **depo'larised** (4 syl.), **depo'laris-ing** (R. xix.); **depolarisation**, *de.pō'.lar.i.zay''.shun*. To polarise light is to split each undulation into two, each split undulation is "polarised light."

Polarity, *po.lar'ri.ty*, the "state of being polarised."

French *polarisation*, *polariser*, *polarité*; Latin *polaris*, polar.

Depopulate, *dē.pōp'.u.late*, to lay waste, to deprive of inhabitants; **depop'ulāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depop'ulāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depop'ulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **depop'ulation**, *-lay''.shun*.

French *dépopulation*; Latin *depōpūlātō*, *depōpūlātor*, *depōpūlāre* (*pōpūlus*, people), to deprive of people, *de* privative.

Deport', to behave; **deport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **deport'-ing**; **deport'-ment**, **behaviour**. The verb *deport* [to behave] must be followed by a reciprocal pronoun, as *oneself*, *himself*, *myself*, *herself*, *themselves*, *yourselves*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, &c.

French *déporter*, to banish; Latin *deportāre*, to carry away (*porto*, to bear or carry). We talk of a man's *bearing* [way of conducting himself], his *carriage* [figure and bearing], &c.

Depose, *de.pozé'*, to degrade from office (*s* between two vowels = *z*); **deposed'** (2 syl.), **depós-ing** (Rule xix); **depós-er**.

Deposit, *de.pōz'it*, something intrusted to another, a pawn, to give something as a pledge, to lay by money in the bank; **depos'it-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depos'it-ing**, **depos'it-or** (R. xxxvii.); **depository**, *de.poz'.i.to.ry*, place for deposits.

(This word ought to be *depository*; Fr. *dépositaire*; Lat. *depositorius*.)

Deposition, *de'.po.zish'un*. Statement made on oath.

French *déposer*, *déposition*; Latin *depositio*, *depositor*, *depositus*, *deponere*, supine *depositum* (*de pono*, to lay [something] down).

Depôt, *plu. depôts, dă.pō, dă.pōzé'* (Fr.), not *day'po*, nor *děp'.po*, a place where stores of a specific sort are kept.

Deprave' (2 syl.), to corrupt; **depraved'** (2 syl.), **deprāv-ing** (R. xix.), **deprāv-er**; **depravity**, *plu. depravities, de-prāv'.i.tiz*, moral turpitude; **depravedness**, *de.prāv'd'.ness*.

Depravation, *de.pray.vay'.shun*. State of moral turpitude.

Deprivation, *dě.pry.vay'.shūn*. Divestment.

French *dépravation*, *v. depraver*; Latin *deprāvitio*, *deprāvare* (from *prāvus*, crooked; *de-pravo*, to dis-tort).

"Deprivation," is Latin *deprivatio* (from *privare*, to take away).

Deprecate, *děp'.re.kate*, to blame, to curse; **dep'recāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'recāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'recating-ly**, **dep'recāt-or** (not -*er*, R. xxxvii.); **deprecatory**, *dep'.re.ka.t'ry*; **deprecativ**, *dep'.re.ka.t'iv*, **deprecativ-ly**.

Deprecation, *děp'.re.kay'.shun*. A cursing, a blaming.

Depreciation, *dě.pree'.sī.ā.shun*. Detraction of value.

French *dépréciation*, *dépréciatif*; Latin *de precari*, to pray against.

Depreciate, *dě.pree'.sī.ate*, to lessen in value; **depre'ciāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depre'ciāt-ing** (R. xix.), **depre'ciāt-or** (not -*er*, R. xxxvii.); **depreciation**, *dě.pree'.sī.ā'.shun*, detraction of value; **depreciative**, *dě.pree'.sī.a.t'iv*; **depre'ciativ-ly**; **depreciatory**, *dě.pree'.sī.a.tō.ry*.

Fr. *dépréciation*, *v. déprécier*; Latin *depre'ciare* (*pretium*, the price).

Depredate, *děp'.rē.date*, to plunder; **dep'redāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dep'redāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **dep'redāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **depredatory**, *dep'.re.da.t'ry* (adj.), plundering; **depredation**, *děp'.re.day'.shun*, spoliation.

French *déprédation*; Latin *de-prædatio*, *prædator*, *prædatorius* (from *præda*, prey, booty).

Depress', to lower in spirit or in value; **depressed'** (2 syl.), **depress-ing**, **depress-ing-ly**, **depress-or** (not -*er*, R. xxxvii.), **depression**, *de.presh'un*, lowness, dejection, concavity.

French *dépression*; Latin *depressio*, *depressor*, *v. deprimo*, supine *depressum* (*de premo*, to press down).

Deprive', to take away, to lose; **deprived'**, **depriv'-ing** (R. xxxvi.), **depriv'-er**, **depriv'-able**, **deprivation**, *dě.pri'.vay''shun*.

Latin *de-privare*, to take away from; *privatio*.

Depth. Observe these four words, **Length**, **breadth**, **depth**, and **height** (not *height*h, as it is often pronounced).

Deep; -th, Old Eng. postfix, converts adj. to abstract nouns.

Depurate, *de.pū'.rate*, to free from impurities; **depu'rāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depu'rāt-ing** (R. xix.); **deputation**, *de.pā'.ray''shun*; **depurative**, *depu'.ra.tiv*.

(The accent of these words is often thrown on the first syllable, but the way given is the more correct.)

French *dépurer*, *dépuration*; Latin *depuratio* (*purus*, pure, clean).

Depute' (2 syl.), to appoint; **depūt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **depūt'-ing** (R. xix), **depūt'-er**; **deputy**, *plu. deputies*, *děp'.u.tiz*, persons deputed; **deputation**, *dep'.u.tay''shun*.

French *députation*, v. *députer*; Latin *depūtāre*, to lop off (*pūtō*, to prune). A "deputy" is one cut off from others for a given object.

Derange, *de.rainj'* (not *de.rānj*), to disorder; **deranged'** (2 syl.), **derāng'-ing** (R. xix.), **derāng'-er**, **derangement** (only five words drop the *e* final before -ment. Rule xviii. ¶).

French *dérangement*, v. *déranger* (*ranger* to put in rank, *de* reverses).

Derectis, *dě'.sě.tis*. A fossil eel-like fish in the chalk formation.

Greek *Derkētis*, a Syrian goddess, like a mermaid, similar to *Dagon*.

Derelict, *der'ry.lik't*, abandoned, goods forsaken by the owner; **dereliction** [of duty], *der'ry.lik''shun* (not *derelection*), neglect [of duty] involving guilt.

Latin *dérélictio*, *dérélictus* (*de relinquor*, *relictus*, to leave).

Deride' (2 syl.), to laugh at; **derid'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **derid'-ing** (R. xix.), **derid'-er**, one who derides.

Derision, *de.rizj'.un*, ridicule; **derisive**, *de.ri'.siv*; **derisive-ly**, **derisive-ness** (Rule xxxiii.)

French *dérider*, *dérision*; Latin *dériderē* supine *dérisum*, to laugh at; *derisio*.

Derive' (2 syl.), to acquire, receive, draw from a source; **derived'** (2 syl.), **deriv'-ing** (R. xix.), **deriv'-er**, **derivable**.

Derivation, *der'ry.vay''shun*, tracing to the root, descent.

Derivative, *de.riv'.a.tiv*, a word formed from another, not fundamental; **derivative-ly**. Rule (xvii.)

French *dérivatif*, *dérivation*, v. *dériver*; Latin *dérivatio*, *dérivativus*, *dérivāre* (*de rivo* [to draw] from the river or source).

Dernier ressort, *derr'.ne.a res'.sor* (French). The last expedient or resource. (Not *dernier resort*, which is one word French and one English, and ought not to be tolerated. Either say *dernier ressort* or the *last resource*.)

Derogate, *der'ro.gate*, to disparage; *der'ogāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dero'gāt-ing*; *derogation*, *der'ro.gay".shun*.

Derogator, *de.rōg'.a.tor*, a detractor; *derog'atory*, *derog'-atori-ly* (Rule xi.), *derog'atori-ness* (Rule xi.).

French *dérégation*, *dérégatoire*, v. *déroger*; Latin *derōgātio*, *derōgātor*, *dérōgātīvus*, *dérōgātorius*, *dérōgātāre* (frequentative), *dérōgāre*. ("Rogāre" is bring in a bill or propose a law; "de-rogare" is the reverse, i.e., to repeal a law.)

Derrick. A temporary crane for removing goods from a vessel. So called from Derrick, the Tyburn hangman (17th century).

Dervish or dervise, *der'.vis*. A Mohammedan "monk" of great austerity. (Persian, *derwesch*, poor.)

Descant, *des.kānt'*, to comment, to talk to oneself; *descant'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descant'-ing*, *descant'-er*.

(The first syllable should be dis. The word is "dis-cant.")

Spanish *discantar*, to descant; Latin *dis cantāre*, to sing apart.

Descend, *de.send'* (not *des.send'*). The word is compounded of *de* and *scando*, to climb down); *descend-ed*, *de.send'.ed* (R. xxxvi.), *descend-ing*, *de.send'.ing*.

Descendant. One proceeding from an ancestor. (This word should be "descendent;" but, as usual, we owe our error to the French.) **Descendent** (in *Astr.*), is the opposite of **ascendant**. (Here again is a marvellous confusion. It should be "The star is in the *ascendent* or *descendent*;" but if the French error is preferred, then take the French words *ascendant* and *descendant*, and not one right and one wrong.)

Descend'-ible (not *-able*); **descendibility**, *de.send'.i.bil'.i.ty*.

Descension, *de.sen'.shun*, a falling, hence a quarrel or falling out (verbs in *-d* and *-de*, add *-sion* instead of *-tion*, R. xxiii.); **descensional**, *de.sen'.shun.al* (adj.).

Descent, *de.sent'* (not *dis.sent*), slope, progress down; **but Dissent**, *dis.sent'*, a disagreement, to differ.

French *descendant*, verb *descendre*, *descente*; Latin *descendens*, gen. *descendentis*, *descensio*, *descendere* (de *scando*, to climb down).

"Dissent" is Latin *dissentio*, i.e., *dis sentio*, to think differently.

Describe, *de.scribe'* (not *des.kribe*). (The word is compounded of *de* and *scribo*, to write down, not *des-cribo*.)

Described, *de.scribd'*; **describ-ing**, *de.scribe.ing* (Rule xix.); **describ-er**, *de.scribe'.er*, one who describes; **describable**, *de.scribe'.a.ble* (Rule xxiii.). The negative is **undescribable**, that which cannot be described.

Description, *de.skrip'.shun* (not *dis.skrip'.shun*); **descriptive**, *de.skrip'.tīv* (not *dis.skrip'.tīv*); **descriptive-ly**; **descriptive-ness**, *de.skrip'.tīv.ness*.

French *descriptif*, *description*; Latin *describere*, *descriptio* (de *scribo*, to write down, to limit or define).

Descry, to espy. **Decry**, to cry down.

Descry, *des.kry'* (not *de.skry'*, nor yet *dis.kry'*); **descries**, *des.krize'* (not *dis.krize*), R. xi.; **descried**, *des.kride'* (not *dis.kride*); **descryer** (not *descryer*, R. xi.), *des.cri.er*.

(*The first syl. ought to be dis- as it is usually pronounced.*)

"**Descry**" is a corruption of the Norman *discriver*; Latin *discerno*, supine *discrētum*, to discern.

"**Decry**" is the French *dé crier*, to cry down.

Desecrate, *dēs'.e.krāte*, to profane what is sacred, the opposite of consecrate; **des'ecrāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **des'ecrāt-ing** (R. xix.); **des'ecrāt-er**, one who desecrates; **desecration**, *dēs'.e.kray''shun*, profanation. (One of the few words in -tion which is not French.)

(*This word must not be confounded with execrate, "to detest," "to curse."*)

Latin *dēsecrāre*, *dēsecrātus* (*sacrāre*, is to hallow, *de* reverses).

Desert, *děz'.ert*; **desert**, *de.zert'*; **dessert**, *dez.zert'*.

§**Desert**, *děz'.ert* (noun); *dez.ert'* (verb). Rule 1.

Desert, *děz'.ert*, a wilderness, a solitude; *dě.zert'*, to abandon; **desert-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **desert-ing**, **desert-er** (should be *desertor*); **desertion**, *dě.zer'shun*.

§**Desert**, *dě.zert'*. That which deserves reward or punishment.

§**Dessert** (with double s). The course of fruit at dinner.

"**Desert**" (a wilderness, to abandon); French *désert*, verb *désert*, *déserteur*, *désertion*; Latin *desertum*, a *des'ert*; *desertor*, *desertio*, *désertāre* (frequentative of *séro*, to knit together, and *de-* which reverses, hence to unbind, forsake, abandon).

"**Desert**" (merit), Latin *déservire*, supine *deservitum*, contracted to *desertum*, something deserved.

"**Dessert**" (of fruit), French *dessert*, what is brought on after the table is cleared (*desservir*, to clear the table).

Deserve, *de.zerve'*, to merit; **deserved**, *de.zervd'*; **deserv-ing**, *de.zer'ving* (Rule xix.); **deserv-er**, *de.zer'.ver* ("s" between two vowels = z).

Deservedly, *de.zervd'.ly*, more often *de.zer'.ved.ly*.

Deserv-ing-ly (only in a good sense).

Latin *deservio*, to merit for service (*servio*, to do a service).

Deshabille, properly pronounced *days'-a.bee'-ya*, but generally called *dis'-a.beel*, undress. (French.)

Desiccate, *des'.ik.kate*, to dry up; **des'iccāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.) **des'iccāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **desiccant**, *des'.ik.kānt*, a medicine to dry a running sore; **desiccation**, *des'.ik.kay''shun*, the act of making dry, or state of being dry.

Desiccative, *de.sik'.ka.tiv* (adj.). Drying or tending to dry. ("Desiccation" is one of the few words in -tion not French.)

Latin *desiccātio*, *desiccāre* (*sicco*, to dry; *siccus*, dry).

Desiderate, *de.sîd'.e.rate*, to want; **desîd'erât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **desîd'erâ-ting**; **desiderative**, *de.sîd'.e.ra.tîv*. (These words are not much used.)

Desideratum, *plu. desiderata, de.sîd'.e.ray".tum*, *plu. de.sîd'.e.ray".tûh*. Something needed to supply a deficiency.

Desideration, *de.sîd'.e.ray".shun*. Something required to supply a deficiency.

Latin *dēsiderātio, dēsiderātivus, dēsiderātus, dēsiderāre*, to crave for.

Design, *de.zîné'*, a scheme, a plan, to intend, to plan, &c.; **designed**, *de.zînéd'*; **design-ing**, *de.zîné'.îng*; **design-er**, *de.zîné'.er*; **designed-ly**, *de.zîné'.ed.ly*, intentionally; **design-able**, *de.zîné'.a.b'l*; **design-less**, *de.zîné'.less*; **designless-ly**; **design-ment**, *de.zîné'.ment*.

(In all the examples given above the "g" is silent, but is pronounced hard in the following derivatives, and "s" is no longer = z.)

Designate, *des'sîg.nate*, to point out, to name; **des'ignât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **des'ignât-ing**, **des'ignât-or**. (R. xxxvii.)

Designation, *des'sîg.nay".shun*. A name, &c. (Rule lx.)

French *désigner, désignation*; Latin *dēsignātio, dēsignator, design[ati]o*, to mark out (*signum*, a sign or distinguishing mark).

Desire, *de.zîré'*, to wish for ("s" between two vowels = z); **desired'** (2 syl.), **desîr'-ing** (R. xix.), **desîr'-er**, **desîr'-able**, **desirably**, **desirable-ness**.

Desirous, *de.zîré'.us*, wishful; **desîr'ous-ly**.

Fr. *désir, désirable, v. désirer, désireux*. Lat. *dēsîdêre*, which furnishes the verb *dēsiderāre*, to crave for; *dēsîdêrium*, desire, craving for.

Desist, *de.sîst'*, to leave off (Rule lx.); **desist'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **desist'-ing**; **desistance**, *de.zîs'.tînce*, a ceasing to act.

(The first "s" in "desist" is pronounced between s and z; but in "resist" it is decidedly = z.)

French *désister*; Latin *desist'ere, desistens (sisto, to continue)*.

Desk, a sloping table. (Old Eng. *disc*, a table, a board, a dish.)

Desolate, *dēs'.o.late*, lonesome, in a ruinous state, to lay waste; **des'olât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **des'olât-ing** (R. xix.); **des'olât-er**, one who lays waste; **des'olât-ly**; **desolatory**, *des'.o.la't'ry*.

Desolation, *dēs'.o.lay".shun*, a state of ruin and gloom.

French *désolateur, désolation, verb désoler*; Latin *dēsôlâtio, dēsôlâtus, dēsôlâre* (from *sôlus*, alone).

Despair (not *dispair*), hopelessness, to be without hope; **despaired'** (2 syl.), **despair-ing**, **despair-ing-ly**, **despair-er**.

Desperate, *dēs'.pe.rate*, reckless, without hope; **desperate-ly**, **des'perate-ness** (Rule xvii.)

Desperation, *des'.pe.ray".shun*. Recklessness, hopelessness.

Desperado, *plu.* desperadoes (Rule xlii.), *des'pě.ray''.doze* (not *dēs'.pe.rāh.doze*), a bravo. (Spanish.)

Latin *desperātio*, *desperātus*, *desperāre* (*de spes*, without hope).

Despatch' (not *dispatch*). Haste, a special message, to send on special business. **Despatches** (*plu.*), written documents sent to or from a public servant on business of state, (R. liii.), **despatched** (2 syl.), **despatch'-ing**.

Spanish *despachar* verb, *despacho* noun; Latin *de spātiōr*, to travel from [one person or place to another].

Despicable, *des'.pī.kā.b'l* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l*). See below.

Despise' (2 syl.), not *dispize*, to condemn; **despised'** (2 syl.), **despis'-ing**, **despis'-er**; **despis'-able**, contemptible; **despicable**, *des'.pī.kā.b'l* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l*), worthless, vile; **despis'-ing-ly**, with disdain; **des'pically**, contemptibly; **despicable-ness**, *des''pī.kā.b'l.ness* (not *des.pīk'.ā.b'l.ness*).

Latin *despiciō*, *despicio* (*de spēcio*, to look down on one).

Despite, *dēs.pitē'*. An act of malice, notwithstanding.
(*It is never used as a verb, the verb is "to spite."*)

Latin *despicio*, supine *despectum* (*de spēcio*, to look down on one).

Despoil' (2 syl.), to plunder; **despoiled'** (2 syl.), **despoil'-ing**; **despoil'-er**, one who despoils.

Despoliation, *dēs.spō'.li.ā''shun* (not *despoliation*).

(This noun is very little used, **spoliation** is used instead.)

Latin *despōliāre*, to pillage; *spoliare*, *spoliātio*, &c.

Despond', to fail in hope; **despond'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **despond'-ing**, **despond'-ing-ly**; **despond'-er**, one who desponds; **despond'-ent** (not *-ant*), low spirited; **despond'-ent-ly**, **despond'-ence**, *dēs.pōn'.dēn.cy*.

Latin *despondens*, gen. *despondentis*, *despondere* (*spondeo* is "to answer [one's expectation]," *de reverses*, hence *de-spondeo* is to disappoint one's hope, "to lose hope."

Despot, *dēs.pōt'*, a tyrant, an autocrat; **despotic**, *dēs.pōt'.ik*, absolute; **despot'ical**, **despot'ic-ly**, **despot'ical-ly**; **despotism**, *dēs'.pō.tizm*, autocracy.

French *despote*, *despotique*, *despotisme*; Greek *dēspōtēs*, *dēspōtikós*, verb *dēspōzō*, to obtain mastery.

Dessert, *dēz.zert'*; **desert**, *de.zert'*; **desert**, *dez'.ert*.

Dessert, *dēz.zert'*. A course of fruit after dinner.

Desert, *de.zert'*. What is deserved (good or ill).

Desert, *dez'.ert*. A solitude, a wilderness.

Desert, *de.zert'*. To abandon (*q.v.*)

"**Dessert**," French *dessert*, the course served after the table is cleared; *desservir*, to clear the table.

"**Desert**" (what is deserved), Latin *dēservio*, sup. *dēservitum*, to do one a service, hence "to deserve [payment]"

"**Desert**" (a wilderness), French *désert*; Latin *desertum*.

"**Desert**" (to abandon), the same. (*Sero* is to join, as *de reverses de-sero* is to disjoin, and hence "to forsake.")

Destine, *dēs'.tīn* (not *des.tine*), to design or purpose; **destined'** (2 syl.); **destining**, *dēs'.tīn-ing* (Rule xix.)

Destination, *dēs'.ti.nay''shun*. The ultimate goal.

Destiny, *plu. destinies*, *dēs'.tī.nŷ*, *dēs'.tī.nīs*. Fate, doom.

French *destination*, *destinée*, *v. destiner*; Latin *destinatio*, *destinare*. (Greek *steno* to bind fast.)

Destitute, *dēs'.tī.tūte*. Friendless, needy, without.

Destitution, *dēs'.tī.tū''shun*. Utter want, distress.

French *destitution*, *destitué*; Latin *destitutio*, *destitutus*, *destituere* (*stātuo* is to erect, as *de* reverses *de-stātuo* is to pull down. A "destitute" person is one "pulled down.")

Destroy' (not *distroy*), to demolish; **destroyed'** (2 syl.), **destroy'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **destroy'-er**, one who destroys.

Destruction, *des.trūk'.shun* (not *distraction*), demolition; **destructive**, *des.trūk'.tīv*; **destructive-ly**, **destructive-ness**; **destructible**, *des.trūk'.ti.b'l* (not *-able*), liable to...; **destructibility**, *des.trūk'.ti.bil''i.ty*, capable of destruction.

French *destructibilité*, *destructible*, *destructif*, *destruction*; Latin *destructio*, *destruere* (*struo* is to pile up, *de* reverses).

Desuetude, *des'swe.tude*. Disuse, discontinuance.

(It ought to be pronounced in four syllables, *des'su.e.tude*.)

Fr. *désuétude*; Lat. *dēsuetudo*. (*Sueo* is "to be in use," *de* reverses.)

Desultory, *dēs'ū.to.ry*, unconnected; **des'ultori-ly** (R. xi.), **des'ultori-ness** (R. xi.), running from one subject to another.

Latin *desultorius*, (*deslīo*, *de sālīo*, to leap from one thing to another) "Desultor" was a rider who leaped from one horse to another, as a rider in a circus. An *Insulter* is one who leaps on you.

Detach, *de.tatch'*, to separate; **detached'** (2 syl.), **detach'-ing**, **detach'-ment**, ships or troops sent to the main body.

French *détachement*, *v. détacher*; Italian *de staccare*, *staccato* in music is when each note is isolated.

Detail, *de'tail* (noun), *de.tail'* (verb), Rule l.

De'tail. Minute particulars [of a narrative].

Detail', to narrate particulars, to deal out piecemeal; **detailed'** (2 syl.), **detail'-ing**, **detail'-er**.

French *détail*, *v. détailler* (*tailler*, to cut; German *theilen*, to divide).

Detain', to keep back; **detained'** (2 syl.), **detain'-ing**; **detain'-er**, one who detains, a writ to a warder to continue to keep a prisoner in prison.

Detention, *de.tēn'.shun* (*-tion* not *-sion*, Rule xxxiii.)

Detēneo (Latin), makes "detentum" not *detensum*, in the sup.

French *détention*, *v. détenir*; Latin *detēneo* (*de tēneo*, to hold back. (The pseudo diphthong *-ai-* is indefensible. Probably it arises from some confused notion that *tain* is a contraction of *taken* (*ta'en*.)

Detect', to discover; **detect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detect'-ing**, **detect'-er** (should be **detect-or**); **detective**, *de.těk'.tív*; **detection**, *de.těk'.shun*; **detect-ible**.

Latin *dētektor*, *dētektio*, *dētēgere* supine *detectum* (*tēgo* is "to cover," *de reverses*, hence *de tēgo* is "to uncover").

Deter', to hinder by fear, &c.; **deterred'** (2 syl.), **deter'-ing** (Rule i.), **deter'-er**, **deter'-ent** (adj.), **deter'-ment** (one *r*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Latin *dētērrere* (*de terreo*, to frighten from [doing a thing]).
("Deter" ought to be spelt with double "r." It is not from the verb *dētēro*, to bruise, but from *dētērrere*, to frighten).

Detergent, *de.těr'.gent* (n. and adj.), that which cleans, cleansing; **detersive**, *de.těr'.sív*, having the power to cleanse; **deter-sion** (not *deter-tion*), *de.těr'.shun*, the act of cleansing.

French *détergent*, *v. déterger*, *détersif*; Latin *dētergens*, gen. *dētergentis*, *dētēgere*, sup. *-tersum* (*de tergo* to scour out [a stain]).

Deteriorate, *de.těr'.ri.o.rate* (not *de.tee'.ri.o.rate*), to degenerate; **deteriorated**, *de.těr'.ri.o.rate.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **deterio-rat-ing** (Rule xix.); **deterioration**, *de.ter're.o.ray''shun*.

French *détérioration*, *v. détériorer*; Latin *dēterius* (adv.) worse. Not a derivative of "*de terreo*," but of *dē tēro*, to wear away.

Determine, *de.těr'.mín*, to decide; **deter'mined** (3 syl.), **deter'-mín-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mín-er**, **deter'mín-able**.

Determinate, *de.těr'.mín.ate* (verb and adj.), to limit, limited; **deter'minated** (Rule xxxvi.), **deter'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **deter'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **determinative**, *de.těr'.mín.a.tív*; **deter'minative-ly**, specifically.

Determination, *de.ter'mi.nay''shun*. A fixed resolution.

French *déterminatif*, *détermination*, *v. déterminer*; Latin *dēterminatio*, *dētermināre* (*terminus*, a boundary).

Detersive, *de.těr'.sív*, &c. (See **Detergent**.)

Detest', to hate; **detest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detest'-ing**, **detest'-er**, **detest'-able** (not *-ible*, 1st Lat. conj.), **detestably**, **detest'-able-ness**; **detestation**, *de'.tes.tay''shun*, abhorrence.

French *détestable*, *détestation*, *v. détester*; Latin *dētestābilis*, *dētestā-tio*, *dētestāri* (*de testor*, to bear witness against one).

Dethrone' (2 syl.), to drive from a throne; **dethroned'** (2 syl.), **dethrōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dethrōn'-er**, **dethrone'-ment**.

Latin *de thronus*, [to remove] from a throne.

Detonate, *de'.to.nate*, to explode; **de'tonāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'tonāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detonation**, *de'.to.nay''shun*.
(Very often pronounced *dět-*; but the "e" is long.)

French *détonation*, *v. détoner*; Latin *dē-tōnāre*, to thunder mightily.

Detour (Fr.), *da.toor'*. A roundabout or circuitous way.

Detract, *de.trăkt'* (not *de.trăk'*), to depreciate; **detract'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detract'-ing**, **detract'-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.), **detract'-ing-ly**; **detract'-ive**, *de.trăk'.tīv*, depreciative; **detract-ion**, *de.trak'.shun*, depreciation.

French *v. détacher*, *détraction*; Latin *detractor*, *detractio*, *de-trahere*, supine *de-tractum*, to draw off, hence, to lessen. There is a Low Latin verb *de tracto*, meaning "to tear limb from limb with horses."

Detriment, *dēt.rī.ment*, injury; **detrimental**, *dēt'.rī.men".tāl*.

French *détriment*; Latin *detrimentum* (*detēro*, sup. *tritum*, to bruise.)

Detritus (should be *detri'tus*, but generally called *dē'.trī.tus*), *débris*; **detrit-ion**, *de.trīsh'.un*, the act of wearing away. (*We perversely disregard Latin quantities*, Rule lvii.)

French *détrition*, *détritus*; Latin *de-tēro*, sup. *tritum*, to wear down.

Detrude' (2 syl.), to thrust down; **detrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **detrūd'-ing**; **detrusion**, *de.trū'.zhun* (-sion not -tion, R. xxxiii.)

("Detrude" is to thrust down; "intrude," to thrust oneself in.)
Latin *de trudere*, supine *trāsum*, to thrust down or away.

Detruncate, *de.trūn'.kate*, to lop off the limbs; **detrun'cāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **detrun'cāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **detruncation**, *de.trun'.kay".shun*, mutilation.

("Detruncation" is one of the few words in "-tion" not Fr.)

Latin *detruncatio*, *detruncāre*, sup. *detruncātum*, to lop off.

Deuce, *duse*, two of cards or dice, the devil; **deuced**, *du'sed*, devilish, very; **deuced-ly**, *du'sed.ly*, devilishly, very.

"Deuce" (two), French *deux*; Latin *duo*, two.

"Deuce" (the devil), "quosdam dæmones quos 'dustos' Galli nuncupant" (St. Aug. xv. 23); Danish *duus*, the deuce.

Deutero-, *du'.tē.ro*- (Greek prefix meaning "second").

Deutero-gamy, *du'.te.rōg".a.my*. A second marriage on the death of the first husband or wife. (Gk. *gamos*, marriage.)

Deutero-nomy, *du'.te.rōn".o.my*. The second giving of the law by Moses, the 5th book of the Bible. (Gk. *nomos*, the law.)

Deut - (contraction of *deutero-*, see above). In *Chem*, it indicates two equivalents of oxygen to one of the metal named: as

Deutoxide, *du.tōx'.ide* [of copper, &c.], two equivalents of oxygen to one of copper (*deuto oxide*).

Devastate, *de'.vās.tate*, to lay waste; **de'vastāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **de'vastāt-ing**, **de'vastāt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.); **devastation**, *de'vās.tay".shun*, a state of ruin, havoc. (*The first syl. is often pronounced dēv-, but the "e" is long.*)

French *dévastation*, *v. dévaster*; Latin *dévastatio*, *dévastātor*, *dévastāre* (*de vasto*, to lay thoroughly waste).

Develop, *de.vēl'.op*, to disclose. **Envel'op**, to inclose.

(*The noun envelope [for letters] has a final "e;" "develop" has no noun. Bear in mind the two verbs.*)

Developed, *de.vèl'òpt*; **devel'op-ing**, **devel'op-ment** (R.iii.b).

Fr. *développement*, v. *développer*; Ital. *viluppo*, a bundle or intricacy; *de* reverses, hence *de-velop* is to undo a bundle or intricacy.

Deviate, *de'.vi.ate*, to vary, to turn from the right way; **de'viat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **de'viat-ing** (R. xix.) **de'viat-er**; **deviation**, *de'.vi.à''shun*, a difference; **devious**, *de'.vi.us*; **de'vions-ly**, **de'vions-ness**.

French *déviat-ion*, v. *dévier*; Latin *dēvius* (*de via*, out of the way).

Device (2 syl.) A contrivance, a motto, a symbol. (*See Device*.)

Devil, *děv'il*, Satan; **dev'il-ish**, maliciously wicked, very; **devilish-ly**, maliciously, exceedingly; **devilish-ness**; **devil-ism**, *děv'il.izm*, devilish conduct; **dev'il-ment**, **dev'il-ry**, mischief and malice fit for a devil.

Devil, to grill with cayenne pepper; **dev'iled** (2 syl.), **dev'il-ing**. (Old Eng. *deoul*, *deófol* or *deóft*, *deóftic*.)

Devious, *de'.vi.us*. (*See Deviate*.)

Devise, *de.vize'*, to scheme; **device**, *de.vice'*, a scheme (R. li.); **devised** (2 syl.), **devis-ing**, **devis'-er**, **devis'-able** (R. xxiii.); **devisee**, *dě.vizee'*, the person to whom "real estate" is devised; **devisor**, *de.vi.zor'*, the person who bequeaths or leaves by will. **Divisor**, *dí.vi'.zör*, the figure by which a sum is divided.

Fr. *devise*, a motto. Ital. *divisa*, a coat of arms; *divisare*, to devise.

Devoid (2 syl.), empty, destitute. (Lat. *de viduus*, wholly void.)

Devolve (2 syl.), to become the duty of, to pass over from one to another; **devolved** (2 syl.), **devolv-ing** (Rule xix.), **devolv-ment**; **devolution**, *de'.vo.lu''shun*.

("Devolve" is followed by on: "The duty devolves on me.")

French *dévolution*, the falling of property to relations in default of proper heirs. Latin *devolvo*, to roll down; *devolutus*, devolved.

Devonian, *de.võ'.ni.an*. The Old Red Sandstone formation; so called from Devonshire, where it is largely developed.

Devonite, *dev'.o.nite*. A mineral found at Barnstaple in Devonshire ("ite" in *Geo.* means a "stone" or "fossil").

Old English *Defene*, a Devonshire man; *Defena-scir*, Devonshire. Latin *Dumnonii*, British *Dynnonii*, the glen people.

Devote (2 syl.), to consecrate; **devõt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **devõt-ing** (R. xix.); **devotion**, *de.võ'.shun*; **devo'tion-ist**, **devo'tion-al**, **devo'tional-ly**; **devo'tional-ist**, a devotee; **devo'ted** (3 syl.), strongly attached; **devo'ted-ly**, **devo'ted-ness**.

Devotee, *děv'.o.tee'*. One abandoned to religious exercises.

Devout, pious; **devout-ly**, **devout-ness**.

French *dévo't*, *dévo'tion*. Latin *dēvōtio*, *dēvōtus*, *dēvōtare* whence "devote;" *dēvōtare*, supine *dēvōtum*, whence *devout*.

Devour', to eat up; devoured' (2 syl.), devour'-ing, devour'ing-ly, devour'-er. *Devoirs, d'voirs* (French), respects.
 ("I pay my *devoirs* to you," is a jocose civility.)

French *dévorer*; Latin *devorāre* (*vōro*; *vōrax*, voracious).

Dew, a deposition of the moisture of the air. *Due*, owing (*q. v.*); dewed (1 syl.), dew'-ing, dew'-y (adj.), dew-less, dew-drop, dew'i-ness (with *i*, R. xi). Germ. *thau*; Dan. *dug*.

Dexter (in *Her.*) The right side of a shield or coat of arms (to a person standing *behind* it, not to one in front of it).

Dexterity, *dex.ter'ri.ty*, expertness; **dexterous**, *dex'te.rus* (not *dex'trus*); **dex'terous-ly**, **dex'terous-ness**.

It means "right-handed" (Latin *dexter*, the right hand); "left-handed is *awkward* (*awke*, the left hand), *sinister* (Latin), and *gauche* = *gōsh* (French), the left hand.

Dextrine, *dex'trin*. British gum made from starch.

Latin *dexter*, the right hand ("ine," in *Chem.* denotes "a simple substance"). *Dextrine* is so called, because it turns the plane in polarised light to the *right hand*.

Dey, the native title of the governor of Algiers. **Day** [time].

"Dey," Turkish *ddi*, seignior; "Day," Old English *dæg*.

Di- (contraction of the Greek prefix *dis-*, "asunder"; and sometimes of *dia-*, "through"). The ordinary meaning of *di-* in composition is "two," "twice," "double," especially when it forms a distinct syllable: as

Di-an'drian. Having two stamens.

Di-ceph'alous. Having two heads.

Di-dac'tylous. Having two fingers or toes.

Di-gyn'ian. Having two styles or pistils.

Di-hed'ral. Having two surfaces.

Di-lac'erate. To tear in two.

Di-pet'alous. Having two petals.

Di-sper'mous. Having two seeds.

Di-theist. A believer in two gods, one good and one evil.

¶ In a few cases it bears the force of *dis-*, "asunder": as

Di-gress'. To walk asunder or wide of the path.

Di-var'icate. To stretch the legs asunder.

Di-vert'. To turn the mind asunder or aside.

¶ The original idea of "asunder" or separation, gives the meaning above (*two*), and also the *negative force* of the prefix, one example of which is

Di-vest'. To unclothe.

¶ In a few examples *di-* represents the Greek preposition *dia*, "through," "throughout," "thorough": as

Di-acoustics. That part of acoustics which treats of sound *passing through different mediums.*

Di-electrics. Substances which allow electricity to pass *through them*, and not over their surface.

Di-optics. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in *passing through glass.*

Di-rect. Right *throughout.*

† In *Chemistry* Di- denotes a double equivalent of the *base*, and Bi- a double equivalent of the *gas*: as "Di-sulphate of silver," = two equivalents of the base (silver) to one of sulphuric acid; but "Bi-sulphate of silver" would be two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base (silver). See *Dis-*.

† *Dis-*. The force of *dis-* is almost always privative. Before "f," *dis-* becomes *dif-*.

Dia- (Greek preposition, meaning *through*). In composition it means "through," "throughout," "thorough."

Diabetes, *dī'a-bee'teez*. A disease in which saccharine urine flows too freely.

Latin *diabētes*; Greek *dia bainō*, to go through one.

Diabolic, *dī'a.bōl'ik*; **diabolical,** *dī'a.bōl'.i.kāl*, devilish; **diabol'ical-ly**; **diabolism,** *dī'ab'.o.lizm*.

French *diabolique*; Latin *diabolīcus*; Greek *diabolikos* (*diabolōs*, the devil, from *dia ballō*, to fling-out at you, i.e., to slander).

Diachylon, *di.āk'.i.lōn* (not *diachilum*). An adhesive plaster made of oil and the oxide of lead.

French *diachylon*; Greek *dia chilos*, through i.e. by means of a juice. It was originally made of the juices of herbs.

Diaconal, *di.āk'.o.nal*, pertaining to the office of deacon; **diaconate,** *di.āk'.o.nate*, the office of deacon (*q. v.*)

French *diaconal*, *diaconat*; Latin *diacōnus*, a deacon.

Diadem, *dī'a.dem*, a royal crown; **dī'ademed** (3 syl.)

French *diadème*; Latin *diadēma*; Greek *dēō*, to bind.

Diseresis, *plu. disereses, di.ē'.rēs.is, di.ē'.rē.seez*. Separation of two contiguous vowels. The mark (·) is placed over the latter vowel: as *aërial* (not *ærial*).

Latin *diēresis*; Greek *di-airēsis* (*di-airēō*, to divide.)

Diagnosis, *plu. diagnoses, di.ag.nō'sis, di.ag.nō'.seez*. The art of distinguishing one disease from another. Many use the word for "symptom," which is an error; thus "What are the 'diagnoses' of the case?" is nonsense. A medical man may say "My diagnosis informs me the disease is not so and so;" and also that "The diagnostic symptoms of the case are those of [measles]."

Diagnostic, *di.ag.nōs'.ik*, distinguishing [applied to symp-

toms of diseases]; **diagnostics**, *di.ag.nōs'.tiks*, the science of disease-symptoms.

Diagnosticate, *di.ag.nōs'.ti.kate*, to determine a disease by its symptoms; **diagnos'ticāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **diagnos'ticāt-ing**. The verb **diagnose**, *di'.ag.nose*, **di'agnosed** (3 syl.), **di'agnōs-ing**, is sometimes used.

Greek *diagnōsis*, discriminating; v. *dia-gignōskō*, to distinguish.

Diagonal, *di.āg'.o.nāl*, a straight line drawn through a figure with not less than four sides. The line must run from any angle to the opposite one. **Diagonal-ly**.

(The "o" is omega in Greek and long in Latin.)

French *diagonal*; Latin *diagonios*; Greek *dia gōnia*, an angle.

Diagram, *di'.a.grām*. A plan or figure shown by lines.

Diagraph, *di'.a.grāf*, an instrument used in perspective drawing; **diagraphic**, *di.a.grāf'ik*.

French *diagramme*; Latin *diagramma*; Greek *dia gramma*, that which is marked out by lines, v. *dia-graphō*.

Dial, *di'.āl*. An instrument for measuring time.

Dialing, *di'.al.ing*. The art of constructing dials.

Latin *diallis*, pertaining to day (*dies*, a day).

Dialect, *di'.a.lēkt*, provincial speech; **dialectic**, *di.a.lēk'tik*, provincial, subtle. **Dialectics**, *di.a.lēk'tiks*, the science of arguing on ideal subjects where word-fencing is more important than physical facts. **Dialectician**, *di.a.lēk'.-tikh'.an*, a skilled arguer; **dialec'tical**; **dialec'tical-ly**.

French *dialecte*, *dialecticien*, *dialectique*; Latin *dialectica*, *dialecticus*, *dialectos*; Greek *dia-lēktikē*, *dia-lēktikēs*, *dia-lēktōs* (*dia legō*).

Dialogue, *di'.a.lōg*; plu. **dialogues**, *di'.a.logs*, generally applied to the conversations of a drama.

(The Fr. termination *-ue* is useless and out of character.)

Fr. *dialogue*; Lat. *diālōgus*; Gk. *dia-lōgos*, discourse between [persons].

Diameter, *di.ām'.e.tēr*, a straight line running through the centre of a circle, and bounded each end by the circumference; **diametrical**, *di'.a.mēt'.ri.kāl*; **diamet'rical-ly**.

Latin *diamēter*, *diamētro* [opposita], directly [opposite]; Greek *diāmētrōs* (a measure through [a circle]).

Diamond, *di'.a.münd* (not *di'-mūn*).

French *diamant*; Latin *adamas*; Greek *a-damas*, unconquerable.

The diamond cannot be cut or overcome by other materials.

Diana, *Di.ān'.āh* (not *Di.a'.nah*). A Roman goddess.

Diandria, *di.an'.drī.a* (in Botany). Having two stamens.

The "stamens" belong to male plants (Greek *anēr*, male).

The "pistil," or seed-bearing organ, belongs to female plants.

Diandrian (*adj.*) Pertaining to plants with two stamens.

French *diandrie*; Greek *di* [dis] *andres*, two men.

(The Greek *anēr* means man as opposed to woman.)

Diapason, *dī.a.pay''.sŏn* (in *Music*), an octave, the whole compass of a musical instrument; an instrument for tuning organ pipes. (In *Philosophy*) the universe, which Pythagoras conceived to be a complete musical octave beginning from Deity and ending with man. The eight notes are Deity, the planets, and man; man touches earth and Deity, and as the planets intervene, they influence his lot. (Greek *dia pāsa*, through all things.)

Diaper, *dī.a.pēr*, a figured linen cloth; **diapered**, *dī.a.perd*.
French *diapré*, diaper work; (*l'linge d'Ypres*, in Flanders).

Diaphanous, *di.ăf'.a.nus*. Translucent but not transparent.
Greek *dia phainō*, [light] shows through.

Diaphragm, *dī.a.frām*. The midriff.

French *diaphragme*; Greek *diaphragma*, a partition wall (*diaphrased*, to enclose throughout).

Diarrhoea, *dī.ar.ree''.ah*, a violent flux; **diarrhetic**, *dī.ar.ree''.ăk*, purgative. **Diuretic**, a medicine to increase the discharge of urine.

Latin *diarrhœa*; Greek *diar-roia* (from *dia rhœo*), the "r" is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek, *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*).

Diary, *plu. diaries*, *dī.a.ry*, *dī.a.rīz*. A journal.

Latin *diarium*, a register of daily events (*dies*, a day).

Diastase, *dī.as.tāse* (not *di.as.tāze'*). A substance which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar.

French *diastase* (Greek *dia histēmi*, I stand apart, or separate, as yeast from new beer).

Diastole, *dī.ăs'.tŏ.le* (not *dī.a.stole'*). The lengthening of a syllable naturally short, the dilatation of the heart, &c.

French *diastole*; Latin *diastole*; Greek *diastōlē*, dilatation (*stellō*, to take in sail, hence to contract. In this example *dia* reverses, and *dia-stellō* is to open or dilate the heart after contraction).

Diathermal, *dī.a.rher''.māl*, transmitting radiant heat, as glass transmits light; **diathermanous**, *dī.a.rher''.mă.nūs*, adj.
Greek *dia thermē*, [allowing the passage of] heat through.

Diatom, *plu. diatoms*, *dī.ătŏm*, *dī.ătŏmz* (not *di.ăt'.om*, *di.at'.omz*, it has nothing to do with the word "atom"). A sub-order of algæ; a *diatom* is a single specimen.

Diatomacea, *dī-ăt-ŏ.may''-se-e*. The order which contains the above sub-order.

Greek *dia tōmōs*, a cutting through (not *di-atōmos*, a double atom). These algæ are called *diatoms*, because they increase by division.

Diatonic, *di.a.tŏn'.ăk* (in *Music*). By tones.

The *diatonic scale* is the ordinary musical scale, the *chromatic scale* proceeds by half-tones. The "diatonic scale" does not, strictly speaking, proceed by tones

throughout, for the intervals between E and F, B and C are only half of those between C and D, F and G, A and B, but they are all called tones in ordinary speech.

Greek *diatōnikós* (*dia tōnós*, [proceeding] by tones).

Diatrise, *dī'a.trise*, a tedious disputation, an acrimonious harangue; **diatribist**, *dī'a.trī'bist*, one who...

(In Gk. and Lat. the second "i" is short. French error.)

French *diatribe*; Latin *diatribe*; Greek *dia trībē*, a wearing away [of time or patience], (*dia trībē*) to wear thoroughly away.

Dibble, *dīb'b'l*, an instrument used by gardeners for making holes in the earth; *dīb'bled* (2 syl.), *dīb'bling*, *dīb'bler*.

Welsh *tip*, a point; Dutch *tip*; German *zipsel*.

Dice, *plu*, of *die* (*di*), a small cube used in play; *dio-ing*, *dice-ing*, playing at dice.

French *dé*, corruption of "ta'"; Latin *tālus*, a die or solid cube.

Dicotyledon, *dī'.cōt-y.lee''.dōn*, *plu*. *dicotylēdōns* or *dicotylēdōna*. Plants with two seed lobes for their embryo, "exōgens."

Dicotyledonous, *dī'.cōt-y.lee'-do-nus* (adj.)

Gk. *dī* [dis] *kōtūlēdōn*, two sockets, or lobes (see *Acotyledon*).

Dictate, *dīk'.tate* (noun), *dīk'.tate'* (verb). Rule 1.

Dictate, *dīk'.tate*. A bidding, telling another what to write.

Dictate'. To order imperiously, to tell another what to write; *dictāt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dictāt'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Dictation, *dīk.tay'.shun*. The act of dictating.

Dictāt'-or, *fem*. *dicta'trix*; **dictātor-ship**, the office of dictator (-ship, O. E. postfix, "tenure of office or state"); **dictatorial**, *dīk'.ta.tōr'ri.ül*, imperious; **dictator'ial-ly**.

Diction, *dīk'shun*. Way of expressing oneself.

Dictionary, *plu*. *dictionaries*, *dīk'shun.ēr.ri*, *plu*. *dīk'shun..er.riz*. A lexicon.

Dictum, *plu*. *dicta*, *dīk'.tum*, *dīk'.täh*. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

Ipse dixit, *ip'se dīx'īt*. Dogmatic assertion. Used in all persons as a noun (Latin).

French *dictatorial*, *diction*, *dictum*; Latin *dictātor*, *dictātrix*, *dictātorius*, *dictio*, gen. *dictiōnis*, *dictiōnārium*, v. *dictāre*, supine *dictātum* (frequentative of *dico*, to say), *dictum*.

Did, past tense of *Do*. Old Eng. present tense *ic dō*, past *ic dyde*, past part. *gedōn*. Modern Eng. *I do*, *I did*, *done*. As an auxiliary it is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before the noun or pronoun, as *dīd* • [you] speak? In common speech it is used to add emphasis or force, as "I do very much wish it," "I did indeed love him." In poetry it is used without any special purpose beyond helping out the metre or rhyme.

Didactic, *di.dāk'.tĭk*, designed to teach; **didactical**, *di.dāk'.tĭ.kāl*; **didac'tical-ly**, in a didactic manner.

Fr. didactique; *Gk. didaktikós*, fit for teaching (*didaskó*, to teach).

Didactylous, *di.dūk'.tĭ.lūs*, having two toes; **didactyl**, *di.dūk'.tĭl*, an animal with two toes.

Greek *dí* [*dis*] *daktŭlós*, two fingers or toes.

Didelphys, *di.dēl'.fis*, a generic name for such animals as have two wombs, like the opossum family; **didelphidæ**, *di.dēl'.fi.dē*, same as didelphys; **didelphoid**, *di.dēl'.foid*, animals with an abdominal pouch less perfect than that of the true opossum. (*Gk. eidos*, resembling the didelphys.)

Greek *dí* [*dis*] *dēlphus*, double womb.

Die, a stamp, to expire; **dye**, tincture, to tincture (both *dī*).

Die (to expire), *dies, dize*; **died** (1 syl.), *dy'-ing*; **di-er**, one likely to die soon (Rule xix.); **dead**, *dēd*, lifeless, *q.v.*; **death**, *dēth*, *q.v.* **Die of disease** (not *from* nor *with*).

Die, *plu. dice* (1 syl.) A cube with six faces marked with spots from one to six.

The die is cast. The last chance is ventured.

Die (a stamp), *plu. dies, dize* (1 syl.)

Dye, tincture, (*verb*) to tincture; *dyes, dize*; **dyed** (1 syl.), *dy'-ing* (Rule xix.), **dy-er**, one who dyes.

(It is a pity that the original vowels have been changed in the verb "die," thereby causing confusion between words wholly different; the anomalous spelling of die, dead, death; and the necessity of breaking Rule xix. in dyeing to distinguish it from dying.)

"Die" (to expire), Old Eng. *dedd[ian]*, past *deddode*, past part. *deddod*; *dēd*, defunct; *dēth*, death.

"Die" (a cube with six faces), French *dé* = day; Latin *talus*, a die, strictly, with four faces only. Our spelling of this word is foolish and indefensible.

"Dye" (tincture), Old Eng. *dedg*, *v. dedg[ian]*, past *dedgode*, past part. *dedgod*.

Dielectric, *dī'.e.lēk''.trĭk*. **Dialectic**, *dī'.a.lēk''.tĭk*.

Dielectric is a body that admits the force of electricity to act through it. (Greek *dí* [*dia*] with the word *electric*).

Dialectic is the adj. of dialect, provincial.

Dielectrics, *dī'.e.lēk''.trĭks*. The plural of dielectric.

Dielectics, *dī'.a.lēk''.tĭks*. The art of word-fencing, or arguing with words rather than with solid proofs; it has no scope in experimental philosophy, but its true province is in a *priori* or speculative reasoning.

"Dielectric." *Electric* adj. from the Greek *ēlectrōn*, amber, the root of our word "electricity." *q.v.*; *dī* [Greek *dia*] through

"Dialectics" is from the verb *dialégo*, which gives our word dialogue, and means to converse. In Platonic philosophy it means the highest kind of speculative reasoning; Aristotle uses the word to signify that reasoning which leads to probability but falls short of proof.

Diet, dī'et. Food, to feed by regimen. A German parliament.

Diet (verb), dī'et-ed (Rule xxxvi.); dī'et-ing, dī'et-er;
dietary, dī'ēt.ēr.ry, rules of diet, allowance of food;
dietetic or dietetical, dī.e.tēt.ik, dī.e.tēt.i.kāl (adj.),
 pertaining to diet; **dietēt'ical-ly** (adv.)

Dietetics, rules of diet, that branch of medical science which treats of diet. (All sciences from the Greek *-ika* [except five] terminate in English in *-ics*. The five exceptions are "logic," "magic," "music," "physic," and "rhetoric," which come to us through the French. R. lxi.)

"Diet" (food), French *diète*, *diététique*; Latin *dieta*, *diataris*, *diatetica*, *diateticus*; Greek *diata* (*diastabmat*, to live).

"Diet" (a parliament), French *diète* (from Latin *dies indicta* [representatives which meet on] appointed days).

Dif- the prefix *dis-* before the letter "f."

Differ, dif'fēr, to disagree. **Defer, de,fer'**, to postpone.

Differ, differed (2 syl.). **differ-ing, differ-ence, differ-ent, different-ly**; **differential**, dif'fēr.ēn'.shāl (adj. and noun), a quantity too small to be represented by figures, but which nevertheless constitutes a difference; adj. measuring minute differences; **differential-ly**.

(The French form "différentiel" is better. We write correctly *differ-ence and differ-ent*.)

Observe the difference in the verb "Defer'," which makes *deferred'* (2 syl.), *deffer-ing* (Rule i.) See *Defer*.

Differ from or with?

One *person* differs "with" another in opinion, but

One *thing* differs "from" another in quality, &c.

Different to or from?

Both forms are used: "This rose is very different 'from that,'" or, "very different [unlike] 'to' that."

Difference of or between?

Differences "of" the *same* articles, as "differences of opinion," "differences of sovereignty," &c.; but differences "between" *different* articles, as, "There is no difference between Jew and Gentile." (*Romans* x. 12.)

Differentiate, dif'fēr.ēn'.shē.ate, to find the difference or the "differential"; **differen'tiāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **differen'tiāt-ing** (R. xix.); **differentiation, dif'-fer.ēn'-shē.a'-shun**, determination of difference or "differential."

French *différence*, *différent*, *différentiel*, *différentier*, to *differentiate*;
 Latin *differeus*, genitive *différentis*, *différentia*, verb *differre*, *sapine dilatum* (our "delay").

Difficult, dif'.fī.kūlt, not easy to be done; **difficult-ly** (adv.); **difficulty, plu. difficulties, dif'.fī.kūlt.tiz** (Rule xlv.)

French *difficulté*; Latin *difficultas*, *difficulter* (adverb), *difficilis* (*dif'fūctilis*, not easy).

Diffidence, *dif'fɪ.dense* (Rule xxvi.), want of confidence; **diffident**, distrustful of oneself; **diffident-ly**.

Latin *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, gen. -*entis* (*dif* [*dis*] *fidens*, not trusting).

Diffinitive, *dif'fɪn'i.tɪv* (double *f*), or **definitive** (see **Define**).

In Latin there are the two forms *definitivus*, &c., from "*definire*," and *diffinitivus*, &c., from "*diffinire*."

Diffraction, *dif'fræk'.shun* (not *di.frak'.shun*), the turning aside of the rays of light; **diffracted** (3 syl.)

Fr. *diffraction*; Lat. *dif* [*dis*] *frango*, sup. *fractum*, to break asunder.

Diffuse (noun), *dif'fuz'*, (verb) *dif'fuz'*. (Rule li.)

Diffuse, *dif'fuz'*, not compact; **diffuse-ness**, *dif'fuz'.ness*.

Diffuse, *dif'fuz'*, to spread, to circulate, to send in all directions; **diffused**, *dif'fuzd'*; **diffus-ing** (Rule xix.), **diffus-er**, **diffus-ible** (not -*able*); **diffusibility**, *dif'fu'.zɪ.bɪl'i.ty*, capability of being diffused; **diffusion**, *dif'fu'.zhun*, a spreading; **diffusedly**, *dif'fu'.sed.ly*, in a diffuse manner; **diffusedness**, *dif'fu'.zed.ness*; **diffusive**, *dif'fu'.sɪv*; **diffusive-ly**, **diffusive-ness**.

French *diffus*, *diffusible*, *diffusion*; Latin *diffusus*, *diffusio*, *diffusor*, *diffundere*, supine *diffusum*, to spread far and wide.

Dig, *past dug* [or *digged*, 1 syl.], *past part. dug*; **digg-ing** (R. i.), **digg-er**, one who uses the spade.

Danish *dige*, to make a ditch or dike.

Digest (noun), *dɪ'jɛst*, (verb) *dɪ'jɛst'*. (Rule l.)

Digest, a compilation of civil laws methodically arranged.

Digest, to dissolve food in the stomach, to think well on a subject and arrange it in the mind; **digest-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **digest-ing**, **digest-er**; **digestion**, *dɪ'jɛs'.tʃun*; **digest-ible** (not -*able*); **digestibility**, *dɪ'jɛs'.tɪ.bɪl'i.ty*; **digestive**, *dɪ'jɛs'.tɪv*.

French *digeste*, *digesteur*, *digestif*, *digestion*; Latin *digesta*, Justinian's code of laws, *digestio*, *digérere*, supine *digestum*.

Dight, to adorn (only used in poetry). Old English *dihht[an]*.

Digit, *dɪ'ɪt*, any single figure, a twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; **digital**, *dɪ'ɪ.təl*.

French *digital*; Latin *digitus*, the finger; *digitalis*.

Digitalis, *dɪ'ɪ.tay''.lɪs*. The fox-glove.

"*Digitalis*," Latin, the finger-flower (from *digitus*, a finger).

"Fox-glove," Old English *foxes-glofa*.

Dignify, *dɪg'.ni.fy*, to exalt in honour or rank; **dignifies**, *dɪg'.ni.fize*; **dignified**, *dɪg'.ni.fide* (R. xi.); **dignify-ing**.

Dignity, *plu. dignities*, rank, loftiness of mien. (R. xlv.)

Dignitary, *plu. dignitaries*, *dɪg'.ni.tɛrɪz*, a clergyman who holds some clerical "dignity," such as prelate, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, canon, &c.

French *dignitaire*, a dignitary, *dignité*; Low Latin *dignitarius*; Latin *dignus facio*, to make worthy, to dignify.

Digress, *di.gress'*, to deviate; **digressed'** (2 syl.), **digress'-ing**, **digress'-er**; **digression**, *di.gresh'un*; **digression-al**, *di.gresh'un.al*; **digress-ive**, *di.gres'siv*; **digressive-ly**.

French *digressif*, *digression*; Latin *digressio*, *digredior*, supine *digressum* (*dī* [*dīs*] *gradior*, to walk aside; *gradus*, a step).

Digynia, *di.gin'.i.ăh* (*-gin* hard as in "begin"), plants with two pistils or styles; **digynian**, *di.gin'.i.an* (*g* hard), having two pistils. Plants with *pistils* are called "female," plants with *stamens* are called "male."

Greek *di gune*, double female (or pistil). Plants with two stamens are **diandria**: i.e., *di andres*, double males (or stamens).

Dike (1 syl.), a mound, a ditch; a large mineral vein.

Old English *dīc*.

Dilacerate, *dī.lās'.e.rate*, to tear; **dilac'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilac'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **dilaceration**, *dī.las'.e.ray''shun*.

French *dilacération*, verb *dilacérer*; Latin *dilaceratio*, *dilacerare*.

Dilapidate, *dī.lūp'.i.date* (not *delapidate*), to fall to ruin; **dilap'idāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilap'idāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **dilap'idāt-or** (not *-er*, Rule xxxvii.), one who lays waste; **dilap'idation**, *dī.lūp'.i.day''shun*, decay, injury. Charge for "dilapidations" charge to cover necessary repairs.

French *dilapidation*, v. *dilapider*; Latin *dilapidatio*; v. *dilapidare* (*lapido* is to stone, or heap up stones; *di-lapido* is to remove stones, "*dī*" in this example has the force of *de* (it reverses)).

Dilate, *dī.late'* (not *delate*), to enlarge; **dilāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dilāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **dilāt-er**, one who dilates; **dilāt-or** (applied to certain muscles of the nose); **dilat-able**, *dī.late'.a.b'l* (1st Latin conjugation); **dilatability**, *dī.late'.a.bil'.i.ty*; **dilatation**, *dī'.la.tay''shun*.

French *dilatability*, *dilatable*, *dilatation*, verb *dilater*; Latin *dilatatio*, *dilatāre* (*lātus*, broad; Greek *plātus*).

Dilatory, *dil'.a.tō.ry*, full of delay; **dil'atori-ly** (Rule xi.), **dil'atori-ness**.

French *dilatatoire*; Latin *dilatōrius* (*dif-fero*, to defer, sup. *dī-lātum*).

Dilemma, *dī.lēm'.mah* (not *delemma*). A perplexity.

On the horns of a dilemma. Between two perplexities.

French *dilemme*; Latin *dilemma*, an argument that leads to two opposite conclusions: as "a Boeotian said, all Boeotians are liars." If all Boeotians are liars, the Boeotian told a lie when he said all Boeotians are liars. Query, Are they liars or not?

Dilettante, *plu. dilettanti* (Italian), *dil'.et.tan'.te*, an amateur of the fine arts but not a proficient, a dabbler in literature or the arts; **dilettanteism**, *dil'.et.tan'.te.izm*, affectation of art-loving, without any real knowledge of the subject.

Diligence, *dil'.i.jence* (R. xxvi.), industry; **dil'igent**, **dil'igent-ly**.

French *diligent*; Latin *diligens*, gen. *diligentis*, *diligentia*, v. *diligere*, to love dearly. Diligence is working with good will.

Dill. The seed of an aromatic plant. (O. Eng. *dile*, dill or anise.)

"Dill" is the *Anethum Graveolens*; "Anise" is the Arabic *antsun*.
 "Anethum," Greek *anethon* (*anô thein*, to grow rapidly).

Dilute (2 syl.), to reduce the strength of a liquid by adding something else; *dilüt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *dilüt'-ing* (R. xix.); *dilüt'-er*, that which dilutes, one who dilutes; *diluent*, *dil'-u.ent* (not *dil'-u.ent*), that which dilutes; *dil'uents*, water drinks to dilute the animal fluids; *dilution*.

French *diluer*, *dilution*; Latin *dilüere*, sup. *dilütum*, *dilütio*.

Diluvial, *dilü'.vî.äl*, pertaining to the Deluge; **diluvialist**, *dilü'.vî.äl.ist*, one who ascribes to Noah's flood such geological phenomena as the boulder-clay, ossiferous gravels, and so on; **diluvium**, *dilü'.vî.um*, earth, sand, &c., deposited by the action of running water.

Diluvian, *dilü'.vî.än*, pertaining to the Deluge; **antediluvian**, prior to "Noah's Flood."

French *diluvien* (an error), *diluvion*; Latin *dilüvium*, v. *dilüvidere*.

Dim, obscure, to obscure; *dim'm'-er* (*comp.*), *dim'm'-est* (*super.*); *dim'm'-ish*, rather dim (*-ish* added to adj. is diminutive, added to nouns it means "like"); *dimmed* (1 syl.), *dim'm'-ing* (Rule i.); *dim-ly*, *dim-ness*.

Old Eng. *dim*; *dimlic*, *dimnish*; *dimme*, *dimly*; *dimnes*.

Dimension, *dim.mén'.shun*. The measure or extent of a surface.

French *dimension*; Latin *dimensio* (*dimētior*, to measure).

Diminish, *dim.mín'.ish*, to make smaller; *dimin'ished* (3 syl.), *dimin'ish-ing*, *dimin'ish-er*, *dimin'ishing-ly*.

Diminuendo, *plu. diminuendos* (R. xlii.), *dim.mín.u.en'.doze* (in *Music*), softer and softer. (Italian.)

Diminution, *dim'.i.nu''.shun*, decrease; *diminutive*, *dim.mín'.u.tiv*; *dimin'utive-ly*, *dimin'utive-ness*.

French *diminutif*, *diminution*; Latin *diminütio*, *diminutivum*, verb *diminuo* (*-ish* added to verbs means "to make").

Dismissory, *dim'.is.sö.ry* (not [letters] *demisory* or *demissory*).

French *dimissoire* (*lettres dimissoriales*); Latin *dimissorius* (verb *dis* *mitto*, supine *dimissum*, to send away).

Dimity, *plu. dimities*, *dim'.i.ty*, *dim'.i.tiz*, a cloth originally woven with two threads. Similarly *samite*, a corruption of *xamite*, cloth woven with six threads.

Greek *di* [*dis*] *mitos*, two threads; *hex mitos*, six threads.

Dimorphism, *di.mor'fiz'm*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms; *dimorphous*, *di.mor'.fus*; *dimorphic*.

French *dimorphe*; Greek *di* [*dis*] *morphê*, two-fold form.

Dimple, *dim'.p'l* (*noun and verb*); *dimpled*, *dim'.p'ld*; *dimpling*, *dim'.pling*; *dim'ply*.

Din, a confused continuous noise, to pester with repeated noise or demands; **dinned** (1 syl.), **dinn-ing** (Rule i.), **dinn-er**. (See below **Dine**.)

Old English *dȳn(tan)*, to *din*; *dȳne*, a *din*; *dinnung*, a *dinning*, a *tin*king. Latin *tinno*, to prattle, to tinkle.

Dine (1 syl.), **dined** (1 syl.), **din-ing** (Rule xix.), **dinner** (this is a blunder in spelling, the word ought to be *diner*, as in French), **dinner-less**, &c.

Old English *dȳnan* to dine; French *diner*, verb and noun.

Ding, to knock; **dinged** (1 syl.), **ding-ing** (not *din-ging*).

Ding-dong. The sound of bells. (An imitative word).

Old Eng. *denogtan*, past *deancep*, past part. *donegen*, to knock or ding.

Dingle, *din'g'l*, a glen; **dingle-dangle**, hanging slovenly.

"Dingle," a glen amidst hills. Old Eng. *dȳnig*, hilly (with *dim*.)

"Dingle," to hang loosely. Danish *dingle*, to dangle or bob about.

Dingy, *din'je*, soiled; **din'gi-ness**, **din'gi-ly** (Rule xi.)

Dinornis. (See *Deinornis*.)

Dinotherium. (See *Deinotherium*.)

Dint, effort, force. By dint of (industry), by the power of...

Dent. An indentation.

"Dint," Old Eng. *dȳnt*, a stroke or blow.

"Dent," Lat. *dens*, gen. *dentis*. To dent, "*dentium mors incidere*."

Diocese, *dī'ō.sis* (not *diocess*), the circuit over which a bishop has jurisdiction; **diocesan**, *dī.ōs'.e.sān* (not *dī.ō.see'.sūn*), a bishop, one who holds a diocese, **adj.** belonging to a diocese, as *diocesan inspector*.

French *diocèse*, *diocésain*; Latin *diocēsanus*, *diocēsis*; Greek *diokēsis*, administration, v. *diokēō*, to administer.

(Misled, as usual, by the French, our words are ill-spelt and ill-pronounced. They should be *diocese*, *diocē'san*.)

Diœcia, *dī.ē'si.ăh*, a class of plants, like the willow, having male flowers on one plant and female on another; **diœcian** or **diœcious** (adj.), *dī.ē'.si.an*, *dī.ē'.si.us*.

French *diœcie*; Greek *dī* [*dis*] *oikos*, two houses.

Dionœa, *dī.ō.nee'.ah*. Venus's fly-trap.

Venus was called *Dionœa*, and the flower is called after her from its grace and elegance.

Dioptrics, *dī.op'.triks*, that part of optics which shows how light is refracted in passing through glass, air, water, &c. (Rule lxi.), **dioptric** (adj.)

French *dioptrique*, noun and adj.; Greek *diōptrōn*, something transparent (*dī* [*dis*] *optōmai*, to see through).

Diorama, *dī'.ō.răh'măh*. **Panorama**, *păn'.o.răh.măh*.

A "diorama" is a series of pictures "seen through" an aperture. A panorama is one large picture stretched on a cylinder, the axis of which is the point of view.

(Both these words, borrowed from the French, are misspelt. They should be Dihorama and Panhorama.)

"Panorama," Greek *pan horōma*, a view of all [at a glance].

"Diorama," Greek *dí (dia) horōma*; a view through [an aperture].

Dioscorea, *dí.ōs.kōr're.āh*. The yam, &c.

So named from Dioscōrídēs, the Greek botanist.

Diotia, *dí.ō'tis*. A shrub, the sea-cotton weed.

Dip, a plunge in water, the incline of a stratum, a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow, to plunge into water, to incline downwards, &c.; dipped (1 syl.) or dipt, dipping (Rule i.), dipp'-er.

Old English *dipp[am]*, past *dippede*, past part. *dipped*.

Diphtheria, *dif.rheé.ri.āh* (not *dip.theria*), a throat disease; diphtheritic, *dif'.rhe.rít'.ik*, adj.

Greek *diphthēra*, leather. The disease is characterised by the formation of a leathery membrane in the throat.

Diphthong, *dif'.thong* (not *dip.thong*), two vowels pronounced together with a different sound to either of them separately, as *sauce*, where *-au-* has a sound different to either "a" or "u." If two vowels are pronounced together, without producing a new sound, it is an improper diphthong, as *ea* in *beat*, where "a" serves only to lengthen the "e," and *ie* in *believe*, where the sound of *e* only remains; diphthongal, *dif.rhōn'.gal*; diphthongal-ly.

French *diphthongue*; Latin *diphthongus*; Greek *diphthoggos* (*dí [dis] phthoggōs*, double sound; *phthēggōmai*, to utter a sound).

Diploe, *dip'.lō.ē*. The network of bone-tissue between the tables of the skull; the cellular substance of leaves.

French *diploe*; Latin *diplois*, a doublet; Greek *diploēs*, two-fold.

Diploma, *plu. diplomas*, *dī.plō.mah*, &c. (not *deplō'ma*). A certified writing conferring a privilege.

Diplomatic, *dī.plō.māt'.ik*; diplomat'ical, diplomat'ical-ly.

Diplomacy, *dī.plōm'.a.sy*, the art and practice of statecraft; diplomatist, *dī.plōm'.a.tist*, one employed in....

Diplomatics, *dī.plōm'.a.tiks*. The art of deciphering ancient documents, and determining their age and authenticity.

French *diplomatique*, *diplome*, *diplomatie*; Latin *diplōma*; Greek *diplōma*. Every sort of ancient charter, donation, bull, &c., was called a diploma, being inscribed by the Romans on two tables of copper folded together; in early English history, a diploma is often called "a pair of letters" (*diplosē*, double, duplicate).

Dipper, dipping, dipped. (See Dip.)

Diprotodon, *plu. diprotodons*, *dī.prō.tō.dōn*. A gigantic fossil animal allied to the kangaroo, with more than one pair of incisor teeth.

Greek *dí [dis] prōtos-ōdous*, duplex incisors or "first teeth."

Dipteran, *plu.* dipterans or diptera, *dīp'.tē.ran*, *dīp'.tē.rānz*, *dīp'.tē.rūh*, insects, like the blow-flow, with only two wings; **dipteral**, *dīp'.tē.rāl*; **dipterous**, *dīp'.tē.rūs* (adj.)

French *diptère*; Greek *di* [dis] *ptéron*, two wings.

Dire (1 syl.), dreadful, dismal. **Dyer**, *dy'.er*, one who dyes; **dier**, *dī'.er*, one at the point of death.

Dire, **direst**, *dī'.rest* (most dire). The comparative form [*direr*] is not in use.

Dire'ful (2 syl.), **dire'ful-ly**, **dire'ful-ness**.

Old Eng. *dar*, injury, *v. derian*, to destroy, hence Shakespeare's "dearest foe" = deadliest foe; Latin *dirus*, dire (*Diras*, the furies).

Direct', *adj.* straight, plain, express, *verb* to command, regulate, show the way; **direct'-er** (more direct), **direct'-est** (most direct); **direct-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **direct'-ing**.

Direct-ly, immediately, openly, in a straight course; **direct'-ness**; **direction**, *dī.rēk'.shun*; **directive**, *dī.rēk'.tīv*.

Director, *fem.* **directress**, manager; **direct'or-ship**.

Directorate, *dī.rēk'.to.rate*, the office or body of directors; **directory**, *dī.rēk'.tō.ry*.

French *direct*, *direction*, *directoire*; Latin *directus*, *directio*, *director* (*rectus*, right).

Dirge, *durj* (contraction of the Latin *dirige* (3 syl.), the first word of a Latin funeral hymn), a funeral hymn.

Dirk, *durk*. A dagger. (Scotch *durk*, a dagger.)

Dirt; **dirty**, not clean, to defile; **dirtyes**, *dur'.tiz*; **dirtyed**, *dur'.tēd*; **dirty-ing** (Rule xi.), **dir'ti-ness**, **dirty-er** (more dirty, one who dirtyes), **dirty-est** (most dirty).

Old Eng. *ge-drit(an)*, faeces; German *dreck* (by transposition *derck*).

Dis- (Greek and Latin prefix, meaning "asunder"). The most usual signification in English is *not* or *the reverse of*, but not unfrequently it denotes *apart*, sometimes it means *two*, and in a few examples it is simply emphatic.

Dis- and Un-; **Dis-** denotes separation of what has been united; **Un-** that union has never existed. **Dis-** ought to be joined only to Lat. or Gk. words, **un-** only to native words.

Disable, **unable**, *un.a'.b'l* (adj.) not able, *dis.a'.b'l* (verb), to render unable; **disabled**, *dis.a'.b'ld*; **dis'abling**.

Disability, *dis'.a.bil'.i.ty*, incapacity; **disabilities**, *dis'.a.bil'.i.tiz*, legal disqualifications; **disa'ble-ment**.

Latin *dis habilis*, not habile, not able.

Disabuse, (noun) *dis'.a.buce'*, (verb) *dis'.a.buze'*. (Rule li.)

Disabuse (verb), to undeceive; **dis'abused'** (3 syl.), **dis'a-būs-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *désabuser*; Latin *dis ab-usus*, to rid of abuse.

Disacknowledge, *dis'āk.nōl'.ledge* (not *dis'āk.knōw'.ledge*), to disown; **disacknowledged** (4 syl.), **disacknowledg-ing**.

Unacknowledged (4 syl.), not owned, not answered.

Old English *cnawing*, knowledge, with the Latin *dis*, ac [ad]. *Un-* is the better prefix for this word.

Disadvantage, *dis'.ad.vān''.tage*, the reverse of advantage, to injure in interest; **disadvantageous**, *dis'.ad.vān.tay''jūs*; **dis'advanta'geous-ly**, **dis'advanta'geous-ness**.

French *avantage*, with *dis*. Latin *ad vēnio*, to come to. "Advantage" meant originally "the portion of goods which came to a child from the will of his father, or from the law's award."

Dis'affect', to alienate affection; **dis'affect'-ing**;

Un'affect'-ing, having no power to move the passions.

Disaffect'-ed, estranged in affection;

Un'affect'-ed, of simple unartificial manners.

Dis'affect'-ed-ly, in an ill-disposed manner;

Un'affect'-ed-ly, without artifice in speech and manners.

Dis'affect'-ed-ness, being ill-affected and discontented;

Un'affect'-ed-ness, being without affectation.

Disaffection, *dis'.āf.fēk''.shun*, want of goodwill.

French *désaffection*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *fectus*, ill acted on.

Disagree, *dis'.a.gree'*, to differ; **dis'agreed'**, **dis'agree'-ing**, **dis'-agree'-ment**, **dis'agree'-able** (not *disagreeable* as many write the word), **dis'agree'ably**, **disa'gree'able-ness**.

Un'agree'able, **un'agree'ably**, **unagree'able-ness**, indicate less aversion. *Dis-agreeable* means positively distasteful; *un-agreeable* not positively pleasing.

French *désagréable*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *gratus*, not pleasing to us. (The French spelling of "disagreeable" must be carefully avoided.)

Disallow, *dis'.al.lōw* (-low to rhyme with now), **dis'allowed'** (3 syl.), **dis'allow'-ing**, **dis'allow'-able**; **dis'allow'-ance**, refusal to allow or permit.

Dis and *Fr. allow*; Lat. *dis al* [ad] *locāre*, to refuse to place to [your share].

Disannex, *dis'.an.nex'* (not *dis'.a.nex'*), to separate; **dis'annexed'** (3 syl.), separated;

Unannexed, not joined together;

Dis'annex'-ing, severing what is annexed.

Latin *dis an* [ad] *nexus*, the reverse of tying to (*necto*, to tie).

Disannul, *dis'.an.nūl'*, to abolish or annul; **dis'annulled'** (3 syl.), **dis'annull'-ing** (Rule i.), **dis'annul'-ment** (one *l*, because *-ment* does not begin with a vowel).

Un'annulled' (3 syl.) Not repealed.

(*Disannul* ought to be abolished, the prefix "dis" is quite useless, and "annul" is the better word.)

French *annuller*; Latin *dis an* [ad] *nullum*, [to bring] to nothing.

Disappear, *dis'.ap.peer'* (not *dis'.a.peer'*), to vanish, to cease to appear; *dis'appeared'* (8 syl.), *dis'appear'-ing*, *dis'appear'-ance* (ought to be *disappear-ence*, R. xxiv.)

Dis and French *apparence*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pārēre*, part. *parens*, to discontinue to appear to [sight].

Disappoint, *dis'.ap.point'* (not *dis'.a.point'*), to fail expectation; *dis'appoint'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), balked in expectation;

Un'appoint'-ed, not elected or appointed.

Dis'appoint'-ing, *dis'appoint'ment*.

Disappointed of a thing not obtained.

Disappointed in a thing obtained.

French *désappointer*, *désappointement* (4 syl.); Latin *dis ap* [ad] *pondus*, not to add to the main sum. "Appoint" is the "odd money" of a bill, or the balance of an account. To *dis-appoint* is to cut off the odd money or to fail in paying the balance.

Disapprove, *dis'.ap.proov* (not *dis'.a.pröve'*); *dis'approved'* (3 syl.), *dis'approv'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'approv'-ly*, *dis'approv'-al*; *disapprobation*, *dis'.äp.pro.bay''shun*.

French *désapprouver*, *désapprobation*; Latin *dis ap* [ad] *probāre*, to fail to prove to [one], or to satisfy one's judgment.

Disarm, to divest of weapons of offence; *disarmed'* (3 syl.), divested of arms;

Unarmed, not having any weapon of offence.

Disarm'-ing; *disarmament*, *dis'.ar''.ma.ment*.

French *désarmer*, *désarmement*; Latin *dis arma*, deprived of arms.

Disarrange, *dis'.ar.ränge'* (not *dis'.a.ränge'*), to put out of order; *dis'arranged'* (3 syl.), put out of order;

Un'arranged' (3 syl.), not yet put into order.

Disarrangement, *dis'.ar.ränj'.ment*. (Only five words drop the final *e* before *-ment*. Rule xviii.)

French *déranger*, *dérangement*; Latin *dis ar* [ad] *rego*, to dissort what is regulated. (*-n-* is not fundamental.)

Disarray, *dis'.ar.ray*, to put out of order, to divest of raiment; *dis'arrayed'* (3 syl.), *dis'array'-ing*, *dis'array'-er* (R. xiii.)

Un'arrayed' (3 syl.) Not dressed, not put in array.

Low Latin *dis arraya*, to put out of military array.

Disassociate or dissociate, *dis'.as.so'.si.ate*, *dis.so'.si.ate*, to dis-unite; *dis'asso'ciät-ed* or *disso'ciät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), separated from companions;

Un'asso'ciät-ed, not joined to a society.

Dis'asso'ciät-ing or *disso'ciät-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *désassocier*; Lat. *dis as* [ad] *sociāre*, to cease being a companion of one.

Disaster, *dis.üs'.ter*, a mischance, an accident; *disastrous*, *dis..as'.trous* (not *dis.as'.te.rus*), calamitous; *disas'trous-ly*, *disas'trous-ness*.

French *désastre*; Mid. Lat. *dis astrōsus*, not fortunate (*astrum*, a star); Greek *düs astron*, ill starred (*düs-* always denotes evil or the subversion of good).

Disavow, *dis'.a.vōw'*, to disclaim; **dis'avowed'** (3 syl.), **dis'avow'-ing**, **dis'avow'-al**, **dis'avow'-er**, **dis'avow'-ment** (-vōw to rhyme with *now*). **Un'avowed'** (3 syl.), not owned.

French *désavouer*; Latin *dis a* [ad] *vōeo*, to refuse to vow to [one].

Disband', to dismiss from military service; **disband'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disband'-ing**, **disband'-ment**.

French *débander*, *débandement* (3 syl.); Latin *dis bandum*, [to send] away from the banner.

Disbar', **debar'**, **unbar'**; -barred, -bard; -barr'-ing, &c. (R. i.)

Dis-bar, to deprive a barrister of his right to plead;

De-bar, to forbid;

Unbar, to draw back a bar, as to "unbar the door."

The "bar" to which barristers are called is the rail which divides the counsel from the "laity."

Un- is a native prefix, denoting *privation, opposition, or deterioration*.

Disbelieve, *dis'.be.levē'* (R. xxviii.), not to believe a statement; **disbelieved** (3 syl.), **dis'believ'-ing** (R. xix.), not believing a statement; **un'believ'-ing**, not believing in Revelation.

Disbeliev'-er, one who distrusts a statement;

Unbeliev'-er, one who does not believe in Revelation.

Disbelief, *dis'.be.leef'*, distrust in a statement;

Unbelief, scepticism, having no faith in Revelation.

Unbeliev'-able (not *disbelievable*), unworthy to be believed.

Old Eng. *un-geledfa*, un- or dis- belief; two very pretty words might be restored, viz., *ungeledfrum*, unbelieving, and *ungeledsumnes*.

Disbowel or **disembowel**, *dis.bōw'.el*, *dis'.em.bōw'.el* (*bōw* to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; **dis-** or **disem-bowelled** (-*bow'.eld*), -bowelling (R. iii. *EL*), -boweller.

Dis and French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, a gut.

Disbud', to deprive of buds; **disbudd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disbudd'-ing** (Rule i.) **Unbudd'-ed**, not budded.

Dis- and the French *bouton*, a bud.

Disburden, **disburthen**, **unburden**, **unburthen**, **dis-** or **un-bur'.den**, **-bur'.then**, to remove a load;

Disburdened or **disburthened**, **dis-** **-bur'.dend**, **-bur'.thend**, relieved of a load;

Unburdened or **unburthened**, without a load.

Disburden-ing, **disburthen-ing**, **unburden-ing** or **unbur'-then-ing**, removing a load.

Dis- or *un-* with Old Eng. *byrden* or *byrthen* (*byrd*, heavy, *byr[an]* or *bér[an]*, to bear). Our words should have been spelt *byrden* or *berden* to preserve the derivation more correctly.

Disburse. *dis.burce'*, to lay out money; **disbursed'** (2 syl.), **disburs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disburse'-ment** (Rule xviii.), the act of paying out money; **disburse'-ments**, money paid out; **disburs'-er**, one who pays out money.

French *débourser*. *déboursements* (3 syl.), *v. déboursier* (*bourse*, a purse, the [money] exchange).

Disc, disk, the face of the sun or moon, the face of a shield or any round flat body. **Disk** (in *Botany*), a ring or scale between the bases of the stamens and ovary.

Discous, *dis'.kūs* (adj.), broad, flat; **disciform**, *dis'.sī.form* (not *dis'.ki.form*), in the form of a flat round body; **discoid**, *dis'.koid* [pith], in *Botany* that which is divided into cavities by discs.

French *disque*; Latin *discus*, *disciformis*; Greek *diaktes*, a quoit, a round flat stone or piece of metal.

Discard, *dis.kard'*, to reject; **discard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discard'-ing**; **discard'-er**, one who discards.

Spanish *descartar*, to discard, or reject cards; *descarte*, the cards rejected or thrown out of one's hand.

Discern, *diz.zern'*, to see, to discriminate; **discerned**, *diz.zernd'*; **discern'-ing**, **discern'-ing-ly**; **discern-er**, *diz.zern'.er*; **discern'-ment**, **discern'-ible** (not *-able*), **discern'-ible-ness**; **discern'-ibly**, *diz.zern'.i.bly*.

Discernment and **discretion** are both from the same root-verb (Latin *discerno*), but now

Discernment means insight, and **discretion**, prudence.

French *discernement* (3 syl), verb *discerner*; Latin *discernere*, supine *discrētum* (*dis cerno*, to sift and separate, hence to distinguish).

Discharge' (2 syl.), to dismiss; **discharged'** (2 syl.), **discharg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **discharg'-er**, one who discharges.

Discharged' (said of firearms), shot off;

Uncharged' (said of firearms), not "loaded."

French *décharger*, to unload (*charger*, to load); Low Latin *carodre*, to freight a ship. To "discharge" means to unload.

Disciple, *dis.sī'.p'l* (not *de.sī'.p'l*), a pupil, a follower; **disci'ple-ship** (*-ship*, Old English, "office," "state of being...").

Disciplinarian, *dis'.sī.pli.nair''ri.an*, one strict to enforce discipline; **disciplinary**, *dis''sī.pli.ner ry*.

Discipline, *dis'.sī.plīn*, subjection to rules and masters, to train to obedience; **disciplined** (3 syl.), **disci'plin-ing** (Rule xix.); **disci'plin-er**, one who trains.

Disciplinable, *dis.sī.plī'.na.b'l*; **discipli'nable-ness**.

French *disciple*, *disciplinable*, *disciplinaire*, *discipline*, *v. discipliner*; Latin *disciplina*, *disciplinābilis*, *discipulus*, a scholar (*discipulo* [in composition *cupulo*] is to pour liquor from one vessel into another, and a *disciple* is one into whom instruction is poured).

Disclaim, *dis.klame'*, to disavow; **disclaimed'** (2 syl.), **disclaim'-ing**, **disclaim'-er**, **disclaim'-ant**. **Unclaimed**, not claimed.

Declaim', to spout, to recite; **declaimed** (2 syl.), &c.

"Disclaim," Latin *dis clamāre*, to refuse to call for [one].

"Declaim," French *déclamer*; Latin *dēclāmāre*, to make set speeches.

Disclose, to reveal; **unclose**, to open what is closed; **dis- or un- closed'** (2 syl.), **clōs'-ing** (R. xix.), **disclōs-er**, one who reveals or tells some secret; **disclosure**, *dis.clō'.zhur*.

Dis and Old Eng. *clusa*; Latin *claustrum*, a prison. To **dis-close** is "to discharge from confinement" or secrecy.

Discolour, *dis.kūl'.er*, to stain; **discoloured**, *dis.kūl'.erd*, injured in its colour; **uncoloured**, *un.kūl'.erd*, not coloured; **discoloration**, *dis'.kūl'.er.a''shun*.

("Discolour" would be better without the "u," which is dropped in "discoloration.")

French *décoloration*, *décolorer*; Latin *dēcōlor*, *dēcōlorātio*, v. *dēcōlorāre* (*cōloro*, to colour).

Discomfit, *dis.kūm'.fit*, to defeat. **Discomfort** (*see below*).

Discom'fit-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fit-ing**, routing;

discomfiture, *dis.kūm'.fī.tchur*, defeat in battle.

French *déconfiture*; Latin *confectus*, finished (*con fācto*, completely done), **dis-** in a bad sense.

Discomfort, *dis.kūm'.fort*, absence of comfort, to make uneasy; **discom'fort-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discom'fort-ing**; **discom-forture**, *dis.kūm'.fōr.tchur*, want of comfort.

Discom'forted, made uneasy;

Uncom'forted, not consoled.

Uncomfortable, *un.kūm'.for.ta.b'l*, not easy; **uncomfortable-ness**; **uncom'fortably**, uneasily.

French *déconfort*, v. *déconforter*; Latin *dis confortāri*, the reverse of being strong or comforted (*fortis*, strong).

Discommode. (*See Incommode.*)

Discompose, *dis'.kōm.pozé'*, to unsettle; **De'compose'**, to reduce a compound body to its elements or ingredient; **dis'composed'** (3 syl.), **dis'compōs'-ing**, **dis'compōs'-er**; **discomposure**, *dis'.kōm.po''shur*, agitation.

Un'composed' (3 syl.) Chiefly applied to literary work.

French *décomposer*, to discompose and decompose; Latin *de componēre*, to de-compose, *dis componēre*, to discompose.

Disconcert, *dis'.kōn.sert'*, to disturb, to put out of countenance; **dis'concert-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'concert-ing**.

Un'concert'ed, not concerted.

French *déconcert*; Latin *con-certāre* is "to strive together," hence "to be in harmony," *dis-concertāre* is "to strive contrary ways," hence "to be out of harmony," "to be disturbed," &c.

Disconnect, *dis'.kõn.někt'*, to separate; **dis'connect'-ed** (4 syl.), separated; **un'connect'-ed**, having no connection; **dis'-connected-ly**, **unconnected-ly**, **disconnect'-ing**, **disconnect-er**; **disconnection**, *dis'.kõn.něk''.shun*; **disconnec-tive**, *dis'.kõn.něk'.tiv*; **disconnective-ly**.

Dis- and French *connexion*, *connectif*; Latin *dis connecto*, to unbind what is bound together (*necto*, to bind).

Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, sorrowful; **discon'solate-ly**, **dis-con'solate-ness**; **disconsolation**, *dis.kõn'.so.lay''.shun*.

The rest of these words are compounded with *in-* or *un-*.

Inconsolable, *in'.kõn.so''.la.b'l*; **inconsolable-ness**, **incon-solably**, *in'.kõn.so''.la.bly*.

Un'consoled' (3 syl.), not consoled, **unconso'l-ing** (R. xix.)

French *inconsolable*, *inconsolé*; Latin *dis-consolatus*, &c.

Discontent, *dis'.kõn.těnt'*, want of content; **dis'content'-ed**, **dis'-content'ed-ly**, **dis'content'ed-ness**, **dis'content'-ment**.

Mal'content', one politically discontented or inclined for sedition; **malcontent'-ed**, **malcontent'ed-ly**, **malcontent'-ed-ness**, **malcontent'-ment**.

Non'content, *plu. non'contents*. Lords who negative a "bill." Those who approve of it are called "Contents."

French verb *mécontenter*, *mécontentement*, *mécontent*; Latin *male contentus*, &c., *dis contentus*, &c.

Discontinue, *dis'.cõn.tin'.u*, to cease; **discontin'ued** (4 syl.), **discontin'u-ing** (Rule xix.), **discontin'u-ance**; **discon-tinuation**, *dis'.kõn.tin'.u.a''.shun*; **discontinuity**, *dis'.kõn.ti.nũ''.i.ty*; **discontinuous**, *dis'.kõn.tin''.u.us*.

French *discontinuu*, *discontinuation*, verb *discontinuer*, *discontinuité*, *discontinuanee*; Latin *dis continuare*, &c.

Dis'cord, want of harmony; **discor'dance**, **discor'dant**; **discor'dancy**, *plu. discordancies*, *dis.kõr'dũn.sis* (Rule xlv.); **discor'dant-ly**.

French *discord*, *discordance*, *discordant*; Latin *discordans*, genitive *discordantis*, *discordia* (*dis corda*, hearts asunder).

Discount, (noun) *dis'.kount*, (verb) *dis.kount'* (Rule l.)

Dis'count, abatement for ready money.

Discount', to make an abatement for ready money; **dis-count'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **discount'-ing**, **discount'-er**.

Uncount'ed, not counted.

French *décompte*, verb *décompter* = *da.kõn tay*; Latin *dis computari*, not to be reckoned [in the account].

Discountenance, *dis.koun'.tě.nance*, to discourage; **discoun'-tenanced** (4 syl.), **discoun'tenanc-ing** (Rule xix.); **discoun'tenanc-er**, one who discountenances.

French *faveur*, the countenance; *défaveur*, the exact equivalent of *dis-countenance*. French *contenance* (2 syl.); Latin *continens*,

containing, *continentia*. The word "countenance" means the "contents": hence the "outline" or "sontour," and by still further licence "the superficial aspect." (*Our word is ill formed.*)

Discourage, *dis.kūr'rage*, to dissuade, to dishearten; discour'aged (3 syl.), discour'ag-ing (Rule xix.), discour'aging-ly, discour'ag-er, discour'age-ment (Rule xviii.)

French *découragement*, verb *décourager*; Latin *dis cor ago*, to act on the heart the wrong way.

Discourse, *dis.kō'sē*, conversation, to converse; discoursed' (2 syl.), discours'-ing (Rule xix.), discours'-er; discour'sive, *dis.kō'siv*. Discour'sive means "desultory."

French *discours*; Latin *discursus* (*discurro*, supine *discursum*, to run over. A *discourse* is a "running over" [some subject]. A *discussion* is a shaking about [of some subject].

Discourteous or Uncourteous, *-kor.tē'us* (not *-kur'tchus*), impolite; discour'teous-ness or uncourteous-ness, discour'teous-ly or uncour'teous-ly, rudely; discourtesy, plu. discourtesias, *dis.kor'te.siz* (never *un-*) (not *dis.kūr'te.sy*) (Rule xlv.), want of courtesy.

French *discourtois*, *discourtoisie*. (See *Court*.)

Discover, *dis.kūv'er* (not *dis.kōv'er*). Uncover.

Discover, to find out what was unknown;

Uncover, to remove a covering from some object.

Dis-, or **un-** covered, *-kūv'erd*, -cov'er-ing, -cov'er-er, discover-able; discovery, *dis.kuv'ēry*.

French *découvrir*, to discover and uncover, *découvreur*. Low Latin *cofera*; Latin *cōphīnus*, a coffer. To *cover* is "put into a coffer."

Discredit, *dis.krēd'it*, disgrace, not to credit or believe; discred'it-ed (Rule xxxvi.), discred'it-ing, discredit-able, (Rule xxiii.), discred'itably.

Incred'-ible, not credible; incredible-ness, incredibly; incredibility, *in.krēd'.i.bil'.i.ty*, state of disbelief.

Incred'ulous, not believing; incred'ulous-ness, incred'ulous-ly; incredulity, *in'.krē.du''.lī.ty*.

French *discrédit*, v. *discréditer*, *incrédibilité*, *incrédule*, *incrédulité*; Latin *dis credere*, *incrédibilis*, *incrédibilitas*, *incréditus*, discredited, *incrédulitas*, *incrédulus*.

Discreet, prudent. Discrete, disjoined. Both *dis.kreet'*.

Discreet'-ly, discreet'-ness; discretion, *dis.krēsh'un* (not *dis.kree'shun*); discretion-ary, *dis.kresh''.ūn.āry*.

French *discret*, *discrétion*, *discrétionnaire*; Latin *discretus*, *discretio*, v. *dis-cerno*, supine *discretum*, to discern [right from wrong].

Discrepancy, plu. discrepancies, *dis.krēp'an.siz*. (Rule xlv.) Disagreement in a statement.

Latin *discrepantia* (*dis crēpāre*, to creak or jar sadly)

Discrete' (2 syl.), disjoined; **discretive**, *dis.kree'tiv*; **discre'tive-ly**. (See **Discreet**.)

French *discret*, discreet and discretive; Latin *discretus*, severed.

Discretion, *dis.krěsh'un*; **discretion-ary**. (See **Discreet**.)

Discriminate, *dis.krím'.ín.ate*, to mark the difference of objects; **discrim'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **discrim'ināt-ing** (R. xix.), **discrim'ināting-ly**, **discrim'ināt-or** (not *-er*, R. xxxvii.); **discriminatory**, *dis.krím'.ín.a.tō.ry*; **discriminative**, *dis.krím'.ín.a.tiv*; **discrimination**, *dis.krím'.ín.a''.shun*.

("Discrimination" one of the words in *-tion*, not *Fr.*)

Latin *discrimen*, genitive *discriminis*, *discriminatio*, *discriminatus*, verb *discrimināre*; Greek *dis krima*, judgment between [things].

Discrown', to depose a sovereign or deprive him of his crown; **discrowned'** (2 syl.), **discrown'-ing**.

Un'crowned' (2 syl.), not crowned.

To "crown" is to invest a person with a crown as a symbol of royalty. To "discrown" is to remove from him that symbol.

Discursive, *dis.kur'siv*, desultory; **discurs'ive-ly**, **discurs'ive-ness**; **discursory**, *dis.kur'.so.ry*, argumental.

French *discursif*; Latin *discurro*, supine *discursum* (*dis curro*, to run hither and thither).

Discus, *dis'.kus*, a quoit. **Discous**, *dis'.kūs*, broad, flat.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*. To talk argumentatively on a subject.

"Discus," Latin; Greek *diskōs*, a round flat plate of metal, &c.

"Discous," see **Disc**. "Discuss," see next article.

Discuss, *dis.kūs'*, to ventilate a subject. (See **Discuss**.)

Discussed' (2 syl.), **discuss'-ing**, **discuss'-er**.

Discussion, *dis.kūsh'un*, a debate; **discussive**, *dis.kūs'.siv*; **discutient**, *dis.kū'.shē.ent*, having the power to disperse morbid matter.

French *discussif*, *discussion*, verb *discuter*; Latin *discussio*, *discussor*, verb *discutio*, supine *discussum* (*dis quatio*, to shake thoroughly).

Disdain' (2 syl.), contempt, to scorn; **disdained'** (2 syl.), **disdain'-ing**, **disdain'ingly**, **disdain'er**, **disdain'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disdain'ful-ly**, **disdain'ful-ness**. (See **Deign**.)

French *dédaigner*, *dédain*; Italian *disdegno*, *disdegnare*; Latin *dis dignāre*, to deem unworthy (*dignus*, worthy).

Disease, *dis.ēze'*, illness. **Disseize**, *dis.sees'*, to oust.

Disease is more applicable to man; *distemper* to brutes.

Disease' (2 syl.), *plu. diseas'es* (3 syl., Rule liii.)

Diseased' (2 syl.) Afflicted with disease.

Uneasy, *un.ee'.zy*, not easy, uncomfortable; **uneasi-ly**, **uneasi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *edth*, easy; *unedth*, uneasy; *unedthnes*, *uneasiness*; *unēthelic*, *uneasily*. French *malaise*. Latin *dis* or *male otiosus*.

Disembark or debark, *dis'.em.bark'*, *de.bark'*, to land from a ship; *disem-* or *de-* *barked*, *-barkt*, *-bark-ing*; *disembarkation* or *debarkation*, *dis.em-* or *de-bar.kay''.shun*; *disem-* or *de-* *barkment*, *dis.em-* or *de-bark'ment*.

“Bark” (French *barque*, Low Latin *barca*, a little ship). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embark*, to ship or put on board (French *embarquer*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embark*, to unship.

French *débarque*, *débarquement*, *v. débarquer*, formed on another principle. Low Latin *de barca*, [to take] out of a ship.

Disembarrass, *dis.em.bar'rās*, to free from perplexity; *disem-bar'rased* (4 syl.), *disembar'rass-ing*, *disembar'rass-ment*.

Unembarrassed, *un'.em.bar'rast*, not troubled with perplexities or pecuniary difficulties.

French *débarras*, *v. débarrasser*; Low Latin *barra*, a barrier. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *embar'rass* to hamper with barriers. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embarrass*, to remove the barriers.

Disembellish, *dis.em.bell'ish*, to strip off decorations; *disembell'ished* (4 syl.), *disembell'ish-ing*, *disembell'ish-er*.

“Bell,” a beauty (Latin *bellus*, pretty). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, and *ish* added to verbs means “to make,” hence *embellish*, to make beautiful. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embellish*, to strip off that which makes beautiful.

Disembody, *dis'.em.bōd''.y*, to free from the body; *disembodies*, *dis'.em.bōd''.iz*; *disembodied*, *dis'.em.bōd''.id* (Rule xi.), *disembodi-ment* (Rule xi.), *but disembod'y-ing* (with *y*).

Old English *body*, the body. *Em* or *en* converts nouns to verbs, hence *embody*, “to give a body, or put on a body.” *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embody*, to put off a body, to take the body away.

Disembogue, *dis'.em.bōg''*, to pour out through the mouth [as a river, into the sea]; *disemboguea*, *dis'.em.bōgs''*; *disembogued*, *dis'.em.bōgd''*; *disembogu-ing*, *dis'.em.bōg''ing* (R. xix.); *disembogue-ment*, *dis'.em.bōg''ment* (R. xviii.)

“Bogue” (French *bouche*, Spanish *boca*), the mouth. *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bogue*, to put into the mouth (French *emboucher*, Spanish *embuchar*). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-embogue*, to put out of the mouth, to disgorge (Norman-French *désemboucher*, Spanish *desembuchar*).

Disembowel, *dis'.em.bōw.el* (*-bōw-* to rhyme with *now*), to take out the entrails; *disembōw'elled* (4 syl.), *disembōw'ell-ing* (R. iii. EL); *disembōw'ell-er*, *disembow'el-ment* (one l). These words are also used without the prefix *dis-*: as

Embowel, *em.bōw'.el*, to take out the entrails; *embōw'elled* (3 syl.), *embōw'ell-ing* (R. iii. EL), *embōwell-er*, *embōw'el-ment* (one l).

“Bowel” (French *boel*; Latin *botellus*, the gut). *Em* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *em-bowel*, to gut, i.e., take out the entrails. In this example *dis* is pleonastic.

Disenchant, *dis.en.chănt* (not *dis.en.chânt*), to free from enchantment; *disenchânt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *disenchânt'-ing*, *disenchânt'-er* (should be *-or*), *disenchânt'-ment*.

French *désenchanter*, *désenchantement*; Latin *dis incantāre*, *incantamentum*, *incantātor* (*canto*, to sing often the same tune).

Disencumber, *dis.en.kūm'.bēr*, to remove an encumbrance; *disencum'bered* (4 syl.), *disencum'ber-er*, *disencum'ber-ing*; *disencum'brance* (not *disencumberance*).

Disencumbered, having an encumbrance taken off;

Unencumbered, *un'.en.kūm'.berd*, without encumbrance.

Dis and French *encombre*, v. *encombrer*; Latin *in cumbere*, to lie or lean upon; *dis* reverses.

Disengage, *dis'.en.gage'*, to free from work or entanglement; *disengāged'* (3 syl.); *disengag-ing*, *dis'.en'gāge'-ing*; *disengag-er*, *dis.en.gāge'.er*; *disengage-ment*, *disengagedness*, *dis'.en.gāge'.ed.ness*, state of being at leisure.

Dis'engaged' (3 syl.), set free from an engagement;

Un'engaged' (3 syl.), without any engagement.

Disengāging, setting free something entangled;

Unengāging, not adapted to engage the heart of anyone.

French *dégagé*, *dégagement*, verb *dégager*; Low Latin *vadium*, a pawn; German *wage*, a pair of scales; *wagen*, to weigh; money weighed out for service, hence wages; goods for which money is weighed out, hence a pawn. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *engage* to pawn; therefore, "not to be free or unoccupied." *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-engaged*, taken out of pawn, free, at leisure.

Disennoble, *dis'.en.nō.b'l*, to deprive of nobility; *dis'ennō'bled* (4 syl.), *dis'ennō'bling*. **Un'ennō'bled**, not ennobled.

"Noble," a nobleman. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *ennoble*, to make noble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-ennoble*, to deprive one of that which gives nobility.

Disenroll, *dis'.en.roll*, to erase from a roll; *dis'enrolled'* (3 syl.), *dis'enroll'-ing*, *disenroll'ment*, generally *disenrolment*. **Un'enrolled'** (3 syl.), not enrolled. **Unroll**, to open something rolled; *unrolled'* (2 syl.), *unroll'ing* (R. viii.)

"Roll," a list of names. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enroll*, to put a name on a roll. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enroll*, to take a name off a roll. ("Roll," Latin *rōtula*, a reel.)

Disentail, *dis'.en.tail'*, to free land from entail; *dis'entailed'* (3 syl.), *dis'entail'-ing*, *dis'entail'-ment*, *dis'entail'-er*.

French *entailler*, to cut off, hence to limit; Law Latin *feudum talliatum*, a fee curtailed or limited (to a particular heir). *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entail*, to abolish the limitation of entailment.

Disentangle, *dis'.en.tūn'.g'l*, to unravel; *dis'entā'gled* (4 syl.), *dis'entā'gling*, *dis'entan'gler*, *disentan'gle-ment*.

Unentangled, *un'.en.tūn''.g'ld*, not entangled;

Disentangled, *dis'en.tũn''.g'ld*, with the tangle removed.

"Tangle," a jumble. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entangle*, to make a jumble. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entangle*, to get rid of the jumble.

Disenthral, *dis'en.thrawl'*, to free from thralldom (Rule viii.); *dis'enthralled'* (3 syl.), *dis'enthral'-ing* (Rule i.), *dis'enthral'-ment* (only one l).

Unenthralled, *ũn'en.thrawld'*, not in thralldom;

Disenthralled (3 syl.), set free from thralldom.

Thral, Old English, "a slave." *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthral*, to make one a slave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthral*, to set free one who has been made a slave.

Disenthrone, *dis'en.throne''* or *dethrone*, *de.throne'*, to depose a sovereign: *dis'enthroned'* (3 syl.) or *dethroned'* (2 syl.), *dis'enthron'-ing* or *dethron'-ing* (Rule xix.), *dis'en-throne'-ment* or *dethrone'-ment*.

"Throne," the seat of royalty. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *enthrone*, to place on the seat of sovereignty. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-enthrone*, to remove from the seat of royalty.

"Dethrone" is formed on another principle: *de throne*, [to remove] from the throne.

Disentitle, *dis'en.ti'.t'l*, to deprive of title or claim; *disentitled*, *dis'en.ti'.t'ld*; *dis'entit'ling*.

Untitled, without title; **Disentitled**, deprived of title.

"Title" (Old English *titul*), a denotation of rank. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entitle*, to confer a title. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entitle*, to remove the name denoting rank.

Disentomb, *dis'en.toom'* (b mute), to remove from a tomb; *disentombed*, *dis'en.toomd'*; *disentomb-ing*, *dis'en.toom'-ing*; *disentomb-ment*, *dis'en.toom'.ment*.

Untombed (2 syl.), without a tomb, not committed to a grave;

Disentombed (3 syl.), taken out of one's grave.

"Tomb" (French *tombeau*, Greek *tumbos*), a grave. *En* converts nouns into verbs, hence *entomb*, to put into a grave. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-entomb*, to take out of a grave.

Disestablish, *dis'es.tũb''.lish*, to break up; *dis'estũb'lished* (4 syl.), *dis'estũb'lish-ing*, *dis'estũb'lish-ment*.

Unestablished (4 syl.), not established;

Disestablished, deprived of that which gave establishment.

"Stable," a thing fixt (Latin *sto*, to stand or fix). *En* converts nouns into verbs, and *-ish* added to verbs means "to make," hence *es[en]stablish*, to make firm. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-establish*, to unfix what was firm.

Dis'esteem', to di-regard; *dis'esteemed'* (3 syl.), *dis'esteem'-ing*; *disesteemation*, *d's.ès'.ti.may''shun*.

Latin *dis æstimare*; French *mésestimer* (Latin *male æstimare*).

Disfavour, *dis.fay'.vör*, disapprobation, to disapprove; **disfa'voured** (3 syl.), **disfa'vour-ing**, **disfa'vour-er**.

Other negative compounds are made with *un-*: as—

Unfa'vour-able, **unfa'vourable-ness**, **unfa'vourably**.

Unfa'voured, *un.fay'.vërd*, not favoured;

Disfa'voured, spited, discountenanced.

French *défaveur*, *défavorable*; Latin *dis fävor*, removal of goodwill.

Disfigure, *dis.fig'.er* (not *dis.fig'.geur*), to deface; **disfig'ured** (3 syl.), **disfig'ur-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfig'ur-er**, **disfig'urement** (only five words drop the "e" final before *-ment*, Rule xviii.); **disfiguration**, *dis.fig'.u.ray''.shun*.

Unfigured, not figure'd, plain; **disfigured**, defaced.

French *défigurer*; Latin *dis figuräre*, to mar the form; *figüratio*, &c.

Disforest, *dis.for'est* or **disafforest**, *dis'.af.for'est*, to take from a forest its royal privileges; **dis- or disaf- forested** (Rule xxvi.), **dis- or disaf- forest-ing**.

Old French *forest*, French *forêt*. *Af* converts the noun into a verb, hence *afforest*, to convert into a forest with certain privileges. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis-afforest*, to remove the privileges of the forest.

Disforest is to reduce a forest from being a forest.

Disfranchise, *dis.frün'.chize*, to take away the franchise; **disfrän'chised** (3 syl.), **disfran'chis-ing** (Rule xix.), **disfrän'chise-ment**, *dis.frün'.shiz.mënt* (Rule xviii.)

Unfranchised, not franchised;

Disfranchised, deprived of its franchise.

Dis and French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchesia*, a franchise; *dis franchisätus*, disfranchised.

Disgorge' (2 syl.), to yield up; **disgorged'** (2 syl.); **disgorg-ing**, *dis.gorge'.ing* (Rule xix.); **disgorge'-ment**.

Ungorged' (2 syl.), not sated or gorged;

Disgorged' (2 syl.), vomited out or ejected from the stomach.

French *dégorgement*, verb *dégorger*, to discharge from the throat (gorge, the throat: Latin *gurgitälis*] the windpipe).

Disgrace' (2 syl.), dishonour, to be out of favour; **disgraced'** (2 syl.); **disgrac-ing**, *dis.grase'ing* (Rule xix.); **disgrace'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgrace'ful-ly**, **disgrace'ful-ness**.

Ungraced' (2 syl.), not embellished;

Disgraced, reduced to shame.

Ungraceful, without grace; **disgraceful**, shameful.

Ungraceful-ly, inelegantly; **disgraceful-ly**, shamefully.

Ungraceful-ness, inelegance; **disgraceful-ness**, shamefulness.

Ungracious, *un.gray'.shus*, surly; **ungracious-ly**.

(*Un-* denotes simply the absence, *dis-* denotes actual privation of something before possessed.)

French *disgrace*, verb *disgracier*, *disgracieux*, ungracious; Latin *dis gratia*, favour, grace, honour.

Disguise, *dis.gize'*, a false appearance, to have a false appearance; **disguised**, *dis.gized*; **disguised-ly**, *dis.gized'ly* or *dis.gize'.ed.ly*; **disguis-ing**, *dis.gize'-ing* (Rule xix.); **disguise-ment**, *dis.gize'.ment* (Rule viii.)

Old French *desguiser*, &c.; French *déguiser*, *déguisement*.
(Old English *wisn*, manner, guise; Welsh *gwis*, mode, *gwisg*, dress.)

Disgust, aversion, to excite aversion; **disgust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disgust'-ing**, **disgust'ing-ly**, **disgust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disgust'ful-ly**, **disgust'ful-ness**.

Italian *disgustare*, *disgusto*; Latin *dis gustāre* (*gustus*, taste).

Dish, *plu.* dishes, *dish.ēz* (Rule liii.), *noun* and *verb*; **dished** (1 syl.), **dish'-ing**. To **dish up** [dinner], to put food on the dishes ready for [dinner].

Old English *disc*, a plate or dish; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*.

Dishabille. (See *Deshabille*.)

Dishearten, *dis.hart'.en*, to dispirit; **disheart'ened** (3 syl.); **dishearten-ing**, *dis.hart'.ning*.

Dis and Old English *heorte*, the heart.

Dishevel, *dī.shēv'.el*, more correctly *dechev'el*, to let the hair loose; **dishevell'ed**, more correctly *dechev'eled* (3 syl.), **dishevell-ing**, more correctly *dechevel-ing*.
(The spelling of "dishevel" is disgraceful.)

French *cheveu*, the hair; *chevelure*, the hair dressed; *de chevel*, to "derange the dress of the hair" (Latin *capillus*); but *dishevel* must be either *de-shevel* or *dis-hevel*, both nonsense.

Dishonest, *dis.ōn'.est*, not honest; **dishonest-ly**, *dis.ōn'.est.ly*; **dishonesty**, *dis.ōn'.est.ty*.

(Only three simple words begin with *h-mute*: (1) *heir* = *air*, (2) *honest* = *on'.est* and *honour* = *on'.er*, (3) *hour* = *our* (Rule xlviii.); all taken from the French.)

Old French *honneste*, French *honnête*, *deshonnête*; Latin *honestus*, *inhonestus*. (We have avoided the French double *n*, but have followed the French in dropping the *h*.)

Dishonour, *diz.ōn'.er*, disgrace, to disgrace; **dishonoured**, *diz.ōn'.erd*; **dishonouring**, *diz.ōn'.er.ing*; **dishonour-er**, *diz.ōn'.er.er*; **dishonourable**, *diz.ōn'.er.a.b'l*; **dishonourable-ness**, *diz.ōn'.er.a.b'l.ness*; **dishonourably**, *diz.ōn'.er.a.bly*.

Unhonoured, *un.ōn'.erd*, not honoured, disregarded;

Dishonoured, positively disgraced or discredited.

French *déshonneur*!! but *déshonorable* (one *n*), verb *déshonorer*;
Latin *honor*, *dehonestus*, verb *dehonestāre*, to discredit.

Disincline, *dis'in.kline'*, not willing; **dis'inclined'** (3 syl.), **dis'inclin'-ing** (Rule xix.); **disinclination**, *dis'in.kli-nay'.shun*, dislike, unwillingness.

Latin *dis inclināre*, *dis inclinātio* (*clino*, Greek *klinō*, to bend).

Disincorporate, *dis'in.kor''.po.rate*, to deprive of corporate rights; **dis'incor''porāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'incor''porāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **disincorporation**, *dis'in.kor.po.ray''.shun*.

Un'incor''porāted, not corporated;

Dis'incor''porāted, deprived of corporate rights.

French *désincorporer*, *désincorporation*; Latin *dis incorporatio*, *-incorporāre* (*corpus*, a body [corporate]).

Dis'infect'', to deodorise, to purify; **dis'infect''-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'infect''-ing**; **dis'infect''-er**, a person or substance that disinfects; **dis'infect''-ant**, a substance which disinfects; **disinfection**, *dis'in.fēk''.shun*.

Un'infect''ed, not contaminated;

Dis'infect''ed, cured of its contamination.

Uninfectious, *un'in.fēk''.shus*, not communicating [disease];

Disinfectious, *dis'in.fēk''.shus*, neutralising infection.

French *désinfecter*, *désinfection*; Latin *dis infectus*, *-infector* (*inficere*).

Disingenuous, *dis'in.jēn''.u.us* (not *dis'in.jee''.ni.us*), not frank; **dis'ingen''uous-ly**, **dis'ingen''uous-ness**; **disingenuity**, *dis'in.je.nu''.i.ty*, want of candour.

Latin *dis ingenuitas*, *-ingēnuus*, verb *ingenor*, to be of good extraction or well-born. *Dis* reverses. "Disingenuous" is "ill-bred."

Disinherit, *dis'in.her''rit*, to deprive of hereditary rights; **dis'inher'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'inher'it-ing**, **dis'inher'it-er** (ought to be *-or*); **disinherison**, *dis'in.her''ri.sōn*, the act of disinheriting; **dis'inher'itance**.

(*The French and Latin primitive in this example is ex.*)

French *exhérédation*, *disinherison*; verb *exhéredér*; Latin *exheredāre*, to disinherit; *exheredātor*, *exheredatio*, *disinherison*.

Disintegrate, *dis.in'.tē.grāte*, to pulverise; **disin'tegrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disin'tegrāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **disintegration**, *dis.in'.te.gray''.shun*; **disintegrable**, *dis.in'.te.gra.b'l*; **disin'tegrable-ness**.

Latin *dis integrāre*, *-integratio* (*intēger*, entire and whole).

Dis'inter'', to exhume; **dis'interred''** (3 syl.), **dis'interr''-ing** (Rule i.), **dis'interr''-er**, **dis'interr''-ment**.

Un'interred, not buried; **Dis'interred**, exhumed.

"Di-inter" should have double "r" (Latin *terr[a]*).

"Ter," for *terra*, the earth. *In* or *en* converts nouns into verbs, hence *inter'*, to put into the earth. *Dis* reverses, hence *dis inter'*, to take out of the earth.

Italian *interrare*, to bury; French *déterrer*, to exhume.

Disinterested, *dis'in.ter.est''.ed*, without selfish motive; **dis'in-teres'ted-ly**, **dis'interest'ed-ness**.

Un'interest'ed, not concerned [in the matter].

Un'interest'-ing, dull, unable to excite the mind.

Un'interest'ing-ly, in a dull lifeless manner.

French *désintéressé*, disinterested and uninterested; Latin *interest*, it concerns [me]; *dis interest*, it does not concern [me]; hence "unselfish," and also "unexciting."

Disjoin', to sever; **disjoined'** (2 syl.), **disjoin'ing**.

Disjoined' (2 syl.), severed. **Unjoined'**, not united.

French *déjoindre* and *disjoindre*; Latin *disjungo*, supine *disjunctum*.

Disjoint', to put out of joint; **disjoint-ing**, **disjoint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disjoint'ed-ly**, **disjoint'ed-ness**.

Disjointed, put out of joint. **Unjointed**, not jointed

Disjunct'; **disjunction**, *dis.jŭnk'shun*, disunion, severance; **disjunctive**, *dis.jŭnk'tiv*; **disjunctive-ly**.

"Disjoin" and "disjoint" are from the same root-verb.

A "joint" is a contrivance to join together two parts.

French *disjoint*, *disjonctif*, *disjonction*, *disjonctive* (in Grammar).

Latin *disjunctus*, *disjunctio*, *disjunctivus*.

Disk (in Bot.) In a daisy the disk is the yellow eye, and the white petals are called the "rays."

Disc. The face of the sun or moon.

Both French *disque*; Latin *discus*; Greek *diskos*, a round plate.

Dialike' (2 syl.), aversion, to feel aversion to: **disliked'** (2 syl.), **dislik'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Unlike', not like, dissimilar; **unlike'-ly**, not probable; **unlike'li-ness**, improbability; **unlike'-ness**, want of resemblance; **unlike'li-hood** (-hood Old Eng. suf., "state").

Dis- or *un-* and Old English *gelike*, like; *lied*, likened.

Dislocate, *dis'.lŏ.kāte*, to put out of joint; **dis'locāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dis'locāt-ing**; **dislocation**, *dis'.lŏ.kay''shun*.

Dis'locāted, put out of joint;

Un'locāted, not having a fixed place assigned.

Unlocated Land (*American*), land not yet appropriated.

Fr. *dislocation*, v. *disloquer*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to put out of place.

Dislodge' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; **dislodged'** (2 syl.), **dislodg'-ing** (R. xix.), **dislodg'-er**; **dislodg'-ment** (one of the five words which drop the *e* before -ment, R. xviii., ¶).

Fr. *déloger*, *délogement*; Lat. *dis locāre*, to displace (*locus*, a place).

Disloyal, *dis.lo'y'al*, or **unloy'al**, not loyal.

Disloy'al denotes an active demonstration of disloyalty;

Unloy'al denotes simply the fact of not being loyal.

Disloy'al-ly; **disloyal-ty**, *dis.lo'y'al.ty*.

French *déloyal* (*loi*, a law); Latin *légālis* (*lex*, a law).

Loyal means "obedient to law;" *disloyal*, disobedient to law.

Dismantle, *dis.man'.t'l*, to strip [a house, &c., of its furniture]; dismantled, *dis.man'.t'ld*; dismantling, *dis.mant'.ling*.

Dismantled, deprived of mantle or furniture;

Unmantled, without a mantle.

French *démanteler* (military term): Latin *dis mantēle*, a mantle.

Dismast, to break down or carry away the masts of a ship; dismast'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), dismast'-ing.

Old Fr. *démaster*; Fr. *démâter*; Ital. *masto*; Germ. *mast*.

Dismay, *diz.may'*, terror, to be in terror; dismayed' (2 syl.), dismay'-ing (R. xiii.) Un'dismayed (3 syl.), not dismayed.

Spanish *desmayar*, to be in dismay; *desmayo*, dismay.

Dismem'ber, to mutilate; dismem'bered (3 syl.), dismem'ber-ing, dismem'ber-ment, mutilation, severance of limbs.

French *démembrer*, *démembrement*; Latin *dis membrum*, a limb.

Dismiss, to send away; dismissed' (2 syl.), dismiss'-ing, dismiss'-al; dismission, *dis.mish'.ŭn*; dismissive, *dis.miss'.iv*; dim'issory, granting leave to depart.

Latin *dimissio*, *dimissorius*, v. *dimittere*, supine *dimissum* (*dī[dis] mitto*, to send away).

Dismount, to alight from a horse, to take articles from their "mountings"; dismount'-ed (R. xxxvi.), dismount'-ing.

Unmoun'ted, not mounted; dismounted, deprived of...

French *démonter*; Latin *dis mons*, gen. *montis*, from the mountain.

Disobey, *dis'.o.bay'*, to act in opposition to orders given; disobeyed' (3 syl.), disobey-ing (Rule xiii.);

Unobeyed, not having done what is ordered.

Disobedience, *dis'.o.bee''.di.ence* (not *-ance*). Non-observance of a command.

Disobedient, *dis'.o.bee''.di.ent*; dis'obe'dient-ly.

French *désobéissance* and *désobéissant* (wrong conj.), *désobéir*; Latin *dis obediens*, gen. *obedientis*, *obedientia*, v. *obedire*.

Disoblige, *dis'.o.blige'*, to offend by incivility; dis'obliged' (3 syl.), dis'oblig'-ing (R. xix.), dis'oblig-ing-ly.

Disoblig'ed, slighted by incivility; Unoblig'ed, not obliged.

Disoblig'ing, discourteous; Unobliging, not obliging.

French *désobliger*; Latin *dis obligāre* (*ob ligō*, to tie or bind to one).

Disorder, *diz.or'.der*, want of order, to put out of order; disor'dered (3 syl.), disor'der-ing, disor'der-ly, disor'derli-ness, untidiness. Unor'dered, not asked for or ordered.

French *désordre*; Latin *dis ordo*, order, v. *ordināre*.

Disorganise, *dis.or'.gūn.ize*, to derange what is organised; disor'ganised (4 syl.), disor'ganis-ing (Rule xix.); disor-ganisation, *dis.or'.gūn.i.zay''.shun*; dis'organis-er (R. xxxi.)

Unor'ganised (4 syl.), not methodised;

Disor'ganised (4 syl.), thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Or'ganised (3 syl.), having organic structure ;

Inor'ganised (4 syl.), not having organic structure.

French *désorganiser, désorganisation, désorganisateur* ; Latin *organum* ; Greek *organon*, an organ adapted to some work or function hence "organised" also means *methodised*, and "disorganised" thrown out of methodical arrangement.

Disown, *diz.own'*, to ignore ; **disowned'** (2 syl.), **disown'-ing**.

Unowned' (2 syl.), having no recognized owner ;

Disowned' (2 syl.), disclaimed.

Unowed, *un owd*, not owed, not due.

Old English *agan*, to own ; *undgan*, to disown.

Disparage, *dis.par'rage*, to depreciate ; **dispar'aged** (3 syl.), **dispar'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispar'aging-ly**, **dispar'ag-er**, **dispar'age-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *disparare* (*dis par*, unequal) ; French *parage*, lineage ; [*dis*] *parage*, of unequal lineage. To "disparage" meant originally "to consider another of meaner rank," hence "of meaner value," and hence "to depreciate."

Disparity, *plu. disparities*, *dis.pär'ri.tiz* (not *disparaty*).

Latin *disparilitas*, adj. *disparilis* (*par*, gen. *paris*, equal).

Dispassionate, *dis.päs'h.ün.ate*, without emotion, impartial ; **dispassionate-ly**.

Unpassionnate, not of a passionate temper.

Latin *dis passio*, without passion.

Dispatch'. (See Despatch.)

Dispel', to disperse ; **dispelled'** (2 syl.), **dispell'-ing**.

(It would be better if the double l had been preserved.)

Latin *dispello* (*dis pello*, to drive away).

Dispense' (2 syl.) not *dispence*, to administer, to do without ; **dispensed'**, **dispens'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispens'-er**.

("Di-pense" is one of the six words ending in -ense, between two and three hundred end in -ence, Rule xxvi.)

Undispensed, *un'.dis.pens'*, not dispensed.

Dispense to, administer to ;

Dispense with, to part with or do without.

Dispensable, *dis.pën'.sa.b'l*, that may be dispensed with ;

In'dispen'sable, that cannot be dispensed with ;

Indispensably, absolutely, positively.

Dispens'ary, *plu. dispensaries*, *dis.pën'.sa.riz* (Rule xlv.), a place where medicine is dispensed ;

Dispensatory, *dis.pën''.sa.tö.ry*, a dictionary of medical prescriptions, &c. ; adj. having the power to grant dispensation.

Dispensation, *dis.pën.say''shun*, exemption, a system of

- rules (as the *Mosaic dispensation*), God's mode of dealing with his creatures;
Dispersative, *dis.pén.sa.tív*; **dispen'sative-ly**.
 Fr. *dispenser*, *dispensaire*, *dispensation*; Lat. *dispensāre*, *dispensatio*.
Dispermous, *dis.pér'.mūs* (in *Botany*), having two seeds.
 Greek *dissōs sperma*, twofold seed.
Disperse' (2 syl.), to scatter; **dispersed'** (2 syl.), **dispers'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dispers'er**, **dispers'able** (Rule xxiii.); **dispersion**, *dis.per'.shun*; **dispersive**, *dis.per'.stv*.
Undispersed, *un'.dis.pers't*, not dispersed.
 French *disperser*, *dispersion*; Latin *dispergere*, supine *dispersum*, *dispersio*, *dispersus* (*spargo*, to scatter).
Dispirit, *dis.spir' rit*, to di-hearten; **dispir'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dispir'it-ing**, **dispir'ited-ly**. **Un'dispir'ited**, not...
Dispirited, disheartened. **Unspirited**, tame, without spirit.
 Latin *dis spiritus* (*spiro*, to breathe).
Displace' (2 syl.), to remove from its place; **displaced'** (2 syl.), **displac'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displace'-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶), **displace'-able** (-*ce* and -*ge* retain the *e* final before the postfix -*able*, Rule xx.) **Un'displaced'**, not displaced.
 French *déplacer*, *déplacement*; Latin *plātea* (Greek *plātus*, wide).
Displant', to remove a plant; **displant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **displant'-ing**; **displantation**, *dis'.plān.tay''shun*.
Displant'ed, removed from where it was planted;
Unplant'ed, not planted, of spontaneous growth.
 French *déplanter*, *déplantation*; Latin *dis plantāre*, *dis plantatio*.
Display', show, to exhibit; **displayed'** (2 syl.), **display'-ing** (Rule xiii.), **display'-er**. **Un'displayed'**, not displayed.
 French *déployer*; Latin *dis plicāre*, to unfold.
Displease, *dis.pleez'*, to offend; **displeased'** (2 syl.), **displeas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **displeas'-er**.
Displeasure, *dis.plezh'.ur*; **displeas'ure-able**.
Unpleasant, *un.plēz'.ant*, not pleasant; **unpleas'ant-ly**, **unpleas'ant-ness**.
Displeas'-ing, offensive; **Unpleas'-ing**, not pleasing.
 French *déplaisant*, *déplaisir*; Latin *displacētia*, *displacēre* (*dis placēo*, to displease).
Dispose, *dis.pōze'*, to arrange, to feel willing; **disposed'**, arranged, inclined; **dispōs-ing'** (Rule xix.), **dispōs'-er**, **dispōs'-al**, **dispōs'-able** (Rule xxiii.), **dispōs'able-ness**.
Undisposed, not disposed.
Disposition, *dis'.pō.zish''.un*. Arrangement, temper.
Indisposed, *in.dis.pōzd*, unwell, not inclined; **indisposition**; **indispōs'-able**, not saleable.

Undisposedness, *un'-dis.pō''-zēd.ness*, unwillingness.

Disposed of. Parted with, sold. (*See Depose*.)

Undisposed of. Not parted with, not sold.

French *disposer*, *disposition*; Latin *disponitio*, *dispositus*, *disponere* (*dis pono*, to set aside, to distribute).

Dispossess, *dis'.pōs.zēs'* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'*), to deprive of; **dispossessed**, *dis'.pos.zest'* (not *dis'.pō.zest'*); **dispossess-ing**, *dis'.pos.zēs'.ing* (not *dis'.pō.zēs'.ing*); **dispossession**, *dis'.-pos.zēsh''.un* (not *dis'.pō.zēsh''.un*); **dispossess'-or**.

Dis'possessed' (3 syl.), turned out of possession;

Un'possessed' (3 syl.), not having in possession.

Fr. *dépossession*; Latin *dis possessio*, *possessor*, *possideo*, sup. *possum*, (*pos [pōtis] sedeo*, the right of settling down. *Dis reverses*).

Dispraise, *dis.prāze'*, censure, to censure; **dispraised'** (2 syl.), **disprais'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disprais'-ing-ly**, **disprais'-er**.

Dispraised, *dis.prāzd'*, censured;

Unpraised, *un.prāzd'*, not praised.

Dis and German *preisen*, to praise; *preiser*; French *priser*, to value; Latin *pretium*, price or value. To *praise* is "to value."

Disproof' (noun), confutation; **disprove'** (verb), to confute (R. li.)

Disprove, *dis.proov'* (not *dis.prōve*), to confute; **disproved**, *dis.proovd'*; **disprov-ing**, *dis.proov'.ing* (not *dis.prō'-ing*, Rule xix.); **disprov-able**, *dis.proov'.vā.b'l*;

Indisprovable, not to be disproved.

Disprov-al, *dis.proov'-val*, refutation;

Disapproval, *dis'.ap.proov''-val*, displeasure.

Disapprobation, *dis'.ap.pro.bay''-shun*, displeasure.

Unproved, *un.proovd'* (not *un-prōvd*), not proved;

Disproved, *dis.proovd'* (not *dis-prōvd*), confuted;

Disapproved, *dis'.ap.proovd'*, not pleased with.

Dis and Old English *proffian*, to prove; past *profode*, past part. *profod*; Latin *probbare* (*probus*, honest, upright).

Disproportion, *dis'.pro.por''-shun*. want of proportion; **disproportion-able**, **disproportionable-ness**, **disproportion-ably**, **disproportion-al**, **disproportional-ly**, **disproportion-ate**, **disproportionate-ly**, **disproportionate-ness**.

French *disproportion*, *disproportionel*; Latin *dis proportio*, *proportionātus* (*portio*, a portion).

Dispute' (2 syl.), a contention, to contend; **disput'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disput'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disput'-ing-ly**, **disput'-er**; **disputable**, *dis'.pu.ta.b'l* (not *dis.pūte..a.b'l*); **dis'putable-ness**, **dis'putably**, **dis'putant**.

Disputation, *dis'.pu.tay''-shun*. Controversy.

Disputatious, *dis'.pu.tay''-shus*. Contentious.

Disputative, *dis''pu.ta.tiv*; **dis'putative-ly**.

Undispū'ted, not disputed; **undisputed-ly**.

Indisputable (not *un-*), *in.dis''pu.ta.ble*, certain;

Indis'putable-ness, **indis'putably**, certainly.

French *disputable*, *disputant* ("Disputation" is not a French word); Latin *disputābilis*, *disputātio*, *disputātor*, *v. disputare* (*pūto*, to prune or dress vines, to think; *dis pūto*, to think differently. "To think" is to prune or dress the thoughts).

Disqualify, *dis.kwōl'.i.fy*, to render unfit; **disqualifies**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fize*; **disqualified**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fide*; **disqualifi-er**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fi.er* (R. xi.); **disqualification**, *dis.kwōl'.i.fi.kay''-shun*, but **disquali'fy-ing** (Rule xi.)

Disqualified. Having something which destroys fitness;

Unqualified. Not having what is required.

Dis and French *qualification*, *v. qualifier* (Latin *qualitas facio*, to make of the quality or nature required).

Disquiet, *dis.kwi'.et* (not *dis.kwoi'.et*), uneasiness, to disturb; **disqui'et-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disqui'et-ing**, **disqui'et-er**, **disqui'et-ly**, **disqui'et-ness**; **disquietude**, *dis.qui'.e.tude*.

Unquiet, *un.kwi'.et*, restless; **unquiet-ly**, **unquiet-ness**.

Inquietude, *in.kwi'.e.tude*. Anxiety.

French *inquietude*; Latin *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, *v. inquietare*. Our word is formed from (Latin) *dis quies*, the reverse of rest.

Disquisition, *dis'.kwi.zish''un*, discussion; **disquisition-al**.

French *disquisition*; Latin *disquisitio*, *v. disquirō* (*dis quæro*).

Disregard, *dis'.re.gard'*, slight, to neglect; **disregard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disregard'-ing**, **disregard'-ly**, **disregard'-er**, **disregard'-ful** (Rule viii.), **disregard'-ful-ly**.

Un'regard'-ed, neglected; **Dis'regarded**, slighted.

Dis and French *regarder*; Low Latin *regardum*, "gard" = word (one under a guardian, one guarded or looked after). To "regard" is to look after one as a guardian, *dis-regard* is to neglect so doing.

Disrelish, *dis.rel'.ish*, a dislike of the taste, to dislike the taste; **disrel'ished** (3 syl.), **disrel'ish-ing**.

Dis'rel'ished (3 syl.), aversion to the taste;

Un'rel'ished (3 syl.), having no fondness for the taste.

Greek *dis* [re] *leicho*, *leicho*, to lick; *re leicho*, to lick again; *dis re leicho*, to lick over and over again. It is a badly compounded word.

Disrespect, *dis'.re.spect'*, want of respect, to show want of respect; **disrespect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **disrespect'-ing**, **disrespect'-ful** (R. viii.), **disrespect'-ful-ly**, **disrespect'-ful-ness**.

Dis'respect'-ed, dishonoured. **Un'respect'-ed**, not respected.

Irrespective, *ir.re.spek''tiv*, without regard to; **ir'respect'-ive-ly**, independently of other considerations.

Dis and French *respect*, verb *respector*; Latin *respicio*, supine *respectum* (*re specio*, to look back upon). *Dis* reverse.

Disrobe' (2 syl.), to undress; **disrobed'**, **disrōb'-ing** (Rule xix.), **disrōb'-er**. **Unrobe'**, **unrōb'-ing** (same meaning).

Disrobed' (2 syl.), divested of robing;

Unrobed (2 syl.), without robes, or dress.

Dis and French *robe*, a state dress; Low Latin *roba*, a robe.

Disrupt', to burst asunder; **disrupt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disrupt'-ing**; **disruption**, *dis.rūp'.shun*, fracture.

Latin *disrumpo*, supine *disruptum* (*dis rumpo*, to break asunder).

Dissatisfy, *dis.săt'.is.fy*, to leave discontent; **dissatisfies**, *dis.-săt'.is.fize* (Rule xi.)

Dissatisfied, *dis.săt'.is.fide*, discontented;

Unsatisfied, *un'.săt'.is.fide*, not contented.

Dissat'isfy-ing, leaving discontent behind;

Unsat'isfy-ing, not contenting.

Dissatisfactory, *dis.săt'.is.fūk''.tō.ry*, giving dissatisfaction;

Un'satisfactory, not giving satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tori-ly, in a way to cause dissatisfaction;

Unsatisfactori-ly, in a way not to satisfy.

Dissatisfac'tori-ness, a state of being dissatisfied;

Unsatisfactori-ness, failure to produce satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction, *dis.săt'.is.fūk''.shun*, discontent.

Unsatisfiable, *un.săt'.is.fī''.ā.ble*, not satisfiable.

Latin *dis sātisfactio*, *sātisfacere* (*sātis facio*, to do enough).

Dissect, *dis.sect'* (not *de.sect'*), to anatomise; **dissect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissect'-ing**, **dissect'-or** (not *-er*), **dissect'-ible** (ought to be *-able*); **dissection**, *dis.sēk'.shun*.

Fr. dissection; Lat. *dissectio*, *dissecāre* (*dis sēco*, to cut to pieces).

Disseize, *dis.seez'*, to dispossess. **Disease**, *diz.eze'*, malady.

Disseized, *dis.seezd'*; **disseiz'-ing** (Rule xix.), dispossessing wrongfully; **disseiz'in**, the act of disseizing;

Disseiz'-or, one who takes possession unlawfully;

Disseizee, *dis.see.zee'*, the person disseized.

(These words are also spelt with "s" instead of "-z," but as *seize* is always spelt with "z," there is no reason why its compounds should adopt a different spelling.)

Low Latin *disseisina*, *disseislon*; *disseisio*, to disseize; *disseisitor*.

Dissemble, *dis.zēm'.b'l*, to conceal by equivocation; **dissembled**, *dis.zēm'.b'ld*; **dissem'bling** (Rule xix.); **dissem'bler**, one who conceals by equivocation.

Dissimulation, *dis.sím'.u.lay''shun*, the act of dissembling.

Dis and French *sembler*. The French corresponding words are *dis-simuler*, *dissimulation*; Latin *dissimulāre*, *dissimulatio* (*simulo*, to feign; *dis* in a bad sense, *similis*, like).

(It would have been better if we had adopted the word "dissimulate" instead of the bad French form "dissemble.")

Disseminate, *dis.sém'.i.nate*, to scatter as seed, to diffuse; *dissem'ināt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dissem'ināt-ing* (Rule xix.), *dissem'ināt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *dissemination*, *dis.sém'.i.nay''shun*; *dissem'inative*, *dis.sem'.i.na.tiv*.

French *disseminer*, *dissémination*; Latin *dissēminatio*, *dissēminator*, *dissēmināre* (*sēmen*, seed).

Dissent, *dis.sent'*, disagreement, to disagree. **Descent**, *dě.sent'*, generation, a going down.

Dissent' (noun), *dissent'-er*.

Dissent' (verb), *dissent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *dissent'-ing*.

Dissentient, *dis.sěn'.shĕ.ent*; **dissension**, *dis.sěn'.shun* (not *-tion*, Rule xxxiii., -t). **Assent'**, *q.v.*, agreement.

French *dissension*; Latin *dissentiens*, gen. *-entis*, *dissensio*, verb *dissentire*, supine *dissensum* (*dis sentio*, to think differently).

Dissertation, *dis'sēr.tay''shun* (not *des'.er.tay''shun*), a disquisition; **disserta'tion-al**, **dissertator**, *dis'ser.ta.tor*.

French *dissertation*, *dissertateur*; Latin *dissertatio*, verb *dissertare* frequentative of *disĕro*, supine *dissertum* (*dis sero*, to scatter seed).

Dissever, *dis.sěv'.er*, same as "sever"; **dissevered** (3 sgl.), **dissever-ing**, **dissever-er**, **dissever-ance**; **disseveration**, *dis.sěv'.e.ray''shun*. (Not French).

Dissevered, *dis.sěv'.erd*, separated, severed;

Unsevered, *un.sěv'.erd*, not separated or severed.

Dis intensive and Fr. *sevrer*, to wean, to estrange. Lat. *sēpārāre*.

Dissident, *dis'si.dent* (not *dis.si.dant*), one who dissents, (*adj.*) *dis-enting*; **dis'sidents**, **dis'sidence**, **dis'sident-ly**.

French *dissidence*, *dissident*; Latin *dissidentia*, *dissidens*, *gentive dissidentis*, verb *dissidēre* (*dis sēdeo*, to sit apart).

Dissimilar, *dis.sím'.i.lar*, unlike; **dissim'ilar-ly**; **dissimilarity**, *dis'sim.i.lūr''ri.ty*; **dis'simil'itude**.

French *dissimilaire*, *dissimilitude*; Latin *dissimilitudo* (*dis similis*).

Dissimulation, *dis.sim'.u.lay''shun*. (See **Dissemble**.)

Dissipate, *dis'si.pate*, to disperse, to squander; **dis'sipāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dispersed**, **squander-ed**, *adj.* **dissolute**; **dis'sipāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **dissipation**, *dis'si.pay''shun*.

French *dissiper*, *dissipation*; Latin *dissipatio*, *dissipāre* (*dis sipo*, to scatter abroad; Greek *siphōn*, a siphon).

Dissociate, *dis.so'.si.ate*, to disunite; **disso'ciāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **disso'ciāt-ing** (R. xix.); **dissociation**, *dis.so'.si.a''shun*.

Dissociable, *dis.sō'.shă.b'l*, ill-assorted;

Unsociable, *un.sō'.shă.b'l*, not sociable.

Unsociably, *un.sō'.shă.bly*, with reserve, unfriendly.

Dissociability, *dis.sō'.shă.bil''.i.ty*, unfitness for society;

Unsociabil'ity, sullenness, living an unsociable life.

Unsocial, *un.sō'.shăl*; **unsociableness**, want of sociability.

French *insociabilité*, *insociable*; Latin *dissociabilis*, *dissociatio*, *dis-sociāre* (*dis sociō*, *socius*, a companion).

Dissolute, *dis'.so.lute*, dissipated; **dis'solute-ly**, **dis'solute-ness**; **dissolution**, *dis'.so.lu''.shun*.

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*. (See **Dissolve**.)

French *dissolu*, *dissolution*; Latin *dissolūtus*, *dissolūtio*, v. *dissolvēre*, supine *dissolūtum*. (See next article.)

Dissolve, *dis.zōlv'*, to melt; **dissolv'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Dissolved, *dis.zōlvd'*, melted. **Un'solved**, not solved.

Dissolv'er, that which melts something.

Dissolvent, *dis.zōl'.vent*, that which has the property of melting something;

Insolvent, a debtor unable to pay his debts, not solvent; **insol'vency**, the state of being insolvent.

Dissolvable, *dis.zōl'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Dissoluble, *dis'.so.lu.b'l*, capable of being melted;

Insolvable, *in.sōl'.va.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), or

Insoluble, *in.sol'.u.b'l*, incapable of being melted;

Unsolvable, *un.sōl'.va.b'l*, incapable of being solved;

Unsoluble, same as insoluble.

Dissolubility, *dis'.sōl.u.bil''.i.ty*, having a solvable nature;

In'dissolubil'ity, having a nature which resists solution.

Dissol'v'able-ness, negative **Insol'v'able-ness**.

French *dissoluble*, *dissolvant* (wrong conj.) *insolubilité*, *insoluble*, *insolvable*; Latin *dissolvēre* (*dis solvo*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sin luo*, to loose altogether).

(The wrong conj. -able has been borrowed as usual from the French, but has been avoided in dissolvent.)

Dissonance, *dis'.so.nanse*, discord; **dis'sonant**, discordant.

Fr. *dissonance*, *dissonant*; Lat. *dissōnans*, gen. -*sonantis* (*dis sōnāre*).

Dissuade, neg. of persuade, *dis.swade'*, *per.swade'*; **dissuad'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dissuad'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dissuad'-er**; **dissuasion**, *dis.sway'.shun*, neg. of persuas'ion (R. xxxiii.): **dissuas-ive**, *dis.swa'.siv*; **dissua'sive-ly**.

French *dissuader*, *dissuasion*; Latin *dissuāsio*, *dissuāsor*, v. *dis-suādēre* (*dis. suādeo*, Greek Ionic *hadéo*, to delight).

Dissyllable, *dis sil'.lū.b'l*, a word of two syllables (double l); dissyllabic, *dis'.sil'.lūb''.ik* (adj.); dissyllabification, *dis'-sil.lab'-i-fi.kay''-shun*, making into two syllables. (*Lat. words containing a "y" are borrowed from the Gk.*)

Fr. *dissyllabe*, *dissyllabique*; Lat. *dissyllabum*; Gk. *dissōs sullābē*.

Distaff, plu. *distaffs* (not *distaves*). A staff used in hand-spinning. (An exception to Rule xxxviii.)

Old Eng. *distæf* (thistle [stæf], a thistle resembling a bunch of tow).

Distance, *dis'.tanse*, remoteness, to leave behind in a race; *dis'tanced* (2 syl.), *dis'tanc-ing* (Rule xix.); *dis'tant*, remote; *dis'tant-ly*, remotely.

French *distance*, *distant*; Latin *distantia*, *distant*, gen. *distantis* (*di* [*dis*] *sto*, to stand apart).

Distaste' (2 syl.), dislike (followed by *for*: as "Many have a great distaste for cheese," not *of*).

Distaste'-ful (Rule viii.), *distasteful-ly*, *distasteful-ness*.

Distem'per, disease, to disorder; a preparation of colour with water (not oil) for walls, &c., to use this preparation.

Distempered, *dis.tēm'.perd*; *distem'per-ing*.

"Distemper" is used most frequently for disease in dogs, and other dumb animals. (See **Disease**.)

It was once thought that the body contains four "humours," that the just balancing of these fluids constitute health, and that disease is a disturbance of the balance (Latin *dis temperāre*). The adjustment of the fluids gave rise to the expressions *good* and *ill* "temper." "Good temper" being the effect of a good or just mixture of the fluids, and "bad temper" the effect of a bad or unjust mixture. If *bile* prevailed the temper was "fiery," if *air* prevailed the temper was "sanguine," if *earth* it was "melancholy," if *water* it was "phlegmatic."

The **COUNTENANCE** is the facial index "containing" (Latin *contenens*) the outward manifestation of the "temper" or mixture of the four fluids: it is *yellow* if "bile" [fire] prevails, *red* if "blood" [air] prevails, *grey* if "melancholy" [earth] prevails, and *dead white* if "phlegm" [water] prevails. (See **Complexion**.)

"Distemper" (p-int), Italian *distemper[amento]*, v. *distemperare*, to dissolve, *tempera* or *tempra*, water colour; Latin *temperāre*, to mix, *dis temperāre*, to dissolve.

Distend', to stretch; *distend'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *distend'-ing*, *distention* or *distension*, *dis.tēn'.shun*; *disten'sible*.

French *distendre*, *distension*; Latin *distendere*, supine *distentum* or *distensum*, *distentio*, *distentus* or *distensus* (*tendo*, to stretch).

Distich, *dis'.tik* (not *dis.titch'*), two lines of poetry making complete sense. (*Ch* = "k" shows it to be from the Gk.)

Latin *distichon*; Greek *di-stichōs*, two lines, an elegiac couplet.

Distil', to let fall in drops; *distilled'* (2 syl.), *distill'-ing* (R. i.); *distill'-er*, one who distils; *distill'-able* (not *-ible*, 1st Latin conj.); *distillation*, *dis'.til.lay''-shun*; *distill'-ery*,

the place where distilling is carried on; distillatory, *dis.til''.la.to.ry* (adj.), pertaining to distillation.

("Distil" would be better with double "L")

French *distiller*, distillable, distillation, distillatoire, distillerie; Latin *distillatio*, distill[are], stilla, a drop; Greek *stazo*, to drop.

Distinct', separate, hence clear. &c.; distinct'-ly, distinct'-ness; distinction, *dis.tink'.shun*; distinct'-ive, *dis.tink'.tiv*; distinctive-ly, distinctive-ness. Verb distinguish, *q.v.*

Indistinct, not distinct. Distinct followed by *from*.

French *distinct*, distinction, distinctif; Latin *distinctus*, *distinctio*.

Distinguish, *dis.ting'wish*, to note difference by certain marks (followed by *between*); distinguished, *dis.ting'wishd*; distinguish-ing, distin'guishing-ly, distin'guish-able (R. xxiii.), distin'guishable-ness, distin'guishably, distin'guish-ment, distin'guish-er. (See Distinct.)

Undistin'guished, un- or in- -distin'guishable.

French *distinguer*; Latin *distinguere*, supine *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Greek *stigma*, a mark, *v. stizo*, to prick or mark).

Distort', to pervert; distort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distort'-ing, distort'-er; distortion (not -sion), *dis.tor'.shun* (Rule xxxiii.)

Undistorted. Not distorted.

French *distorsion* (wrong); Latin *distortio*, *v. distortuere*, supine *distortum*, not *distorsum* (*dis torqueo*, to twist away).

Distract', to harass; distract'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distract'-ed-ly, distracted-ness, distract'-ing, distract'-er, distract-ing-ly; distraction, *dis.trük'.shun*; distractive, *dis.trük'.tiv*.

Undistracted, *un'.dis.trük'.ted*. Not distracted.

("Distraught" is sometimes used in poetry as past part.)

Lat. *distractio*, *disträho*, sup. *distractum* (*disträho*, to draw two ways).

Distrain' (2 syl.), to seize chattels for debt; distrained (2 syl.), distraint'-ing; distraint' (noun); distraint'-or; distraint'-able, subject to distraint. (Rule xxiii.)

Distress', same as distraint', the act of seizing for debt.

Latin *distringere*, to strain hard (*stringo*, to grasp).

Distress', affliction, destitution (see Distrain); distress'-ing (part. and adj.); distressed, *dis.trést'*, afflicted; distress'-ful (Rule viii.), distressful-ly.

French *détresse*; Welsh *trais*, rapine; *treisiant*, oppression.

Distribute, *dis.trib'.üte*, to dole out; distrib'üt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), distrib'üt-ing (Rule xix.), distrib'üt-er (ought to be -or); distribution, *dis'.tri.bü''.shun*; distrib'üt-able (Rule xxiii.); distribut'-ive, *dis.trib'.u.tiv*; distrib'utive-ly.

Undistributed, *un'.dis.trib'.u.téd*, not distributed.

Indistributed, *in'.dis.trib'.u.tiv*, not to be distributed.

French *distribuer*, distributeur, distribution, distributif; Latin *distributio*, distributor, distribuere (*dis tribuo*, to give in parts).

Distrust', want of confidence, to doubt or suspect; **distrust'-ed**, **distrust'-ing**, **distrust'ing-ly**, **distrust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **distrust'fal-ly**, **distrust'ful-ness**.

Distrust'-ed, suspected; **Untrust'-ed**, not trusted.

Untrust'y, not trusty; **untrust'-ti-ness**, unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust; **untrust'worthy**.

Old English *untreowast*, unfaithful; *untreow[ian]*, to deceive.

Disturb', to discompose; **disturbed'** (2 syl.), **disturb'-ing**, **disturb'-er**, **disturb'-ance**.

Perturb', to disquiet (a stronger term than **disturb**); **perturbed'**, **perturb'-ing**; **perturbation**, *per'.tur.bay''-shun*, agitation from disquietude.

Perturbations of the planets, deviations from their usual course from some external influence.

Undisturbed (3 syl.), not disturbed; **undisturb'-ed-ly** (5 syl.)

French *perturbation*; Latin *disturbatio*, a disordering; *perturbatio*, great trouble or disturbance; *disturbare*, to throw into disorder; *perturbare*, to trouble, to turn topey tarvy (*turbo*, to disturb).

Disunite, *dis-u.nite'*, to disjoin; **disunit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **disunit'-ing**; **disunit'-er**, one who severs what was united.

Disunion, *dis.u'.ni.on*, want of union; **disunity**, *dis.u'.ni.ty*.

Disuni'ted, separated after having been united;

Ununi'ted, not united.

French *désunion*, *désunir*; Latin *dis unire* (*unus*, one).

Disuse, (noun) *dis.uce'*, (verb) *dis.uze'* (Rule li., c).

Disuse (noun), neglect of use; **disusage**, *dis.u'.sage*; **disuse** (verb), **disused**, *dis.üzd'*; **disūs-ing** (Rule xix.)

Unused, *un.üst*, unaccustomed; **unused**, *un.üzd*, not used;

Disused, *dis.üzd*, the use discontinued.

Unuseful, *un.use'.ful*; **unu'sual**, **unusual-ly**.

Latin *dis usus*, v. *utor*, supine *usus*, to use; Greek *εἰθής*, usual.

Ditch, *p/u. ditch'-es* (R. liii.), a trench; **ditch'-er**, one who makes a ditch; **ditch'-ing**, making a ditch.

Old English *dic*, a dike or ditch, v. *dic[ian]*, *dicung*, ditching.

Dithyramb, *dīrh'.i.rüm*, a song in honour of Bacchus; **dithyrambic**, *dīrh'.i.rüm''-bik* (adj.)

Latin *dithyrambus*, *dithyrambicus*; Greek *δithyrambos*.

Dittany, *dīt'.ta.ny*, a corruption of *dic'tamny*, garden ginger; the leaves smell like lemon-thyme. Also called **dittander**.

Lat. *dictamnus*; Gk. *dictamnōn* or *dictamōn* (from *Dictē*, in Crete).

Ditto, also written **do.**, but always pronounced *dīt'.to*, same as above, same as aforesaid. (Italian *detto*, said, spoken.)

(Used in bills and books of account to save repetition.)

Ditty, *plu. ditties*, *dít'.tíz* (Rule xlv.), a short poem intended to be sung. The word is almost limited to "love-songs."

Welsh *ditio*, to utter; *ditiad*, an utterance.

"Composition" is from the Latin *compōno*, "to set in order," and the Anglo-Saxon *díht-an* is "to set in order," whence *díhtig*.

Diuresis, *di.u.rě'.sis*, excessive flow of urine; *diá'resis*, *q.v.*, the mark (") over the latter of two distinct vowels.

Diuretic, *di.u.rět'.ík*, provocative of the flow of urine.

Fr. *diurétique*; Lat. *diureticus*; (Gk. *dia ouréo*, whence "urine").

Diurnal, *di.ur'.nal*, daily, pertaining to a day; *diur'nal-ly*.

French *diurne*, journal; Latin *diurnus* (*díu*, *dies*, a day).

Divan, *dí.văn'*, a coffee and smoking room fitted up with sofas.

French *divan*, a sofa-bedstead. Persian *divan*, the imperial council or chamber where the council is held.

Dive (1 syl.), to plunge under water; *dived* (1 syl.), *div'-ing* (Rule xix.); *div-er*, one who dives; *diving-bell*.

Old English *duf* [*ian*], past *dysde*, past part. *dysed*, part pres. *dysing*.

Diverge (2 syl.), to spread from the central point, to recede from each other (the opposite of *Converge*); *diverged* (2 syl.), *diverg'-ing* (R. xix.), *diverg'-ence* (not *-ance*), *diverg'-ent*; *diverg'ency*, *plu. divergencies*, *di.ver'jěn.siz* (R. lxiv.); *diverg'ent-ly* or *diverg'ing-ly*, in a diverging manner.

French *diverger*, *divergence*; Latin *divergium*, the parting of a river into two streams; Latin *vergens*, gen. *vergentis* (*divergo*, to bend different ways).

Divers, *dí.verz*, *plu. of diver* (see *Dive*); (adj.) *sundry*.

Diverse, *di.verse'*, not alike, not identical.

"History supplies *divers* examples" (*sundry*), not *diverse*.

"Squares and diamonds are *diverse* forms," different.

"There are *divers* nations on the earth, but each one *diverse* from the others."

Divers-ly, *dí.verz.ly*, in many different ways;

Diverse-ly, not in the same way.

Diversity, *plu. diversities*, *di.ver'.si.tíz*, differences.

Diversify, *di.ver'.si.fy*, to vary; *diversifies*, *di.ver'.si.fize*; *diversified*, *di.ver'.si.fide*; *diversify-ing* (Rule xi.), *diversifi-er*; *diversification*, *di.ver'.si.fi.kay'shun*.

French *divers*, *plu. diverses* [*personnes*, &c.]. ("Diversification" is not French), *diversifier*, *diversité*; Latin *diverse*, in different parts, *diversitas*, *divertère*, sup. *diversum* (*dí verto*, to turn different ways.)

Divert, *dí.vert'*, to turn aside, to amuse; *divert'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *divert-ing*, *divert'ing-ly*, *divert'-er*; *diversion*, *dí.ver'.shun* (Rule xxxiii.), amusement.

Divertisement, *dí.ver'.tíz.měnt*, (not *dě.vair.tíz.mong*).

Fr. *divertir*, *diversion*, *divertissement*; Lat. *divertère* (see above).

Divest, *dī.ves't*, to strip, to dispossess; **divest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divest'-ing**; **divestiture**, *dī.ves'ti.tchūr*, the act of surrendering one's chattels (the opposite of **Investiture**); **divesture**, *dī.ves'tchūr*, the act of stripping or depriving.

Old French *dévestir*; French *dévêtir*; Italian *divestire*, to undress; Latin *dī* [dis] *vestio*, to deprive of clothing (*vestis*, raiment).

Divide, *dī.vide'*, to part; **divid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **divid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **divi'ding-ly**; **divid'-er**, one who divides; **dividers**, *dī.vī.derz*, compasses; **divid'-able** (Rule xxiii.)

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*, what can be divided; **divis'ible-ness**, **divis'ibly**; **divisibility**, *dī.vīz'.i.bil''.i.ty*;

Division, *dī.vīzh'ūn*; **division-al**, **divisional-ly**.

Divis-or, *dī.vī.zor*, the number which divides another;

Dividend, *dīv'.i.dēnd*, the number to be divided by the divisor, the share to each creditor of a bankrupt's effects, the interest paid on public "stock."

French *divisible*, v. *diviser*, *dividende*, *division*, *diviseur*; Latin *dividendus*, *divisio*, *divisor*, *dividere*, sup. *divisum* (di and Etruscan *iduare*, to sever into two parts).

Divine, *dī.vine'*, a man set apart for the sacred ministry; (*adj.*), sacred; (*verb*), to guess, to predict.

(The French spell the verb with "de-," but fall back to "di-" in the noun "divination.")

Divine (*adj.*), **divin'-er** (*comp.*), **divin'-est** (*super.*); **divinely** (*adv.*), **divine'-ness**; **divinity**, *dī.vīn'.i.ty*, theology; **divinity**, *plu. divinities*, *dī.vīn'.i.tiz*, deity.

("Divine" and "supine" are the only *adj.* in "-ine" which can be compared with the suffixes -er and -est.)

Divine (*verb*), **divined'** (2 syl.), **divin'-ing**, **divin'ing-ly**, **divin'-er**; **divination**, *dīv'.i.nay''.shūn*, prediction.

French *divin*, *divinité*, *deviner*, to predict; *devineur*, fem. *devineresse*, *divination*!! prediction; Latin *divinitas*, *divinus*, divine, (from *divus*, Greek *diōs*, god), *divinatio*, *divinus*, a diviner; *divinare*, to predict (predictions being supposed to come, *de divo*, from deity).

Divisible, *dī.vīz'.i.b'l*; **divis'ibly** (*see* **Divide**).

Divorce, *dī.vorce'* (not *devorce*), dissolution of marriage, to annul a marriage; **divorced'** (2 syl.), **divorc'-ing** (R. xix.), **divorce'-ment**, **divorce'-able** (-ce and -ge retain the e before -able, Rule xviii.), **divorce'-less**.

Divorc'-er, one who divorces; **divorcee'**, the person divorced.

Divorce Court, *plu. divorce courts*; **Court of Divorce**, *plu. courts of divorce* (Rule liii.)

French *divorce*; Latin *divortium*, v. *divortēre* (*diverto*, to turn away).

Divulge, *dī.vūlj'*, to make public, to disclose; **divulged'** (2 syl.), **divulg'-ing** (R. xix.), **divulg'-er**, **divulg'-ence** (ought to be *divulge-ance*). It is the 1st Latin conj.)

French *divulguer*, *divulgation* is a word we might adopt; Latin *divulgatio*, *divulgāre* (*vulgus*, the common people).

Divulsion, *dī.vũl'shũn*, laceration; **divul'sive**, *dī.vũl'siv*.

("Divulsion," one of the few words in -sion not French.)

Latin *divulsio*, *divello* supine *divulsum*, (*di vello*, to pluck asunder).

Diz'zy, giddy; **diz'zi-ly** (Rule xi.), **diz'zi-ness**.

Old English *dýsig*, *dýsignes* dizziness, *dýsiglice* dizzily.

Djerrid, *jēr'rid*, a Turkish javelin. (Arabic.)

Do, *doo*, to perform an act; *past* did; *past part.* done, *dũn*; **do-ing**; *pres. tense* I do, thou dost, *dust* [or *doest*, *doo-est*]. he does, *duz*, plu. do, *doo*, all persons; *past tense* I did, thou didst, all other persons did.

Doer, *doo-er*, one who performs or achieves [something].

As an auxiliary, the verb *do* is chiefly used in asking questions, in which case it stands before its noun, as *do you wish to ride this morning?*

§ As a representative verb "Do" acts the part of a pronoun, and stands for any antecedent question asked with the auxiliary, as "*does Cæsar come forth to-day?*" "*Yes, he does*" [understand *come forth to-day*].

§ Occasionally it is used for the sake of emphasis, as *I do very much wish to go*.

§ In poetry it is used with the present and past tenses merely to help the metre or the rhyme.

Doings, *doo'ingz*, behaviour. **Pretty doings**, very censurable conduct.

Done, *dun*, achieved, finished. **Done with** [it], finished with it, want it no longer.

Done up, quite exhausted.

To do for [him], to manage, (threateningly) try to ruin.

To do away, to erase.

To do with [it], to employ or use [it].

To do up, to pack up, to tie together.

How do you do? How are you in health, how do you thrive? A corruption of *How do you du?* [*dug[an]*, to thrive]. (Equal to the Latin *valeo*.) The full question is, *How is it that you do thrive [in health]?*

Old English *ic dō*, *thū dēst*, he *dēth*, plu. *dōth*; *past* ic *dyde* *thū dydest*, he *dyde*, plu. *dydon*; *past part.* *gedōn*; Infinitive *dōn*. *Dug[an]*, to thrive, makes *past* *dōhte*, later form *dowed*, Scotch *dow*.

Do., pronounce *ditto*, of which it is a contraction. Used in bills and account books to save repetition. It means the "same as the foregoing." (See *Ditto*.)

Do (to rhyme with *no*), the note C in *Music*.

Docile, *dō'sile* or *dōs'ile*, tractable; **docility**, *dō.sil'.i.ty*.

French *docile*, *docilité*; Latin *docilis*, *docilitas*.

Dock, a place for ships, a place where persons under trial stand in a law-court, a plant, to curtail; **docked**, *dokt*, curtailed; **dock'ing**. **Dock'-age** (2 syl.), charge for the use of a dock.

Old English *doce* (for ships); French *dock*; German *docke*.

"Dock" (a plant), Latin *daucus*; Greek *daikkōs*. This word ought to be spelt *dauc* or *dauk* (not *dock*).

"Dock" (to curtail), Welsh *tociau*, to clip; *toei*, something clipped; German *docken*.

Docket, *dōk'ēt*, a ticket, a label; **dock'et-ed**, **dock'et-ing**. To "docket" goods is to mark the contents on a label or set them down in a book, to summarise.

Welsh *tocyn*, a ticket; *tocyniad*, a ticketing; *tocynu*, to ticket.

Doctor, *dōk'tōr* (not *docter*, Rule xxxvii.), *fem.* **doctor-ess** or **doc'tress**; **doc'torate**, possessing the degree of doctor; **doctor-ship** (-ship Old Eng. suffix "tenure" of office or degree); **doc'tor**, to give medicine in illness, to adulterate, to falsify; **doc'tored** (2 syl.), **doc'tor-ing**.

Doctor of Divinity, *plu.* **doctors of divinity** (Rule liii.)

Latin *doctor*, *doctus*, one instructed (*doceo*, supine *doctum*).

Doctrine, *dōk'trīn*, a tenet, what is taught; **doctrin-al**, *dōk'-trī-nāl* (not *dōk.trī.nāl*), pertaining to doctrine, containing doctrine; **doctrinal-ly**.

French *doctrine*, *doctrinal*; Latin *doctrīna*, theory, learning.

Document, *dōk'ku.mēnt*, a record; **doc'ument'-al**; **documentary**, *dōk'ku.men''ta.ry*, certified in writing.

French *document*; Latin *dōcūmen*, *dōcūmentum* (*doceo*, see above).

Dodder, a parasitic weed. (German *dotter*.)

Dodge (1 syl.), a quibble, an artifice, to track, to evade, to quibble; **dodged'** (1 syl.), **dodg'-ing**, **dodg'-er**, one who dodges.

Old Eng. *deogol*, sly, *deog[elian]*, to act slyly, *deog[hian]*, to hide.

Doe, *dō* (to rhyme with *no*), the female of a buck, also a gender-word, as *doe rabbit*, (*male*) *buck rabbit*, *doe hare*, (*male*) *buck hare*. (Old English *dā*. See *Buck*.)

Doff (Rule v.), to take off; **doffed** (1 syl.), **doff'-ing**.

A contraction of *do-off*; similarly "don" = *do-on*, "dup" = *do-up*.

Dog, either male or female; **bitch**, only a female dog; **dogg'-ish**, churlish, like a dog (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive), **doggish-ly**, **doggish-ness**; **dogged**, *dōg'ged*, sullenly, self-willed.

Dog, to track; **dogged** (1 syl.), **dogg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dog-cart, a one-horse cart with a box behind for dogs.

Dog-fly, a fly very troublesome to dogs.

Dog-louse, a louse which infests dogs.

Dog-star, the Latin *cānicūla* (dim. of *cānis*, a dog).

Dog teeth, the eye-teeth of man, resembling dogs' teeth.

- Dog-weary, tired as a dog after a chase.
 Dog's-bane, a plant supposed to be fatal to dogs.
 Dog's tail, a grass, the spikes of which resemble a dog's tail
 Dog's ear, the corner of a leaf bent down, like the ear of a
 spaniel, &c.; dog's eared, *dogz e'ard*.
 † Dog-, meaning "worthless," "barbarous," "pretended."
 Doggerel, *dog'.ge.rel*, pretended poetry in rhyme.
 Dog-Latin, barbarous or pretended Latin.
 Dog-sleep, pretended sleep.
 Dog-cabbage, dog-violet, dog-wheat.
 ‡ Dog-hole, a vile hole only fit for a dog.
 Dog-trick, a vile trick, only fit to serve a dog.
 † Dog-grass, grass eaten by dogs to excite vomiting.
 Dog-rose, a rose supposed to be a cure for the bite of mad
 dogs (*Pliny* viii. 63, xxv. 6).
 Dog-brier, same as dog-rose.
 † Dog-cheap, a perversion of the Old English *gōd-ceāp*,
 (French *bon marché*), good bargain.
 Dog-watch, corruption of *dodge-watch*, the two short
 watches which dodge the routine of the watches on board
 ship; that is, prevent the recurrence of the same watch
 at the same time.
 ‡ Gone to the dogs, gone to the bad. The Romans called
 the worst throw at dice *canis* (dog), hence the word came
 to signify "ill-luck," "ruin," &c.
 Danish *dogge*, French *dogue* (a bull-dog); Spanish *dogo*, a terrier;
 French *doguin*, a puppy or whelp.
 Doge, *dōje*, captain-general and chief magistrate of the ancient
 republics of Gen'oa and Venice.
 Italian *doge*; Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, leader (*duco*, to lead).
 Dogma, *plu. dogmas*, *dog'.māh*, *dog'.māhz*, a tenet, an arbitrary
 dictum on some matter of faith or philosophy.
 Dog'matic (*noun*), a dogmatic philosopher.
 Dogmatics (Rule lxi.), *dog.māt'.iks*, dogmatical theology.
 Dogmat'ic or dogmatical (a'lj.), *dog.māt'.ī.kāl*, dictatorial;
 dogmat'ical-ly, dogmat'ical-ness.
 Dogmatize, *dog'.ma.tize* (not *dogmatise*, R. xxxii.), to assert
 dogmatically; dog'matized' (3 syl.), dogmatiz'-ing (R. xix.),
 dogmatiz'ing-ly, dogmatiz'-er; dog'matist, one who
 speaks upon matters of faith or philosophy dogmatically;
 dogmatism, *dog'.ma.tizm*.
 Greek *dōgma*, *dōgmatizo*, *dōgmatikōs*, *dōgmatistēs*; Latin *dogma*,
dogmātizo, *dogmāticus*, *dogmātistēs*; French *dogmatiser*, whence,
 as usual, our error of spelling with *s*.

Doily, *doi'.ly*, a small napkin used at dessert.

Dutch *dwele*, a towel; in Norfolk a house-cloth is called a *dwi'el*, and the cloth *dwi'el.ing*.

Doings, *doo'.ingz*, conduct, behaviour. (*See Do.*)

Doit (1 syl.), the eighth of a penny. (French *d'huit*.)

Dolce, *dole'.tchě* (in *Musie*), sweetly and softly. (*Italian.*)

Dolce far niente (*Italian*), *dole'.tche far' ne.en'.te*, agreeable idleness [sweet doing-nothing].

Dole (1 syl.), a share, to distribute in shares, to give grudgingly; **doled** (1 syl.), **dōl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dōl'-er**.

Old English *dæl* or *dāl*, a share, a portion.

Doleful, *dōle'.ful* (Rule viii.), dismal; **dole'ful-ly**, **dole'ful-ness**; **dolesome**, *dole'.sum*, dismal, querulous (-some O. E. suffix, "full of"), **dole'some-ness** (-ness denotes abstract nouns).

French *douleur*, *dououreux*, *deuils*; Latin *dōleo*, to grieve.

Dolerite, *dōl'.e.rite* (not *dolorite*), a variety of greenstone.

Greek *dōlēros*, deceitful. So called from the difficulty of distinguishing between felspar and augite (its compounds).

Doll, a child's plaything. Contraction of *idol*.

Latin *idōlum*, an image; Greek *eidōlon* (*eidōs*, form or figure).

Dollar, *dōl'.lar*, an American coin = 4s. 2d. (marked thus \$, meaning *scūtum*). The line drawn through the "S" denotes that a contraction has been made. For a similar reason *lb* (a pound weight *librum*), has a line through it.

German *thaler* = *tāh'ler*; Danish *daler*. (So called from *thal*, a valley; the counts of Schlick extracted from Joachim's *thal* or valley, the silver which they coined into ounce pieces. This money became standard, and was called valley-money or *thalers*.)

Dollman, **dolmen**.

Dolman, *plu. dolmans*, *dōl'.mānz*, a long Turkish robe, the summer jacket of the native Algerian troops.

Dolmen, *plu. dolmens*, *dōl'.mēnz*, a cromlech.

"Dolman," Hungarian *dolmang*; Turkish *dolaman*.

"Dolmen," Celtic *dol men*, table stone. It consists of a stone superposed on two stone standards; French *dolmen*.

Dolomite, *dōl'.o.mite* (not *dolemite*), a magnesian limestone. So called from M. *Dolomieu*, the French geologist.

Dolorous, *dōl'.o.rūs* (not *dō.lo.rus*), doleful; **dol'orous-ly**, **dol'orous-ness**; **dolour**, *dō'.lōr* (not *dōler*).

French *douloureux*; Latin *dolor*, v. *dōlere*, sup. *dōlētum*, to grieve.

Dolphin, *fem. dolphinet*, *dōl'.fin*, *dōl'.fi.nēt*, a sea mammal.

Delphine, *dēl'.fin* (adj.), applied to certain French classics edited for the Dauphin or eldest son of Louis XIV.

(Our word is a jumble of bad French and Latin.)

French *dauphin*; Latin *delphin* or *delphinus*; Greek *dēlphin*.

Dolt, a blockhead; **dolt'-ish**, stupid (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*); **dolt'ish-ly**.

Old English *dol*, foolish; *doldrunc*, immersed in stupidity.

-dom (Old English suffix meaning "possession," "right," "dominion"), *kingdom*, the dominion of a king; *freedom*, the power or right of a free man; *wisdom*, the possession or property of a wise person.

Domain' (2 syl.) or *demesne*, *dē.meən'*, estate in lands. "Domain" is also used for dominion, empire, in which sense *demesne* is never employed.

French *domaine*; Old French *demaïne*; Latin *dominium*, lordship (*dominus*, lord and master).

Demesne is *de meisan* [*maison*], a house, and was applied to the manor-house and its lands, kept by the lord for his own use.

Dome (1 syl., rhymes with *home*). **Doom** (rhymes with *room*), *dōme*, a *cu'pōla*; *dōmed* (rhymes with *foamed*, 1 syl.), fitted with a dome. **Doomed** (1 syl.), fated, destined.

French *dōma*; Latin *dōma*, a solarium or roof terrace, where persons went to sun themselves, a gallery on the house-top.

Domesday, *dooms'.day*, the day of judgment.

Old English *dōmdæg*, judgment day.

Domesday-book, *dooms'.day book*. Two volumes containing a record of the estates and chattels of all the British dominions over which William the Conqueror reigned (1086). Kept in the Record Office, London.

Old English *dōmboc* ("liber judiciālis"), to which appeal was made in the Saxon times to settle disputed claims of property. Stow derives the word from *domus-dei*—"book," the book kept in the "domus dei" of Winchester cathedral, but "dome-books" were well known before the time of the Conquest.

Domestic, *do.mēs'.tik*, a house-servant, (*adj.*) pertaining to a private house, tame; **domestically**, *do.mēs'.ti.kūl.ly*.

Domesticate, *do.mēs'.ti.kate*, to tame, to habituate to home-life; **domes'ticāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **domes'ticāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **domestication**, *do.mēs'.ti.kry''shūn*.

French *domestique*, *domestiquer* ("domestication" is not French); Latin *domesticus* (*domus*, a house and home).

Domicile, *dōm'.i.cile* (in *law*), the place where a person has resided at least forty days.

Domiciliary, *dōm'.i.sil''.i.a.ry*. A "domiciliary visit" is one paid by authority in search of some person or thing.

Domiciled, *dōm'.i.siled*, located as resident.

French *domiciliaire*, *v. domicilier*; Latin *domicilium*.

Dominant, *dōm'.i.nant*, ruling, as the "dominant spirit," the "dominant party," the "dominant power"; (in *Music*) the "dominant" is the fifth from the key note: thus, in the key of C, the dominant is G.

Dost, *düst*, second per. sing. of *do*. A corrupt form of *dést*.
Dust, dry and finely pulverised earthy matters.

Döt, a point [as a "full stop," the mark above the letter *i*, &c.],
 to make a dot; **dott'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dott'-ing** (Rule i.)

Döt (in familiar language), a dowry, a dotation.

"Dot" (a point), same as *tot*, a little thing; Dan. *tot*, a small bunch.

"Dot" (a dowry), Latin *dos*, gen. *dot[is]*, a dowry.

Dotage, *dō'tage*, second childishness. (See **Dote**.)

Dotation, *dō.tay''shun*, money funded for some charity.

French *dotation*; Latin *dōtatio*, an endowment

Dote (1 syl.), to love fondly (followed by *on* or *upon*), to show
 the childishness of old age; **dōt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **dōt'-ing**,
dōt'-er; **dōt'-age**, the childishness of old age; **dōt'-ard**,
 one in second childishness (*-ard*, Old Eng. suffix, "one
 of the species or kind," *dotard*, "one of the *doting* kind").

French *radoter*, to dote or talk childishly; *radotage*, *radoteur*, one in
 his dotage. Welsh *dotian* and *dotio*, to puzzle, to confuse.

Doth, *dūth*, third per. sing. of *do*, now *does*, *dūz*, except in
 poetry. Old form is *dō*, *thú dēst*, he *dēth*, plu. *dōth* all
 persons. (The substitution of *-s* for *-th* is post-Norman.)

Double, *dūb'.b'l*, twofold, to fold, to increase twofold; **doubled**,
dub'.b'ld; **doubling**, *dūb'.ling*; **doubly**, *dūb'.ly*; **doubler**,
dūb'.ler; **doub'le-ness**.

French *double*, *doubleur*; Latin *duplum* (*duo plico*, to fold in two).

Doublet, *dūb'.lēt*, a man's garment of former times.

(This is one of our perverted French words. In French,
 a "doublet" is *pourpont*, and the word *doublet* means
 "a false stone," Rule lxii.)

French *doublure* (*l'étoffe dont une autre est doublée*).

Doublon, *dūb bloom'*, a French form of the Spanish word *doblon*,
 a "double pistole."

(It would be more consistent to keep the Spanish form
 for Spanish words, and not to disguise them by French
 spelling.)

Doubt, *dout*, uncertainty of mind, to be uncertain in mind;
doubted, *dout'.ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **doubt-ing**, *dout'.ing*;
doubt'ing-ly; **doubt-er**, *dout'.er*; **doubt-ful**, *dout'.ful*
 (Rule viii.); **doubtful-ly**, **doubtful-ness**; **doubt-less**,
dout'.less; **doubtless-ly**.

"I doubt not but [that] you are right," is the Latin form
non dūbito quin...but "I have no doubt you are right" is
 also good English. The two ideas are not identical: the
 former phrase means "I have no doubt [notwithstanding
 all that may be said to the contrary] that nevertheless

you are right." The latter simply expresses the opinion of the speaker without regard to opposing statements.

A Latinised French word. French *douter*; Latin *dubitō*. We have borrowed the diphthong from the French, and inserted the Latin *b*, which is ignored in sound.

Douceur, a bribe for "place."

(We use this word in a sense almost unknown in France. In French *douceur* means "sweetness," and gratification is used for "gratuity." Few Frenchmen, unacquainted with English, would understand such a sentence as: *Faites cela, et il y aura quelque douceur pour vous.*)

Douche bath, *doosh bath*, a shower bath.

French *douche*; Latin *ducere*, to conduct or direct. (The shower is "directed" to any part of the body, to relieve local suffering.)

Dough, *dōw* (to rhyme with *grow*, *low*), bread, &c., before it is cooked; *dough'-y*, sticky, "stodgy."

Old English *dug* or *dah*. We have strangely combined both forms, without preserving the sound of either.

Douse (1 syl. to rhyme with *house*, *mouse*). In sailors' language, to "extinguish instantly" [a light], to "lower suddenly" [a sail]; *doused* (1 syl., to rhyme with *soused* = *sōwt*); *dous-ing*, *dōwse'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Greek *duō* (n. *duōis*), to sink, to set (as the sun, &c.)

Dove, *dūv*, a pigeon; *dove-cot*, *dūv.cōt*, a pigeon house.

Dove-tail, *dūv.tale* (in *Joinery*), to unite by a "notch" shaped like a "dove's tail"; *dove-tailed*, *dūv taild*; *dove tail-ing* (French *en queue d'aronde*).

Old English *duua* = *duva*; German *taube*.

Dowager, *dōw.a.ger* (*dow* to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), the widow of a person of rank; if the mother of the present peer, she is termed the *duchess dowager* of...; the *countess dowager* of...; but if not the mother, she is termed "*Louisa*" *duchess* of..., or *countess* of...; both are referred to in common speech as the *dowager duchess*, the *dowager countess*, &c.

Queen-dowager, widow of a king, but not a reigning queen.

French *douairière* (*douairjère*) "veuve qui jouit du douaire," i.e., a jointure or dowry. "Douair," is a corruption of the Low Latin *dotarium* (*dōw'arium*). Latin *dos*, gen. *dotis*, a dowry.

Dowdy, *dōw.dy* (*dow*- to rhyme with *now*), slovenly in dress; *dow'di-er* (*comp.*), *dow'di-est* (*super.*), *dow'di-ly*, *dow'di-ness*; *dow'dy-ish* (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"), *dowdy-ness*.

Scotch *dawdie*, a dirty sloven (*daw* and the dim., a little sluggish).

Dower, *dōw'er* (*dow*- to rhyme with *now*, not with *grow*), property settled on a widow for life, the fortune brought by

a wife; **dowry**, *dōw.ry* (same as *dower*); **dowered**, *dōw'.erd*, having a dowry; **dow'er-less**.

Dowager, *dōw'.a.ger*. (See above, **Dowager**.)

French *douaire*, corruption of Low Latin *dotarium* (*dou'arium*).

Dowlas, *dōw'.las* (*dow-* to rhyme with *now*), a coarse linen cloth, used for towels, &c.

So called from *Dowlais*, in France, where it is manufactured.

Down, fine soft feathers, any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air; (*adv.*) tending towards the ground, on the ground, towards the mouth of a river, into the country [from London]. Persons in the provinces go up to London; **downward** (*adj.*), tending to a lower position, as *downward motion*; **downwards** (*adv.*)

"Downward," used as an adverb is grammatically incorrect. It should be either *adownward* or *downwards*, "a-" being an adverbial prefix, and "-s" an adverbial postfix. In the words [now] "adays" [sleep] "anights," we have the double adverbials, so that one of the signs may be omitted without affecting the adverbial form; accordingly we have in Old English *dæges* "daily," *nights* "nightly," and Shakespeare uses *anight* for "anights."

Downfall (not *downfal*), **downhill** (not *downhil*) (Rule viii.); **downfallen**, *dōwn.fall'n*.

Down-train, the train from the provinces to London, or from some minor station to the chief terminus. **Up-train**, the train from London to the provinces, or from the chief terminus to some inferior station.

"Down" (feathers), German *daune*; Danish *duun*.

"Down" (*adv.* and *prep.*) Old English *adūn*, down, *adūnweard*, downwards. It is the prefix *a-* which converts *dūn* into an adverb, and this significant letter has been unwisely dropped.

Downs, *dōwnz* (to rhyme with *towns*, *clowns*), large open hilly sheep pastures contiguous to the sea.

The Downs, a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal in Kent.

Old Eng. *dūn*, a hill; French *dunes*. It would have saved obscurity if we had made the following distinctions:—

Down (feathers called down), or "duve," French *duvet*.

Adown (adverb), and *down*, preposition.

Dunes (the hilly sheep-walks and sand-hills).

Doxology, plu. *doxologies*, *dox.ōl'.ō.gīz* (Rule xlv.)

French *doxologie*; Greek *dōxōlōgia* (*doxa logos*, glory words).

Dose, *dōz*, **dose**, *dōz*, **does**, *dōz*, **does**, *dōz*.

Dōze (1 syl.), a nap, to take a nap; **dōzed** (1 syl.), **dōz'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dōz'-er**; **dōz'-y**, **dō'zi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Dose, *dōce* (1 syl.), a quota of medicine, to give medicine, to give anything so largely as to produce disgust; **does**, *dō'.ēz* (R. xxxiv.); **dōsed** (1 syl.), **dōs-ing**, *dōce'.īng* (Rule xxxvi.); **dōs'-er**, *dōce'-er*. (See **Dose**.)

Does, dōze, plu. of doe, the female of the fallow deer.

Does, dūz, third per. sing. pres. of Do (*q.v.*)

Doas, dōs, a straw hassock to kneel on.

"Doze," Dan. *dose*; Old Eng. *dwæz*, dull; Welsh *dwys*, heavy. dull.

"Dose," French *dose*; Greek *dōsis*, a thing given; Latin *dōsis*, a dose.

"Does" (female deer), Old Eng. *dd*, a doe. "Does," *dūz* (see Do).

"Doss," Archaic *dosset*, a bundle of straw, *dooser*, a straw basket.

Dozen, dūz'n, twelve [articles].

A baker's dozen, thirteen, *i.e.* twelve and a "vantage loaf."

French *douzaine*; German *dutzend*, contraction of the Latin *duo decem* (*duo* 'cem'), *duo* + *decem*, two + ten.

Drāb, a slattern, a brownish colour, a brownish cloth; **drab**, **drabb'-ish** (Rule i.), (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is diminutive); **drabb'-ish-ly**.

Old English *drabbe*, a slattern, *drege*, lees of wine.

Drachm, drām, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce. A fluid drachm is a tea-spoonful. Contraction, *dr.* or *drm.*

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce avoirdupoise (*dr.*)

(*The distinction in spelling should be preserved, although the apothecaries' weight is sometimes written dram.*)

"Drachm," French *drachme*; Latin *drachma*, the eighth (or rather seventh) of an ounce, 84 = 1 lb of 12 ozs.; Hebrew *drachmon*.

"Dram" is the Italian *dramma*.

Draft, draught (both *drāft*, to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*).

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan drawn in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, force necessary to draw, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with little flat round "men" of two colours.

Draughtsman, drāfts-mān, one of the little flat round pieces used for "men" in the game of draughts;

Draftsman, one who makes a draft or draws a plan.

(*These are the distinctions usually observed, but there is no rigid rule. and the two words differ only in spelling.*)

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *drōg* or *drōh*, past part. *dragen*. The word draught is an absurd amalgamation of *drōg* and *drōh*, disguised by the diphthong *au*. The final *t*, is a "weak" affix added to a "strong" verb.

Drag, to pull along, to trail; a cart, a harrow, a skid, an obstacle; **dragged** (1 syl.), **dragg'-ing** (Rule i.)

Old English *drag[an]*, past *drōg* or *drōh*, past part. *dragen*.

Draggle, dräg'.g'l, to trail through the mire; **draggled, dräg'.g'ld**; **draggling, drag'.gling**; **draggie-tail**, a slattern who suffers her gown to trail through the mire; **draggie-**

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tailed, one dressed in a gown which has been trailed through the mire; also dagggle-tail and dagggle-tailed.

"Draggle" is dim. of *drag*. and "dagggle" of *dag*, to dangle, but the idea is not identical. *Draggle-tail* is one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; but *dagggle-tail* is one who has her gown in jags or "dags" from being trailed through the mire.

dragoman, plu. *dragomans* (not *dragomen*; it is not a compound of "man"), an Eastern interpreter or guide.

French and Spanish *dragoman*; Italian *dragomanno*; Chaldees *turgaman* (*turgmn*), whence "targum" an exposition of the Old Test.

Dragon, *dräg'on*, a fabulous monster.

French *dragon*; Latin *dräco*, gen. *dräcön[is]*; Greek *drakön* (from *derkö*), to look at one [with fiery eyes]. In Welsh *dragon* is a commander, and *pen-dragon* a chief commander. Many encounters "with dragons" in ancient story were fights with Welsh dragons.

Dragoon, *drä'goon'*, a horse soldier, to persecute with violence; *dragooné'* (2 syl.), *dragoon'-ing*.

Dragonnade, a persecution under the "tender mercies" of dragoons. "The dragonnades" were a series of religious persecutions by Louis XIV., "to root out heresy."

(The double *n* in "dragonnade" is at variance with R. iii.)

French *dragon*, *dragonnade*. Originally a company of soldiers who fought on foot or horse, with arquebuses called *dragons*, because the head of a dragon was wrought on the muzzle. (The suffix *-ade* means "the act of," "to act with." Latin *ago*, *actum*, whence "cannon-ade," to act with cannon, "dragon[n]ade," &c.

Drain (1 syl.), a sink or sewer, to draw off liquids, to empty, to leave dry; *drained* (1 syl.), *drain'-ing*, *drain'-er*, *drain'-age*, arrangement for draining off water; *drain'-able*.

Old English *drehnigean*, to drain.

Drake, fem. duck. In common speech, ducks and drakes are all called "ducks," and as food both are termed "ducks."

"Duck" means the fowl that ducks or dives, the dipping-fowl.

"Drake" is a contraction of *duck-rich* (*d'ric'*). So in German *ente* is duck, and *ente-rich* a drake.

Dram, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupoise. **Drachm**, *dram*, the eighth part of an apothecary's ounce.

"Dram," Italian *dramma*. "Drachm," French *drachme*; Lat. *drachma*; Hebrew *drachmon*.

Drama, *dray'mäh* (is more usual than *dräh-mäh*, and accor better with the derivatives), a theatrical piece of representation; **dramatic** or **dramatical**, *dray'müt'*, *dray'müt'.i.kül*; **dramat'ical-ly**; **dramatise**, *drüm'.at* to adapt to the stage (Rule xxxi.); **dram'atised** (3 s *dram'atis-ing* (Rule xix.); **dramatist**, *drüm'.a.tist*.

Dramatis Personæ, *dräm'.a.tis per.sö'.ne* (not *per'sc* characters introduced in a drama or play.

French *drame*, *dramatique*, *dramatiser*; Latin *dräma*, *drämae* Greek *dräma*, *drämatikós* (*drao*, to do or act).

Drank. (See Drink.)

Drape (1 syl.), to cover with folds; **draped** (1 syl.), **drāp'-ing**; **drāp'-er**, one who deals in cloth; **drapery**, *dra'.pě.ry*.

French *drap*, cloth, *draper*, a draper, *draperie*; Low Latin *draparius*; Spanish *ropa*, cloth; *roperia*, old clothes; *ropage*, drapery.

Drastic, *drūs'.tik*, violently purgative; **drastica**, *drūs'.tik.s*, powerful purgative medicines.

French *drastique*; Greek *drastērios*, vigorous (*draō*, to accomplish).

Draught, *drāft* (to rhyme with *craft*, *laughed*). **Draft**.

Draught, a stream of air, a portion of liquor drawn off, liquor drunk at one potation, a catch of fish, traction.

Draughts (no sing.), a game played with draughtsmen.

Draft, a cheque for money, a bill of exchange, a plan in outline, a copy, an abstract; to transfer men from one company to another; **draft'-ed**, **draft'-ing**.

Draftsman, one who draws drafts or plans;

Draughtsman, *drafts-man*, one of the "men" or pieces used in the game of draughts.

"Draught is the amalgamated forms of *dróg* and *dróh* with *t* interpolated. Old English *drag[an]*, to draw; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*. "Draft" is a phonetic spelling of "draught."

Draw, *past drew*, *past part. drawn*, to pull, to raise [water from a well], to suck, to delineate, to take out [money from a bank], to write out [a cheque]; **draw'-ing**, pulling, raising [water], &c.; (*noun*), a picture "drawn" with pencils, &c. A **drawing room**, the chief reception room to which ladies "withdraw."

Drawer, *draw'r*, a tray which "draws" out of a frame.

Chest of drawers, a set of drawers including the frame.

Drawers (no sing.), *draw'rz*, linen or cotton trousers "drawn on" the legs, and worn as an under garment.

Drawer, one who "draws" with a pencil, one who "draws" a bill of exchange, &c. **Drawee**, *draw'.ee*, the person on whom a bill of exchange is "drawn."

To draw back, to retreat, to move for the sake of avoiding.

To draw in, to contract, to pull in.

To draw near, to approach.

To draw off, to decant, to draw away, to retreat.

To draw on, to put on [gloves, stockings, &c.], to bring on, to write a cheque or bill of exchange on a person named.

To draw out, to extract, to prolong, to array soldiers.

To draw together, to collect.

To draw up, to raise, to array, to compose.

Drawn [battle or game], one in which neither side wins.

Old English *drag[an]*, to draw or drag; past *dróg* or *dróh*, past part. *drægen*; Latin *traho*. "Drag" and "Draw" are different forms of the same verb.

Dray, a brewer's cart; **dray'man**, **dray'horse**.

Old Eng. *draege*, a drag (v. *drag[an]*); Lat. *trahea*, a drag, (v. *traho*).

Dread, *drēd*, terror, to fear greatly; **dread'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dread'-ing**, **dread'-er**, **dread'-ful** (R. viii.), **dread'-ful-ly**, **dread'-ful-ness**, **dread-less**, **dread'-less-ly**, **dread'-less-ness**.

Old English *drād*, v. *drād[an]*, past *drēd*, past part. *drāden*.

Dream, *drēme* (1 syl.), noun and verb; **dreamt**, *drēmt* (not *dreampt*), or **dreamed** (1 syl.), **dream'-ing**, **dream'-ing-ly**, **dream'-er**, **dream'-y**, **dream'-i-ly** (R. xi.), **dream'-i-ness**, **dream'-less**, **dream'-less-ly**, **dream'-less-ness**, **dream'-land**.

German *traum*, v. *träumen* (*träumerei* would give us a new and useful word, "dreamery," the "stuff dreams are made of"). The Anglo-Saxon *drēdm* means "joy," *drēdmleas* "joyless."

Drear, *drēre* (1 syl.), gloomy; **dreary**, *drēe'-ry*, dismal; **dreari-ly**, *drēe'-ri-ly* (Rule viii.); **dreariness**, *drēe'-ri-ness*. "Drear" means properly that gloom and dismal feeling which comes over us at the sight of blood.

Old English *dreōr*, blood, gore, *dreōrig*, bloody, gory; *dreōrignes*, dreariness; *dreōritōc*; *drearily*, &c.

Dredge (1 syl.), to sprinkle [flour on meat], to deepen a river; **dredged** (1 syl.), **dredg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dredg'-er**, a box for dredging [flour on meat]. **Drudge**, a menial.

"Dredge" (to sprinkle flour). Old English *drig[an]* or *drig[an]*, to dry.

The flour sops up the moisture: Greek *trugo*, to dry.

"Dredge" (to deepen a river), Old English *draege*, a drag, v. *drag[an]*, to drag; Fr. *draquer*, *draguage*. (The second -d is interpolated.)

Dregs (no sing.), sediment, refuse: **dragg'-y** (Rule i.), muddy; **draggi'-ness**, *drēg'-i-ness*; **dragg'-ish**, foul with lees.

Old English *drægen*, drawn (the part drawn off); Danish *drog*, rubbish; Greek *trux*, gen. *trūgos*, lees of wine.

Drench, to wet thoroughly; **drenched** (1 syl.), **drench'-ing**, **drench'-ing-ly**, **drench'-er**.

Old English *drenc[an]*, to drench, past *drenete*, past part. *gedrenced*.

Dress, *plu. dress'-es* (Rule xxxiv.), raiment, to put on clothes, to trim; past *dressed* (1 syl.), past part. *drest* or *dressed* (1 syl.), **dress'-ing**, **dress'-er**, one who dresses another, a bench on which food is "drest" for meals; **dress'-y**, showy in dress: **dress'-i-ly** (R. xi.), **dress'-i-ness**; **dress'ings**, architectural ornamentation in relief, manures.

This is an example of a French word which has acquired with us quite a strange meaning. To clothe oneself in French is *s'habiller*, and *dresser* means to trim trees, dress food, iron linen, garnish a table, &c., but not to "put on clothes" (see Rule lxiii.); Latin *dirigo*, supine *directum*, to set in order, to make straight (*repe*). We have the familiar expressions "I must go and make myself straight," "I must put myself in order" (i.e. *dresser*).

Dribble, *drīb'.b'l*, to ooze in drops; **dribbled**, *drīb'.b'ld*; **dribbler**, *drīb'.bler*; **dribblet**, *drīb'let*, a small quantity.

To pay in dribblets, to pay piece-meal in small sums.

French *drippe*, *drip*, with dim. Old English **drīp[an]*, to drip, to distil in drops. Danish *draabe*, a drop.

Dried, *dried* (1 syl.); **drier**, *dri'er*. (See **Dry**.)

Drift, [snow, sand, &c.] driven in heaps by the wind, covert meaning, to drive in heaps, to float down running water; **drift'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **drift'-ing**.

Old English *drīf[an]*, to drive; past *drāf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drill (Rule v.), an instrument for boring holes, an instrument for sowing seed, military exercises; to pierce with a drill, to sow with a drill, to drill soldiers, &c.; **drilled** (1 syl.), **drill-ing**, **drill'-er**; **drill-sergeant**, *drill sar'jent*.

Old English *thirl[ian]*, to perforate; past *thirlode*, past part. *thirled*, *thirl*, a hole; German *drillen*, to bore holes, to train soldiers.

Drink, past **drank**, past part. **drunk** (but **drank** is often used), **drunken** (adj.), **drink'-er**, **drink'-able**, **drink'able-ness**;

Draught, *draft*, a drink, is from another word. (See **Draught**.)

To drink to, to salute someone in drinking, to wish well to someone by drinking to them.

Old English *drinc[an]*, past *drunc*, past part. *druncen*.

Drip, to fall in drops, that which falls in drops; **dripped** (1 syl.), **dripp'-ing** (Rule i.), falling in drops, the fat which "drips" from meat in roasting; **dripping-pan**, the pan which receives the drip of meat in roasting.

Old English *drīp[an]*, past *dripede*, past part. *driped*.

Drive, past **drove** [older form *drave*], past part. **driven**.

A **drive** (1 syl.), carriage exercise; to drive [horses], to guide horses, to urge on; **driv'-er**, one who drives [horses].

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their way to market, &c.; **drōv'-er**, one who conducts a drove.

Driv-ing (Rule xix.), guiding horses, urging on, tunnelling from the shaft into the mine.

To drive a bargain, to make hard terms.

To drive a trade, to carry on a trade with energy.

Old English *drīf[an]*, past *drāf*, past part. *drifen*.

Drivel, *driv'el*, to slaver, to talk listlessly and sillily; **driv'elled** (2 syl.), **driv'ell-ing** (Rule iii. -EL); **driv'ell-er**, a dotard, one who drivels.

This is from the verb *drip* with -el dim.

Drizzle, *driz'z'l*, fine rain, to rain in fine drops; **drizzled**, *driz'z'ld*; **drizzling**, *driz'ling*; **drizzly**, *driz'ly*.

German *rieseln*, to drizzle, *rieselregen*, a drizzling rain.

Droll, *drôle* (not *dröl*, R. v.), a wag, funny; **drollery**, *drôle'ëry* (not *dröl'ëry*); **drollish**, *drôle-ish*, somewhat droll (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like," added to verbs it means to "make").

French *drôle*; German *drollig*, droll.

Dromedary, *drŭm.e.dă.ry*, the Arabian camel (with one hunch); the Bactrian camel has two hunches.

French *domadaire* (French *-ma-*, English and Latin *-ma-*); Latin *drōmedarius*; Greek *dromas* [*kamelos*], the running camel.

Drone, *fem.* bee (both 1 syl.), the male of the honey-bee, an idler, to emit a humming noise; *droned* (1 syl.), *drōn'-ing*, *drōn'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), *drōn'-ish-ly*, *drōn'-ish-ness*.

Old English *drān* or *dræn*, a drone.

Droop, to hang down, to flag, to languish; *drooped* (1 syl.), *droop'-ing*, *droop'-ly*.

Old English *drop[etan]*, to drop.

Drop, a liquid globule, the platform of a gallows, to fall in drops, to lower, to let fall; *dropped* (1 syl.), *dropp'-ing* (R. i.); *droppings* (*noun*), the excrements of birds, &c.; *drop'-let*, a little drop; *drops*, liquid medicine, mother's milk.

Old English *dropa*, a drop, *v.* *dropetan* or *drop[ian]*.

Dropsy, *drŏp'.sy*, a disease; *dropsi-cal*, *drŏp'.si.kāl* (Rule xi.); *dropsied*, *drŏp'.sēd*, diseased with dropsy.

A contraction of *hydropsy*, but the loss of the first syllable has spoilt the significance of the word.

French *hydropsie*; Latin *hydrops*; Greek *hudrops* (*hudōr ops*, water manifestation).

Drosky, *plu.* droskies, *drŏs'.ky*, *drŏs.kīz* (Rule xlv.)

Russ. an *drozhki*, a four-wheeled open carriage.

Dross (R. v.), refuse; *dross'-y*, *dross'i-ness* (R. xi.) (Old Eng. *droc*.)

Drought. Neither the spelling nor the pronunciation of this word is settled. The most common pronunciation is *drŏwt* (to rhyme with *out*), but many call it *draut* (to rhyme with *thought*, *taught*).

Drought'-y, **drought'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Another spelling of the word is—

Drouth, **drouth'y**, **drouth'i-ness**.

Sometimes we hear the words—

Dryth, **dryth'y**, **dryth'i-ness** (*y* long).

Old English *drugath* or *drugoth* (changed to *druc'th*, *drow'th*).

"Drought" is a double metathesis of "drugoth" (first into *droughth* and then into *drought*).

In regard to the pronunciation: every other word in the language spelt in a similar way is pronounced *-ort*, and uniformity is desirable. We have *bought*, [*drought*], *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, and *wrought*.

"Dryth": *-th* added to adj. converts them into abstract nouns, as *long-th*, *bread-th*, *deep-th*, *dry-th*.

Drove (1 syl.), a herd of cattle or flock of sheep on their road to market; *past tense* of *drive*; *drŏv'-er*, one who drives cattle to market. (See *Drive*.)

Drown, *drōwn* (to rhyme with *down*, noun), to kill by submersion in water; **drowned** (1 syl.), **drown'-ing**.

Norman *drūkne*, to drown; German [*er*] *tranken*.

Drowsy, sleepy; **drow'si-er** (more sleepy), **drow'si-est** (most sleepy), **drow'si-ness** (Rule xi.), **drow'si-ly**, **drow'si-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **drowsing**, *drōwse'ing*. (Dutch *drosen*, to doze.)

Drub, to beat; **drubbed** (1 syl.), **drubb'-ing** (Rule i.), **drubb'-er**.

Old English *tribul(an)*, to beat; Greek *tribo*, to thresh.

Drudge (1 syl.), a menial, to toil; **drudged** (1 syl.), **drudg'-ing** (R. xix.), **drudg'-ing-ly**; **drudgery**, *drūj'.e-ry*, ignoble toil.

Old English *dreog(an)*, to toil: past *dreag* or *dreah*, past part. *drogen*. (*The d is interpolated for phonetic use.*)

Drug, a substance used for medicine, an article slow of sale, to dose, to put poison into food or drink; **drugged** (1 syl.), **drugg'-ing** (Rule i.); **drugg'-ist**, one who deals in drugs.

French *drogue*, *droguiste* (*droguerie*, druggery, is a word we might adopt); Old English *drig*, dry. "Drugs" were once "dry herbs."

Drugget, a coarse woollen cloth. (This word ought to have only one *g*, it is not a "little drug," as the spelling indicates, but the French *droguet*.)

Druid, fem. **druidess**, *drū'id*, *drū'id.ess*, a Keltic priest; **druid-ism**, the rites and faith of the Druids; **druidic** or **druidical**, *dru'id'.ik*, *dru'id'.i.kūl*.

Welsh *derwydd* (*derw*, an oak; *derwen*, oaken; *udd*, a chief; Keltic *wydd*, a priest; Anglo Saxon *wita*, a prophet or wise man).

Drum, a musical instrument, the tympanum of the ear, a package [of figs in a wooden cylindrical box], a crowded reception, to beat a drum, &c.; **drummed** (1 syl.), **drumm'-ing** (Rule i.), **drumm'-er**, **drum'-ma'jor**, **kettle-drum**.

German *trom[mel]*, a drum; Norse *drum*, a booming sound.

Drunk, intoxicated; **drunken**, given to intoxication; **drunk'en-ness**; **drunk'-ard**, one of the drunken kind (*-ard* Old Eng. suffix, "one of a species," "of the kind." (See *Drink*.)

Old English *drinc(an)*, past *dranc*, past part. *druncen*.

Drūpe (1 syl.), a pulpy stone-fruit; **drūpel**, *drū'.pel*, a pulpy fruit with seeds like the raspberry and blackberry; **drupaceous**, *drū.pay'.shus*, producing drupes, like drupes.

French *drupe*; Latin *drūpæ*; Greek *druppa*, overripe olives.

Dry, **dri-er** (*comp.*), **dri-est** (*super.*) (Rule xi.), **dries**, **drize** (1 syl.), **dried** (1 syl.).

Dry'-er, one who dries; **dri-er**, more dry; **dry'-ing**.

Dry-ly or **dri-ly**, **dry-ness** or **dri-ness**.

("Dry," "shy," and "sly," are uncertain in their spelling, but it would be well to reduce them to the general rule (Rule xi.)

Dryad, *dry'äd*, a wood-nymph.

French *dryade*; Latin *dryādes*; Greek *druidēs* (*drus*, an oak.)

Dual, *dū'äl*, a plu. consisting of only two. **Duel**, a fight between two.

Du'al-ist, one who believes in dualism;

Du'el-ist, one who fights a duel.

Dual-ism, *dū'äl.izm*, the system which presupposes the nature of man to be twofold, the system which presupposes that there are two reigning principles in nature.

Dualistic, *du'äl.is''tik*, adj. of dualism, as the *dualistic system* of Anaxag'oras and Plato, who taught that there are two principles in nature, one active and the other passive; **duality**, *dū'äl'.i.ty*, the state of being two, &c.

French *duel*; Latin *duālis* (*dua* for *duo*, two); Greek *duas*, duality.

Dub, to confer knighthood, to give [one] a title; dubbed' (1 syl.), dubb'-ing (R. i.) (Old Eng. *dubb[an]*, to dub, to strike.)

Dubious, *dū'.bi.us*, doubtful; du'bious-ness, du'bious-ly; dubiety, *dū'.bi'.ē.ty*, doubt; dubitable, *dū'.bi.tä.b'l*; dubitably, *dū'.bi.tä.bly*.

Latin *dubiētas*, *dubiosus*, *dubitābilis*, *dubius* (*dubium*, doubt).

Ducal, *dū'.käl*, adj. of duke. (French *ducal*. See **Duke**.)

Ducat, *dūk'.ät* (not *dū'.kät*), a coin once common in Italy.

The first appeared in Venice, and bore this inscription "*Sic tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste DUCATUS.*" ["May this duchy [ducat-us] which thou rulest, O Christ, be devoted to thee."] The word "*ducat*" gave name to the coin.

Duchess (not *dutchess*), *duch'-ess*, fem. of duke; **duchess's** (poss. *sing.*), **duchesses** (*plu.*), **duchesses'** (poss. *pls.*)

French *duc*, fem. *duchesse* (Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, a leader).

Duck, the female of drake; duck'-ling, a young duck or drake. (-ling, Old Eng. suffix, "offspring of," or simply diminutive). When sex is not an object of the speaker both are termed *ducks*, when killed for table both are called *ducks*.

To **duck**, to dip, to pop down for the sake of avoiding something; ducked (1 syl.), duck'-ing.

Ducking-stool, a stool once employed for the punishment of scolding and brawling women, also called **cucking-stool** (*chuck*, to throw), the stool "*chucked*" into the water.

Duck-legged, *dūk.lēgd*, having short waddling legs.

To **make ducks and drakes**, to throw stones &c. on the surface of water so that they rebound repeatedly.

To **make ducks and drakes of your money**, to spend it as idly as if you threw it into water for amusement.

German *ducken*, to duck, to dip the head. A "*duck*" is the fowl that "*ducks*" or dips its head [in water]. "*Drake*" is a contraction of *duck-rake* or *rica* (*d'rake* or *d'ric*), the duck master. So in German *ente*, a duck; *ente-rich*, a drake.

Duct, a tube for conveying [water]; **aque-duct** (not *aquaduck*), a duct for water. (Latin *aquæ ductus*, a duct for water.)

Latin *ductus*, a duct (v. *duco*, supine *ductum*, to lead or convey).

Ductile, *dŭk'ĭl* (not *dŭk'tile*), easy to draw out into lengths, like wire; **ductility**, *dŭk'ĭl'i.ty*.

French *ductile*, *ductilité*; Latin *ductilis*.

Dudgeon, *dŭd'jŏn*, a sword or dagger, inward displeasure.

To take [a thing] in dudgeon, to look on it as an offence.

"Dudgeon" (a dagger), German *degen*, a sword, a rapier.

"Dudgeon" (displeasure), Welsh *dygen*, grudge, malice.

Due, duty, owed. **Dew**, moisture of the air condensed. **Do**, *doo*, *q.v.*

Du-ly (*du-ly*, *tru-ly*, and *whol-ly* drop the final *e* before the suffix *-ly*, Rule xviii.)

Dues, *dŭze*, custom-house taxes, &c. **Dews**, *plu.* of *dew*.

French *dû*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *debere*, perf. *debui*.

Duel, *dŭ'el*, a fight between two. **Dual**, *dŭ'al*, a numb. in *Gram*.

Du'el-ist, one who fights a duel;

Du'al-ist, one who believes there are two principles in nature, one who believes man to possess a twofold nature.

Du'ell-er, **du'ell-ing**. (Rule iii., -EL.)

French *duel*; Latin *duellum* (*du[o]* [*b*]ellum).

Duenna, *dŭ'en.nah*, an elderly woman whose duty in Spain is to look after some young lady under her charge (Span.)

Duet, *dŭ'et'*, a song for two voices. **Duetto**, *plu.* *duettos* (Ital.)

Dug, the udder of a cow, &c.; the past tense of *dig* (*q.v.*)

Duke (1 syl), *fem.* *duch'ess*; **duke-dom** (*-dom* = "dominion"); *duch'-y*; *ducal*, *dŭ'kål*; *du'cal-ly*.

French *duc*, *fem.* *duchesse*; Latin *dux*, gen. *ducis*, a leader.

Dulcamara, *dŭl'-ka.mair''ràh* (not *dul.kãm'a.rah*), the plant called "bitter-sweet," or "woody nightshade."

Latin *dulcis amarus*, sweet bitter. The stalks and root taste at first bitter, but after being chewed a little time they taste sweet.

Dulcet, *dŭl'set*, sweet [applied to sound].

Dulcify (*-ci-* not *-si-*); *dulcifies*, *dŭl'si.fize*; *dulcified*, *dŭl'si.fide*; *dŭl'cify-ing*.

Dulcimer, *dŭl'si.mer*, an ancient musical instrument.

French *dulcifier*; Latin *dulciferus*, *dulcis*. (The two words "dulciloquent" and "dulcify" might be introduced.)

Dulia, *dŭ.lĭ'ah* (not *dŭ'ĭ.ah*, as it is generally called), the reverence paid to saints.

Latria, *la.trĭ'ah*, adoration paid to God.

Latin *dŭlĭa*; Greek *douleia* or *doulĭe*, the reverence paid by a slave (*doulos*) to his master.

Latin *latrĭa*; Greek *latreia*, the service of a free workman (*latris*, a hired servant).

Dull, stupid, obscure; **dull-er** (*comp.*), **dull-est** (*super.*); **dull'-ard** (*-ard*, Old Eng. suffix meaning "species," "kind"), one of the dull kind; **dull-ness**, **dul-ly** (Rule v., *b*).

Dull, to make dull; **dulled** (1 syl.), **dull-ing**.

Old English *dol*, foolish, *dollice*, dully; Welsh *dwl*, stupid.

Duly, *dū'-ly*, fitly (*see* Due). **Dully**, *dūl-ly*, stupidly (*see* Dull).

Dumb, *dŭm* (*b* silent), mute, wanting the power of speech;

Dumb-animals, all quadrupeds are so termed in contradistinction to *man*, who is a "speaking animal."

Dumb-ly, *dŭm'-ly*; **dumb'-ness**, *dŭm'-ness*.

Dumb-show, signs and gestures without words.

Dumb-waiter, a piece of furniture.

Dumfoun'der (without *b*), to strike dumb with amazement; **dumfoun'dered** (3 syl.), **dumfoun'der-ing**.

Dummy, *plu.* **dummies**, *dŭm'-miz*, one who is dumb, an empty bottle. In three-handed whist, the hand exposed is called "*dummy*," and in French *mort*.

(Either the "*b*" should be struck out of "*dumb*," or it should be retained throughout. It is rather remarkable that "*dumbness*" has no "*b*" in the Anglo Saxon *dumnys*.)

Old English *dumb*, *dumnys*, dumbness; German *dumm*.

Dumps, a fit of the sullens; **dump-ish**, rather stupid and sullen; **dum'pish-ly**, **dum'pish-ness**.

Norse *dump*, dull; German *dumm*, stupid, sottish; *dumpf*, dull.

Dumpy, *dŭm'-py*, squat, short.

Humpty-dumpty, any person or thing small and thick-set.

Dumpling, *dŭm'-pling*, dough leavened with yeast and boiled. *Heavy* or *Suffolk dumplings* have no yeast. There are several varieties.

Norse *dump*, low, squat. (?) *thumb*, the short squat finger, called "*dummy*." Anglo Saxon *thūma*; German *daumen*.

Dun, a brown colour, one who importunes a creditor for payment, to din, to importune for payment; **dunn-ish** (Rule i.), rather brown (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like").

Dun (*v.*), **dunned** (1 syl.), **dunn'-ing** (Rule i.)

Dune (1 syl.), a sand hill near the sea-coast.

Old English *dun*, a black-brown colour; *dunung*, a noise; *dŭn*, a hill, to make a noise; *dŭn*, a hill.

Dunce (1 syl.), a dolt, one backward in book-learning.

Dunsters, disciples of Duns Scotus, the schoolman, who clamoured against "the new learning" which was fatal to the quiddities of Dunsery. The new school called those who opposed them *dunsters*, corrupted to *dunces*; German *duns*, a dunce.

Dunderhead, *dŭn'.der.hĕd*, muddle-headed; **dunderhead'-ed**.

Norse *tung, tunt*, heavy, slow, lumpish, which enters into composition with *hand, head, heart, speech, hearing, &c., &c.*

Dune (1 syl.), a sand-hill near the sea-coast. (Old Eng. *dŭn*.)

Dung (*noun and verb*), **dunged** (1 syl.), **dung'-ing**, **dung'-y**, **dunghill** (double *l*, Rule viii.) (Old Eng. *dung*.)

Dungeon, *dŭn'.jŭn*, a dark dismal prison, underground; **donjon**, the strong keep of an ancient castle.

The prison of the ancient castles was under the *donjon* (q.v.)

Dunned (1 syl.), **dunning**, &c. (*See Dun*.)

Duodecimal, *du'.o.dĕs''.i.mŭl* (adj.), computing by twelves; **duodecimals**, cross multiplication, each lower denomination being the twelfth of the one next higher, just as a penny is the twelfth of a shilling; **duodecimal-ly**.

Duodecimo, *plu. duodecimos* (not *duodecimo*es, Rule xlii.), *du'.o.dĕs''.i.moz*e, the size of a book in which each sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

French *duodecimal*; Italian *duodecimo*; Latin *dŭddĕcĭmus* (*duo* + *decem*, two + ten).

Duodenum, *du'.o.dĕe''.num* (not *du.od'.e.num*, an intestine about twelve fingers long, in the human body; **duodenal**, *du'.o.dĕe''.nŭl* (adj.); **duodenitis**, *du'.o.dĕ.nĭ''.tis*, inflammation of the duodenum (*-itis*, Gk. suf., inflammation).

Dup, [the door] to open, past **dup't** or **dupped** (1 syl.), **dupping**.

"Then up he rose . . . dupped the chamber door,
[And] let in the maid . . ."—*Ham.* iv. v.

"Dup" is Ang. Sax. *do-ypp*, "do-open," or *do-up*, lift up [the latch].

Dupe (1 syl.), one deceived, to cheat; **duped** (1 syl.), **dŭp'-ing** (Rule xix.), **dŭp'-er**, **dŭp'-ery**.

French *dupe*, v. *duper*; Latin *duplex*, wily ("Cursus *duplĭcis* per mare Ulyss-ei," *Hor. Od.*, l. 6, 7, "of the wily or duping Ulysses").

Duplicate, *dŭ'.plĭ.kate*, a copy, a pawnbroker's ticket, to fold or double; **dup'licat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **dup'licat-ing** (Rule xix.); **duplication**, *dŭ'.plĭ.kay''.shun*; **duplication**, *du'.plĭ.kate.chur*; **duplicity**, *dŭ'.plĭs'.i.ty*.

French *duplicata*, *duplication*, *duplicatĕ*; Latin *duplicatĭo*, *duplĭcāre*, *supĕre duplicatŭm*, *duplicĭtas*.

Durable, *dŭ'.ra.b'l*, lasting; **du'rab-le-ness**, **du'rably**, **durabil'ity**.

Fr. *durable*, *durabilitĕ*; Lat. *dŭrābilis*, *dŭrābilitas* (*durus*, hard).

Dura-mater, *dŭ'.ra may'.ter* (not *māter*), the outer membrane of the brain. The inner membrane is the *pia-mater*.

Latin *dura-mater*. Called "hard" (*dura*), because it is more tough than the other two membranes of the brain. Called *mater* or "mother" from the supposition that all the other membranes of the body were "born" out of it, or were simply elongations of it.

Duramen, *du.ray'.men*, heart-wood. (Latin *dŭrāmen*.)

Durance, *dū' rānse*, imprisonment. **Endu'rance**, tolerance.

Duration, *du.ray' shun*, continuance. (Not French.)

Duress, *du.ress*, constraint, restraint of liberty.

Latin *durāre*, to accustom to hardship; Old French *duresse*; Latin *dūrities*, *dūrātio* (*durus*, hard).

Durst, *past tense of dare*, to be bold to do. (*See Dare*.)

Dusk, dim light, partially dark; *dusk'-ish*, rather dusk (*-ish* added to adj. means *rather*, added to nouns *like*); *dusk'ish-ly*, *dusk'-y*, *dusk'i-ly* (Rule xi.), *dusk'i-ness*.

Old English *dwōdesc[an]*, to extinguish; *past dwōdescede*, p.p. *dwōsacerl*.

Dust (*noun and verb*). **Dost**, *dūst*, second per. sing. of *Do* (*q.v.*)

Dust'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **dust-ing**, **dust'-er**, **dust'-y**, **dust'i-ness**.

To bite the dust, to fall dead in battle.

To kick up a dust, to make a disturbance.

To throw dust in one's eyes, to bamboozle. The allusion is to the Mahometan practice of casting dust into the air for the sake of "confounding" the enemies of the faith. "When the English king pursued the Iman who had stolen his daughter for Allah, Allah threw dust in his eyes to check his pursuit." *A Gori Legend*.

"Dust," Old Eng. *dust*, *dustig*, *dusty*. "Dost," Old Eng. *dōst*.

Dutch (*adj.*), pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands, the language of the Hollanders.

The Dutch, the people of Holland or the Netherlands.

A Dutchman, *plu. Dutchmen*. "Dutchmen" is the definite *plu.*, as two, three, &c., Dutchmen, but "The Dutch" the indefinite *plu.* (R. xlvii. ¶). **Dutch-clocks**, German clocks. German *Deutsche*. "Dutch clocks," corruption of *Deutsch clock*.

Duty, *plu. duties*, *du'tiz*; *du'ti-ful* (Rule xi.), *du'tiful-ly*, *du'tiful-ness* (R. viii.); *du'ti-able*, subject to excise duty -

Duteous, *du'te.us*; *du'teous-ly*, *du'teous-ness*.

("Duty" and "beauty" have this change of vowel, *for which there is no sufficient reason*.)

French *dū*, past part. of *devoir*; Latin *debeo*.

Duumvir, *plu. duumvirs or duumviri*, *du.um'vers or du.um'-viri*. In ancient Rome, the supreme magistracy vested in two men; *duumvirate*, *du.um'vī.rate*, the form of government or office of a duumvir; *duum'viral*.

Latin *duumvir*, *plu. duumviri*, *duumvirātie*, *duumvirātus*.

Dwarf, *plu. dwarfs* (not *dwarves*, Rule xxxix.), **dwarf'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*), **dwarf'ish-ly**, **dwarf'ish-ness**; **dwarf-ing**, keeping small; **dwarfed** (not *dwarft-ed*), hindered from growing.

Old English *dwæorh* or *dwæorg*, a dwarf.

Dwell (Rule v.), *past dwell, past part. dwelt*, to live, to abide; *dwelt'-ing*, living, abiding, a house, a residence; *dwelt'-er*.

To dwell on [a subject], to continue talking on it.

Norse *doela*, to dwell, to tarry; *doeler*, a dweller, a loiterer. The Anglo Saxon *dwel(ian)* means "to deceive" (*dwol* an error).

Dwindle, *dwɪn.d'l*, to diminish; *dwin'dled* (2 syl.), *dwin'dling*.

Old Eng. *dwōn(an)*, to pine away, to dwindle; *past dwōn*, p.p. *dwōnen*.

Dwt., pronounced *penny-weight*. It is D (penny, *denārium*), and *wt* (contraction of weight). Similarly **Cwt.**, *hundred-weight* is C (hundred, *centum*), and *wt* for "weight."

Dye, to tincture. **Die**, to lose life. (Both *di*.)

Dyes, dyed, dye-ing (violation of R. xix.), *dy'-er* (from **Dye**).

Dies, died, dy-ing (Rule xix.), *di-er* (from **Die**).

Dyes, tinctures, third per. sing. of **Dye**.

Dies, *plu. of die*, a stamp, third per. sing. of **Die**.

Dice, *plu. of die*, a cube for playing "dice."

"Dye," Old Eng. *dedg*, v. *dedg(ian)* *past dedgode*, *past part. dedgod*.

"Die," Old Eng. *dedd(ian)*, *past deddode*, *past part. deddod*.

"Die" (a cube), Fr. *dé*, *plu. dés*.

Dyke (1 syl.), a geological term. **Dike**, a trench, a mound.

A "dyke" is the material which fills up a fissure in a rock.

Old English *dāc*, a dyke; French *dyke* (in mines).

Dynamica, *di.nām'iks*, that science which treats of force acting on moving bodies. (All sciences terminating in the Greek *-ika*, except five, are plural, Rule lxi.) **Dynamic** or **dynam'ical** (*adj.*), **dynam'ical-ly**.

Dynom'eter or **dynamometer**, *di'na.mōm''.e.ter*, a (mechanical) instrument to measure the relative strength-in-draught of man and other animals;

Dynameter, an (optical) instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes; **dynamet'ical**.

Dynamite, *di'na.mite*, an explosive agent, consisting of porous silica saturated in nitro-glycerine.

Fr. *dynamique*, *dynamomètre*; Lat. *dynamis*; Gk. *dunamis*, power.

Dynasty, *plu. dynasties*, *dīn'.ūs.tīz*, a race of monarchs from one common head; **dynastic**, *di.nās'.tīk* (*adj.*)

French *dynastie*, *dynastique*; Latin *dynastia*; Greek *dunastela*.

Dys- (Greek *dus-*, a prefix always denoting *evil*, opposed to *eu-*, which always denotes what is *good*).

Dysentery, *dis'.en.ter ry*, severe diarrhœa; **dysenter'ic**.

Fr. *dysenterie*, *dysentérique* (double s, a blunder); Lat. *dysenteria*, *dysentericus*; (Gk. *dus entēra*, bad [state of] the bowels)

Dyspepsia or **dyspepsy**, *dis.pēp'.sī.ah*, *dis.pēp'.sy*, indigestion; **dyspep'tic**, one who suffers from dyspepsia.

French *dyspepsie*; Greek *dus pepsis*, bad digestion (*pepto*, to cook).

Dysphagia, *dis.fŭg'.i.ah*, a difficulty of swallowing.

Greek *dus phagein*, difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspnoea, *děsp.nē'.ah*, a difficulty of breathing.

French *dyspnée*; Latin *dyspnœa*, asthma; Greek *dus pnoia*, difficulty of breathing.

Dysuria, *dī.sū'.ri.ah*, difficulty of passing urine; **dysuria**.

Fr. *dysuric*; Lat. *dysŭria*, *dysŭricus*; Gk. *dus ouria* difficulty of urine.

E-, Ef-, Ex-, in composition, means *out of*.

E- or Ex- means *out of*, hence
"Privation" or "pre-eminence";
'Tis **EX-** before a vowel, *c*,
The aspirates, *p, q, s, t*;
'Tis **EF-** before an *f*; but **E-**
With liquids, *c, d, g, j, v*.

-ea, -œa, -ia (in *Bot.*), denote a genus or division.

Every word (except *eager* and *eagle*) beginning with *ea-* is Anglo-Saxon.

Each, *etch*, every individual of a number treated separately.

Each other: as "Be to *each other* kind and true," that is, Each [one] be to [every] other one kind and true. "Each" is nominative case, and "other" objective, governed by *to*. "It is our duty to assist each other," that is, It is our duty *each* [one] to assist [every] *other* [one]. (In Latin, *alter alterum adjuvare*.)

Eager, *ē'.gur*, desirous; **eager-ly**, **eager-ness**.

Welsh *egyr*; French *aigre*; sharp, sour; Latin *acer*, sharp, brisk.

Eagle, *ē'.g'l*, a bird of prey; **eaglet**, *ē'.glet*, a young eagle.

French *aigle*; Latin *aquila* (*āquīlus*, a dun colour).

Ear, *e'er*, *ere*, *hear*, *year*, *earing*, *ear-ring*, *hearing*.

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing, appreciation of musical sounds, spike of corn, to form into seed corn; **eared**, *ēr'd*; **earing**, *ēr'-ing*, forming into ears of corn, time of ploughing (as opposed to *harvest*).

"*There shall be neither earing nor harvest*" (*Gen. xlv. 6*).

Ear-ring, a ring for the ear. **Hearing**, perception of sound.

E'er, *ēr*, a contraction of *ever*.

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner than; **erst**, at first.

Hear, *hēr*, to perceive by the ear.

Year, *yēr*, a period of twelve months.

"Ear" (organ of hearing), Old English *ēdre*.

"Ear" (of corn), Old English *edr* or *ær*.

"Earing" (time of ploughing), Old Eng. *ertung*, ploughing, *v. erian*.

"Ear-ring" (ring for the ear), Old English *edr-ring*.

"E'er" *ever*, Old English *æter* or *æfre*.

"Ere" (before in time), O. Eng. *ear* or *ær*, (comp.) *ærra*, (*super.*) *ærest*.

"Hear," Old English *hēr[an]* or *hēr[an]*, to hear.

"Year," Old English *gear*; German *jahr*.

Earl, *fem. countess, url, coun'tess.*

Earl'dom, the title and rank of earl (-dom, rank, estate, &c.)

Old English *eorl*. The title was first used by the Jutes of Kent. The Norman-French *count* is no English title, although we retain the words *county* and *countess*. French *comté, comtesse*.

Early, *ur'ly*; **earli-er** (comp.), **earli-est** (super.), soon, before the time; **earli-ness**, *ur'li.nēs* (Rule xi.)

Old Eng. *ǣr*, before, in time; *ǣrlic* (adj.), early; *ǣrlice* (adv.)

Earn, *urn*, to win by service. **Urn**, a vase.

Earned, *urnd*; **earn-ing**, *ur'ning*; **earn-ings** (noun) *ur'ningz*, wages, money earned.

Old English *earnian* or *earnian*, to earn; *earnung* or *earnung*, earnings, wages. "Urn," Latin *urna*, a pitcher.

Earnest, *ur'nēst*, a pledge, a deposit to confirm a bargain, hansom, ardent, serious, eager; **earnest-ly**, *ur'nēst.ly*; **earnest-ness**, *ur'nēst.ness*; in earnest.

("Earnest" [money], ought to be *ernes* or *ernest*.)

"Earnest" (noun), Welsh *ernes*, a pledge.

"Earnest" (adj.), Old Eng. *earnest, earneste* (adv.); Germ. *ernst*.

Earth, *urth* (noun and verb); **earthed** (1 syl.), **earth-ing**; **earth-ly**, *urth'ly*; **earth'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **earth-y**, *urth'-y*; **earth'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **earth-en**, made of earth; **earthenware**, *urth'.ēn.ware*, crockery.

Which is correct :

"Day and night are produced by the earth's revolving on its axis," or

"Day and night are produced by the earth revolving on its axis"?

(In the former case, "*revolving*" is a verbal noun, not a participle, the sentence is *Day and Night are produced by "the revolving of the earth" . . .* Here "*revolving*" = *revolution*, and would have been better with the old spelling *revolvung*. Similarly we have the phrases, "by the preaching [i.e. *preachment*] of repentance," or "by John's preaching repentance," where "preaching" is a verbal noun. The second example is not incorrect, but it is less idiomatic, and more German than English. [The] *earth-revolving-on-its-axis* being all one word. The former is decidedly to be preferred.)

Earwig, *ēr.wig*, an insect. (Old Eng. *ēar wigga*, ear [shaped] insect. The hind wings being in shape like the human ear.)

Earwigg-ing (Rule i.), whispering slander to gain favour.

Ease, *ēze*, comfort, freedom from pain; **easy**, *ēzy*; **easi-ly**, *easi-ness* (R. xi.); **eased**, *ēzd*; **eas-ing**, *ēzing* (R. xix.); **ease-ment** (only five words drop -e before -ment, R. xviii.)

Easy, *ēzy*; (comp.) **easi-er**, *ē'zi.er*; (super.) **easi-est**.

Old English *edth* and *edthlic*, easy, (comp.) *edthere*, (super.) *edthost*, (adv.) *edthe* and *edthelice*; French *aise*.

Easel, *ēz'l*, a frame with a shoulder, used by artists.

Old English *esel*, a shoulder : less likely *esol*, German *esel*, an ass.

East, *ĕst*; east-ern; easterly, *ĕst'ər.ly*.

Easter-ling, a native of the East.

East-ing, the distance a ship makes good in an eastward direction. The eastward (noun), the east direction.

Eastward (*adj.*), eastwards (*adv.*)

(The use of eastward as an adverb is objectionable. It is the final -s which is the adverbial badge.)

Old Eng. *east* (noun and *adj.*), *easten-wind*, the east wind, *eastern* and *eastinne*, in the east, *eastan*, from the east, *east-weard*, eastward.

Easter, *ĕs'tĕr* (noun and *adj.*), the season commemorative of "The Resurrection" of Christ; **easter-tide**, **easter-week**.

Old English *Easter*, *easter-dæg*, *easter-day*: *easter-tid*, *easter-tide*; *easter-voce*, *easter week*; *easter-mōnðth*, April.

(April was the time of the annual Scandinavian festival in honour of the moon called "Easter," "Ostar," "Eastre," etc.)

Easy, **easier**, **easiest**. (See **Ease**.)

Eat, *past ate* (not *eat*, nor *ete*), *past part. eaten*; *eat*, *ĕte* (1 syl.); **eat-ing**, **eat-er**, **eat-able**.

Eat-able, fit to eat. **Eatables**, things to eat or for food.

Edible, *ĕ'dĭ.b'l*, possible to be eaten.

("Eatable" means suitable for food; "Edible," possible to be eaten, but not ordinarily used as food.)

To eat one's words, to retract them. The idea is from *Proverbs* xxvi. 11.

Old English *etan*, to eat; *pres. tense ic ete*, *past ȕt*, *past part eten*.

"Edible," Latin *edĭlis* (*ēdo*, to eat).

Eaves (no *sing.*), *ĕvz*, the part of the roof which overhangs the walls. **Eavesdropp-er**, a sneak who listens surreptitiously to what is said in private; **eavesdropp-ing**.

Old English *efese*, eaves; *v. efes[ian]*, to make eaves; *efes dropa*.

Ebb (noun and verb), (14 monosyllables not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*, double the final letter: viz., *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*); *ebbed* (1 syl.), *ebb-ing*. The reflux of the tide. The contrary of flow or flood, as **ebb-tide**, **flood-tide**, **ebb** and **flow**.

Old English *ebba* or *ebbe*, *v. ebb[ian]*, *past ebbode*, *past part. ebbod*.

Ebony, *ĕb'ō.ny*, a tree, the wood of the tree.

Ebonise, *ĕb'ō.nize*, to make black like ebony; **eb'onised** (3 syl.), **eb'onis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eb'on** (*adj.*)

(The "o" of these words is a blunder. It should be "e.")

French *ébène*, *v. ébēner*, *ébénier*, the tree; Latin *ēbēnus*, the tree; *ēbēnum*, the wood; Greek *ēbēnós*, *ēbēnínós* (*adj.*)

Ebriety. (See **Inebriety**.)

Ebullition, *ĕ'bŭl.ish''.un*, the operation or state of boiling.

French *ébullition*; Latin *ebullitio*, *v. ebullio*, to boil.

- Ec-** (the Greek suffix *ek*, before "c," and in one example *ec.cen- tric*, it represents the Latin *ex*.)
- Ecarte**, *a.kâr.tay* (French), a game at cards.
- Ecce Homo**, *ĕk.se ho'mo* (not *ĕk'.ke*), a picture of Christ crowned with thorns, when Pilate said to the people, "Ecce Homo" (Behold the man).
- Eccentric**, *ĕk.sĕn.trik*, strange in manner, deviating from what is customary; **eccentricity**, *ĕk.sĕn.tri.kāl*; **eccentrically**; **eccentricity**, *ĕk.sĕn.tris".i.ty*. (This is the only Latin word in which "ex" is changed to *ec*, but there are above thirty examples of "ex" before *c*. It would therefore be better to abolish this solecism, altho' sanctioned by the authority of the Lat. "*eccentricus*.")
- Ecclesiastes**, *ĕk.klē'si.ās".tēze*, one of the books of the Old Testament, also called *The Preacher*, from the introductory sentence, "The words of the Preacher," i. 1.
- Ecclesiasticus**, *ĕk.klē'si.ās".ti.kūs*, a book of the Apocrypha.
- Ecclesiastic**, *ĕk.klē'si.ās".tik*, a person in "holy orders"; **ecclesiastical**, *ĕk.klē'si.ās".ti.kāl* (adj.); **ecclesiastical-ly**. French *ecclésiastique*; Latin *ecclēsiastes*, a preacher, *ecclēstasticus*; Greek *ĕkklesiastēs*, *ĕkklesiastikōs* (*ĕkklesia*, the church).
- Echinus**, *e.ki'.nūs* (not *ech'i.nus*), the sea-urchin, &c., a mollusc
- Echinate**, *ĕk'i.nate*, set with bristles. **Echinite**, *ĕk'i.nite*, a fossil of the chalk formation. (-ate = "full of;" -ite (in *Geo.*) means "fossil," "stone," Greek *lithos*).
- Echinordea**, *ĕk'...nor".de.ah*, the family of radiata which contains sea-urchins, &c.
- Echinoderm**, *plu. echinoderms or echinodermata*, *e.ki'.no-derm*, *e.ki'.no der".ma.tah*, a class of radiata resembling star-fish and sea-urchins.
- Latin *echinus*, a sea-urchin; Greek *ĕchinos*.
- Echo**, *plu. echoes*, *ĕk'o. ĕk'.oze* ("o" slightly aspirated), Rule xlii. To echo, *echoes*, *echoed* (2 syl.), *echo-ing* (Rule xix.); **echometer**, *ĕk.ōm'.e.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the distances and intervals of echoes; **echometry**. French *écho*: Latin *echo*; Greek *ĕchō* (*ĕchē*, a sound).
- Eclaircissement**, *a.klair".sese.mah'n* (Fr.) not *eclairishment*, the clearing up of a plot or any other romantic adventure.
- Eclat**, *a'.klāh'* (French), applause, renown.
- Eclectic**, *ĕk.lĕk'.tik*, one who adopts the best parts of different systems; **eclectic or eclectic**, *ĕk.lĕk'.ti.kāl* (adj.); **eclectical-ly**; **eclecticism**, *ĕk.lĕk'.ti.sizm*. French *éclectique*, *éclectisme*; Latin *eclecta*, things selected; Greek *eklēktōs* (*ek lēgo*, to pick out).

Eclipse, *ĕ.klĭps'* (n. and v.); eclipsed' (2 syl.), eclips'.ing (R. xix.)

Ecliptic, *ĕ.klĭp'.ĭk*, the apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. So called because the moon to be eclipsed must be near this hypothetical path.

French *éclipse*, v. *éclipser*, *écliptique*; Latin *eclipsis*, *eclipticus*; Greek *ēkleipsis* (*ek leipo*, to leave out).

Eclogue, plu. eclogues, *ĕk'.lŏg*, *ĕk'.lŏgz*, a pastoral poem.

(The French termination of this word is foolish, seeing we have discarded this very un-English ending in a host of other words, and "log" is all-sufficient.)

French *éclogue*; Latin *ecloga*; Greek *ēklōgē* (*ek lego*, to pick out).

Economy, plu. economies, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭz*, careful expenditure of money. Political economy, the way of ruling a people so as to increase their wealth. **Vegetable or Animal Economy**, the usual operations of nature in the growth, preservation, and propagation of vegetables or animals.

Econom'ics, the science of household management.

Econom'ic or economical, *e'.ko.nŏm''.i.kal*; **economical-ly**.

Economise, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭze*, to manage household matters with frugality; **econ'omised** (± syl.), **econ'omis-ing** (Rule xix.), **econ'omis-er** (Rule xxxi.), **economist**, *e.kŏn'.o.mĭst*.

French *économique*, *économiste*, v. *économiser*, *économie*; Latin *oecŏnŏmia*, *oecŏnŏmicus*; Greek *oikonomēō*, to manage a household; *oikŏnŏmĭkŏs*, management of a house; *oikŏnŏmĭkŏs*, *ta oikŏnŏmĭka*, economics; *oikŏnŏmŏs*, economist. (There is no such Greek word as *oikonomizo*.) "Economy" is that frugal and careful expenditure of money which is shown in a well-managed household.

Ecstasy, plu. ecstasies (not *ex-* and not *-cy*, *-cies*). It is the Greek *ek* and *stasis* (a standing out [of oneself]). So apostasy is the Greek *apo stasis* (a standing off from [the faith]). **Ecstasy**, a trance, rapture, a fit.

(It is not the Latin "ex-," but the Greek "ek-," which is always written *ec-*. The last syl. is not *-kis* [*-cis*], but *-sis*.)

Ecstatic, *ĕk.stăt'.ik*; **ecstatical**, *ĕk.stăt'.i.kăl*; **ecstat'ical-ly**, rapturously, in an ecstatic manner.

The French forms of these words should be carefully avoided; they are *extasié*, *extatique*, part Latin and part Greek.

Latin *ecstasis*; Greek *ekstasis*, *ēkstatikŏs*.

Ecumenic or ecumenical [Council], *e.ku.mĕn'.ik*, *e.ku.mĕn'.i.kăl*, a general [council of the Roman Catholics].

Fr. *œcumenique*; Gk. *oikoumĕnikŏs* (*oikoumĕnē*, the habitable world).

Eczema, *ĕk'.zĕ.mah*, a skin eruption, without fever.

Greek *ek zēma*, a boiling out (*zēō*, to seethe).

-ed, the suffix of the past tense and past part. of verbs of the weak conj. Old English *-od*, *-ed*, Latin *-et[um]* or *-āt[um]*. In *adj.* it denotes the "subject of some action," as *renown-ed* the subject of "renown."

§ When added to a word ending in *-d* or *-t* it forms a distinct syl., as *aid'-ed* (2 syl.), *pound'-ed* (2 syl.), *fit'-ed* (2 syl.)

§ When followed by *-ly* or *-ness*, it generally forms a distinct syl., as *confused* (2 syl.), *confusedly* (*con.fu.zed.ly*, 4 syl.), *blessed* (1 syl.), *bless.ed.ness* (3 syl.)

Edacious, *e.day'.shūs*, voracious; **eda'cious-ly**, **eda'cious-ness**; **edacity**, *e.dūs'.i.ty*, voracity.

Latin *eddāctas*, *edax*, gen. *edācis* (gluttonous).

Eddish, *ēd'.ish*, aftermath, the grass which serves for pasture after the main crop has been removed.

Old English *edisc*, the aftermath, *-isc* converts verbs and adjectives into nouns. *Ed* is a corruption of *et[an]*, to eat, hence *ed-isc* or *et-isc*, food or [grass] fit for pasturage.

Eddy, *plu. eddies*, *ēd'.diz*, a whirl of wind or water, to form a whirl, &c.; **ed'dies** (third person singular, present tense); **eddied**, *ēd'.dēd*; **ed'dy-ing**.

Old English *ethu* or *ythu*, a wave or flood (*ethan* or *ythian*, to flow).

Edentate, *plu. edentata*, *e.dēn'.tate*, *e.dēn.tay'.tah*, animals like the sloth, armadillo, and anteater, which have no incisive teeth; **eden'tāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), without front teeth.

French *édenté*; Latin *edentātio*, extraction of teeth, *edentātus*, *e[et]dentes*, without teeth.

Edge (1 syl.), *noun* and *verb*. **Hedge** (1 syl.), *noun* and *verb*.

Edg'-ing (R. xix.), making edges, edge-trimming, outside row;

Hedg'-ing (Rule xix.), making or trimming a hedge.

Edged (1 syl.), having an edge, sharp;

Hedged (1 syl.), inclosed with a hedge.

Edge-less, without an edge. **Hedge-less**, without a hedge.

To edge in, to insinuate something into, to get in;

To hedge in, to surround with a hedge.

Edgewise (2 syl.), not *edgeways*.

Old English *wis[an]*, direction, manner.

To edge on, a corruption of *egg-on*.

Old English *egg[ian]*, to incite, to urge on.

Old English *ecg*, an edge; *ecged*, edged, sharpened; Welsh *hogi*, to sharpen; *hogiad*, a sharpening; *hogal*, a whetstone.

"Hedge," Old English *hege*, a fence; *hege-rowe*, a hedge-row.
(The *d* is interpolated in both cases.)

Edible, *e'.di.b'l*, capable of being made food; **Eatable**, fit or suitable for food. **Edibles**, *e'.di.b'lz*, things which may serve for food; **Eatables**, foods.

"Edible" Latin *edēre*, to eat; *edilis* or *edulis*, *edulium*, food.

"Eatable," Old English *et[an]*, to eat, and *-able*.

Edict, a decree, a proclamation. (Latin *edictum*, *e-dico*.)

Edify, *ĕd' i. fy*, to instruct; **edifies**, *ĕd' i. fize*; **edified**, *ĕd' i. fide*; **ed'ifi-er** (R. xi.); **edification**, *ĕd' i. fi. kay" shun*; **ed'ify-ing**.

Edifice, *plu. edifices* (Rule xxxiv.), *ĕd' i. fis, ed' i. fis. iz*, buildings. Applied to large public buildings.

French *édification, édifice*, v. *édifier*; Latin *œdificatio, œdificium, œdificāre* (*œdes facio*, to make a building).

Edile, *ĕ. dile*, an officer of ancient Rome; **edile-ship**, office of edile. (*-ship*, Old English suffix = "office of.")

Latin *œdilis*. This officer had charge of the streets and public buildings, supervised the sewers, weights and measures, plays and processions; regulated the price of food, &c. (*œdes*, sing., temple).

Edit, *ĕd' it*, to revise a book for republication; **ed'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ed'it-ing**.

Ed'itor, (not *-er*), *fem. ed'itress or ed'itor*; one who revises a book for republication, one who controls the literary part of a periodical or serial; **ed'itor-ship**, office of editor. (*-ship*, Old English suffix meaning "office of.")

Edition, *e. dīsh' on*, a reprint of a book. An edition consists of no definite number of copies. In novels about 500, in school books about 2,000, in popular reprints about 10,000, in newspapers about 20,000, while in books of doubtful sale 100 copies, would be fair average numbers. In large reprints it is usual to state the number of copies an edition covers, as "31st edition, 157th thousand."

French *éditeur, édition*; Latin *ēditio, ēditor*, v. *ēdo*, supine *ēditum*, to publish. (Note—*ēdo*, to eat, has *e* short.)

Educate, *ĕd' u. kate*, to teach; **ed'ucāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ed'ucāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **ed'ucāt-or** (not *er*, Rule xxxvii.); **education**, *ed' u. kay" shun*; **ed'uca'tion-al**; **ed'uca'tional-ly**.

French *éducation*; Latin *educatio, educātor, educāre*, supine *educatum*, to teach (*educāre*, to pilot forth).

It is curious to trace the ideas represented by words used to signify education. For example:

To **edify** (Lat. *œdes facio*), to "make a temple" of the body.

To **instruct** (Lat. *instruo*), to "cram" or "pile up" in the mind.

To **educate** (Latin *educāre, educātor*), to "pilot forth" the mind, or guide it safely through the dangers which beset it.

To **train** (Lat. *traho*), to "draw" or "drag" out the powers.

To **teach** (Anglo-Saxon *tæcan*), technical education, "to show" or teach by "showing" how things are to be done.

To **learn** (Ang.-Sax. *læran, lār*), to obtain "lore" or wisdom.

To **inform** (Latin *informo*), to "form in" the mind.

Tuition (Lat. *tueor*), to put the mind in a state of "defence."

School (Greek) "spare time."

Educe, *e.duse'*, to extract, to bring to light; **educed'** (2 syl.), **educ'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *educere* (not the same verb as "educate," *educare*) (*e-ducere*, to lead forth, to draw out).

-ee (Fr. suffix), denoting the object of some action: as *legatee*, the object of a legacy; *payee*, one to whom money is paid.

Eel, *heel*, *heal*, *ell*, *hell*.

Eel, *ēle* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *æl*, an eel.)

Heel, *hēle* (1 syl.), part of the foot. (Old English *hēl*.)

Heal, *hēle* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hæl[an]*.)

Ell = *l*, a measure of length. (Old English *eln*.)

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Every word (except *eager*, *eagle*, and *hearse*) beginning with *ea-*, *ee-*, *hea-*, and *hee-* is Anglo-Saxon.

E'en, *ēne* (1 syl.), contraction of the adv. *even*.

-eer (Fr. suffix *-ier*, *-ieur*, termination of nouns), denotes one employed for or on a work, as *engineer*.

E'er, *ere*, *air*, *are*, *ear*, *hear*, *here*, *hair*, *hare*, *heir*, *year*.

E'er, *air*, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *efre* or *āfer*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*, before.)

Air, *air*, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*, the atmosphere.)

Are, *ār* (to rhyme with *far*). (Norse plu. of Ang-Sax. *beō*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *eare* and *ear*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr[an]*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Hair (1 syl., to rhyme with *air*), of the head. (Old Eng. *hār*.)

Hare, *hair*, an animal. (Old English *hara*.)

Heir, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *hæres*.)

Year, *yēr*, a period of twelve months. (Old English *gear*.)

-ef (Latin prefix for *ex-*) before the letter *f*.

Every word beginning with *eff-* (except *effendi*) is from the Latin.

Efface, *ef.fase'* (not *e.fase'*), to strike out, to rub out; **effaced'** (2 syl.), **effac'-ing** (R. xix.), **effac'-er**, **efface'-able** (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the final *-e* before *-able*), **efface'-ment** (only five words drop the final *-e* before *-ment*).

French *effacer*, *effaçable*; Latin *ex facies*, [rubbed] from the surface.

Effect (noun and verb), *ef.fect'* (not *e.fect'*), the result, the outcome of a cause, influence, to accomplish.

Affect, to assume, to move the affections;

Effects, chattels; **in effect**, really, in reality.

Effected, *ef.fěk'.ted*, accomplished;

Affected, *af.fěk'.ted*, moved in the heart, artificial.

Effect'-ing, accomplishing; **Affect'-ing**, pathetic.

Effect'-er, better effect-or; **effect'-ible** (not *-able*).

Effective, *ef.fĕk'.tĭv*; **effective-ly**, **effective-ness**.

Effectual, *ef.fĕk'.tu.al*; **effectual-ly**.

Effectuate, *ef.fĕk'.tu.ate*, to accomplish, to bring to pass; **effectuat'-ed** (Rule xxxv.), **effectuat'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Efficacious, *ĕf'.fi.kay''shus*, producing the effect expected; **effica'cious-ly**, **effica'cious-ness**.

Efficacy, *plu. efficacies*, *ĕf'.fi.ka.sy*, *ĕf'.fi.ka.sĭz* (R. xlv.)

Efficient, *ĕf.fĭsh.ent*; **efficient-ly**, **efficient-ness**.

Efficiency, *ĕf.fĭsh'-ense*; **efficiency**, *ĕf.fĭsh'.en.sy*.

French *effet*, *efficace*, *effectuer*, *efficacité*, *efficient*; Latin *effectio*, *effector*, *effectum*, *efficācitas*, *efficax*, gen. *efficācis*, v. *eficio* (*ef* [ex] *fācio*, to make out of).

Effeminate, *ĕf.fĕm'.i.nate* (adj. and verb), womanish, feeble, to make womanish; **effem'ināt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **effem'ināt'-ing** (R. xix.), **effem'ināt'-or**, **effem'inate-ly**, **effem'inate-ness**; **effeminacy**, *plu. effeminacies*, *ĕf.fĕm'.i.na.sĭz*.

French *effeminé*, v. *effeminer*; Latin *effeminat* (adv.), *effeminatus*, *effeminatio* (*fēmina*, a woman).

Effendi (Master), a Turkish title which follows a proper name, about equal to our Esq., as "Ali Effendi."

Effervesce, *ĕf'.fĕr.vĕs'*, to froth up; **effervesced'** (3 syl.), **effervesc'-ing** (R. xix.); **effervescence**, *ĕf'.fer.vĕs'.sense*; **effervescent**, *ĕf'.fer.vĕs''.sĕnt*; **effervesc'-ible**.

French *effervescence*, *effervescent*; Latin *effervescens*, gen. *effervescētia*, *effervescētia*, *effervesco* (inc-pt. of *efferveo*, to grow hot).

Effete, *ĕf.feet'*, worn out, sterile. (Lat. *effētus*; *fētus*, offspring.)

Efficacious, *ĕf.fi.kay.shus*; **efficacy**, &c. (See **Effect**.)

Effigy, *plu. effigies*, *ĕf'.fi.je*, *ĕf'.fi.jĭz*, one's representation.

To burn (or hang) in effigy, to burn (or hang) the image.

French *effigie*; Latin *effigia*, v. *effigiāre* (*ingo*, to fashion).

Efflorescent, *ĕf'.flo.rĕs''.sĕnt*, flowering; **efflorescence**, *ĕf'.flo.rĕs''.sense*. (*-sc-* denotes inceptive action.)

Effluvia, *plu.* (the sing. *effluvium* is not much used), *efflū'.vi.ăh*, exhalation, the disagreeable smells which rise from ill-drainage and putrefying matters.

Effluent, *ef'.flu.ent*; **effluence**, *ef'.flu.ence*.

French *effluence*, *effluent*, *effluve*; Latin *efflūvium*, *effluentia* (*ef* [ex] *fluens*, flowing out from).

Effort, *ef'.fort*, endeavour, exertion; **effort-less**.

French *effort*; Latin *ef* [ex] *fortis*, the strong [thing] put forth.

Effrontery, *ef''.frŏn.tĕrry* (not *e.from'.te.ry*), impudence.

French *effronterie*; Latin *ef* [ex] *fronte*, out-countenancing.

Effulgence, *ef.fūl'jence*, lustre, splendour; **effulgency**, *plu.-cies*, *ef.fūl'jēn.siz*; **effulgent**, *ef.fūl'jēnt*; **efful'gent-ly**.

Latin *effulgens*, gen. *effulgentis* (*ef* [ex] *fulgeo*, to shine out).

Effusion, *ef.fū'zhun*, a spilling [of blood]; **effusive**, *ef.fū'xiv*; **effusive-ly**; **effuse**, *ef.fuze'*; **effused** (2 syl.), *ef.fūs-ing*.

French *effusion*; Latin *effusio*, *effundo*, sup. *effusum*, to pour out.

Eft or efet, *ef'.ēt*, a newt or small lizard.

Old English *efeta*. In Sussex, &c., called *efet* by the peasantry.

Eftsoons (only used in poetry), soon, soon after.

Old English *eft-sōna*, soon after.

Egg, one of the 14 monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled (Rule vii.)

To **egg** (followed by *on*), to incite; **egged**, *egd*; **egg-ing**.

"Egg" (noun), Old English *æg*; *ægēs hwite*, the white of an egg.

"Egg" (verb), Old English *egg(ian)*, to incite.

Eglantine, *eg'.lūn.tine*, the sweet briar.

Fr. *églantier*, the tree; *églantine*, the flower; Lat. *rosa eglanteria*.

Egotist, *eg'.o.tist*, one who talks about himself; **egoist**, *eg'.o.ist*, one who believes nothing to be certain except that he himself exists.

Egotism, *eg'.o.tizm*, the habit of self-praise; **egotism**, *eg'.o.-izm*, the faith of an egoist.

Egotistic or egotistical, *eg'.o.tis'.tlik*, *eg'.o.tis''ti.kāl*, self-conceited; **egotis'tical-ly**; **eg'otise**, **eg'otised**, **eg'otis-ing**.

French *égoïsme*, *égoïste*; Latin *ego*, I (-*ist* Greek suffix "one who," -*ism* Greek suffix "system")

Egregious, *e.grē'.jē.us*, supereminent (in a bad sense).

Egre'gious-ly, **egre'gious-ness**.

Latin *egregius* (*e grēge* [*lectus*], picked out of the flock).

Egress, *e'.gress*, act or right of departing. **Ingress**, the act or right of entering; **egression**, *e.grēsh''.un*; **ingression**.

Latin *egressus*, *egressio*, v. *egredior* (*e* [ex] *gradior*, to walk out).

Egret, *e'.grēt*, a small white heron. (French *aigrette*.)

So called from the "aigrette" or plume in the head.

Egyptian, *e.jip'.shun*, adj. cf Egypt, Egyptian language;

Egyptology, *ē'.jip.tōl''.o.jy*, study of the archæology of Egypt; **Egyptologist**, *e'.jip.tōl''.o.gist*.

French *egyptienne*; Latin *Ægyptius*, *Ægyptus*; Greek *Αἰγυπτός*.

Eh = *a?* interrogative of doubt. Is it not so?

Ah = *r!* exclamation of pain, surprise, &c.

Hey? What is it you say?

Ha, *hāh!* take care. **Ha! ha!** laughter.

Heigh-ho, *hay.ho* or *hi.hō!* expresses weariness.

He! or he! he! expresses scorn.

ERRORS OF SPEECH

- or [down], *i'.der* (not *ē.der*), down of the eider duck.
 German *eider*; French *eider*, *édredon*, eider-down.
- ght, *ate*, a number. Ait, *ate*, a river-island. Ate (1 syl.),
 past tense of eat. Hate, to dislike.
- Eighteen, *ate'.teen*; eighteenth, *ate'.teenth*; eighteen-mo,
 plu. eighteen-mos (R. xlii.), *ate.teen'.moze*. -mo is the last
 syl. of *deci-mo* (ten) added to the English *teen* (tan).
- Either, *ē.thēr*. Ether, *ē'rhēr* (a volatile liquid).
- Either, *ē.thēr*, one of two, correlative of *or*.
- Neither, *nē.thēr*, not either, correlative of *nor*.
- Each, *ētch*, both one and the other of two articles.
- § It is wrong to use *either* when the choice lies between
 more than two things.
- § Either you or I am wrong; Either you or I are wrong (†).
 Either you or I *are* wrong is the better grammar, that is,
 either you or I [*we*] are wrong [*one of us*]; but custom
 has sanctioned the rule, that the verb is to agree with the
 noun or pronoun nearest it: "Either you [*are wrong*] or
 I am wrong." Similarly, "Either you [...] or he is
 wrong;" "Either he [...] or you *are* wrong." In French,
 the same construction is observed with *or*, &c., as with *and*.
 "Either," Old Eng. *ægher*. "Neither," Old Eng. *nathor* or *næther*.
- Ejaculate, *e.jäk'.u.late*, to call out; ejac'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.),
 ejac'ulāt-ing, ejac'ulāt-or; ejaculation, *e.jäk'.u.lay''shun*
 vociferation; ejaculatory, *e.jäk''u.la.t'ry*.
 French *éjaculer*, *éjaculation*, *éjaculatoire*, *éjaculateur*.
 Latin *ejaculatio*, *ejaculāre* (*e.jäcūlo*, to hurl out).
- Eject', to cast out; eject'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), eject'-ing, eject'-
 (Rule xxxvii.); ejection, *e.jĕk'.shun*; eject-ment (in *La*
 a writ to recover possession of land.
 Latin *ejectio*, *ejector*, *ejicio*, supine *ejectum* (*e.jacio*, to throw out)
- Eke (1 syl.), to add; (noun), a piece added to a hive to hold
 and increase its capacity, (*adverb*) likewise; ekes,
 eked (1 syl.), ek-ing (Rule xix.), *ē.king*.
 Old English *ede*, likewise; *edca*, an addition; *edcan*, to eke.
- el, -eel, (Latin *ell[is]*, belonging to, capable of: *cru-el*, belc
 to the *cru[de]*, raw or fierce; *hōt-el*, belonging to th
 or host; *genteel*, belonging to the gentry [*gens*].
- el (Latin *ell[us]* diminutive), lib-el, a little book (*liber*, a
- Elaborate, *e.lüb'.o.rate* (adj. and verb), highly finished,
 cated, to bestow much labour on; elab'orāt-ed (R
 elab'orāt-ing (R. xix.) elab'orāt-or, elab'orate-
 xvii.), elab'orate-ly; elaboration, *e.lüb'.o.ray''s*.
 Fr. *élaborer*, *élaboration*; Lat. *elāborātio*, *elāborātor*, *elābōr*

Elain or **Elaine**, *e.lay'ín* (3 syl., not *e.lane'* nor *e.lay'.ine*), the liquid principle of oils and fats. Also written **Olein** and **Oleine**, *ol'.e.ín*. The fatty principle is **Stearine**, *stě'.a.rín*.

"Elain," Greek *elaion*, olive-oil (*elata*, the olive-tree).

"Olein," Latin *oleum*, oil with the termination *-ine*, which denotes a simple substance, as *chlorine*.

"Stearine," Greek *stéar*, suet, hard fat.

EIapse, *e.läps*, to intervene, to pass away; elapsed, *elapst'*; elaps'-ing (Rule xix.)

Latin *elapso*, *eläbor*, supine *elapsum* (*s* [ex] *labor*, to slip away).

Elastic, *e.läs'.tík*, resilient; elastical, *e.las'.ti.käl*; elastical-ly; elasticity, *e.läs'.tis''si.ty*, resiliency.

French *élastique*, *élasticité*; Greek *elaunó*, to draw out.

Elate, *e.laté'*, to puff up; elät'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), elät'-ed-ly, elät'-ing (Rule xix.); elation (not *elasion*), *e.lay'.shun* (not a French word), joy and pride of success.

Latin *elätio* (*ef* [ex] *fero*, suf. *s* [ex] *lätum*, to carry out [of oneself]).

Elbow, *él'.bö*, the joint of the arm between the shoulder and wrist, a turn like the arm bent, to push or jostle;

Elbowed, *él'.bode*; el'bow-ing; el'bow-room, ample room.

At your elbow, close at hand.

Out at elbows, shabby, reduced in circumstances.

Old Eng. *elnboga*, the elbow (*eln boga*, bow of the arm; Lat. *ulna*).

Elder, *él'.dër*, a tree, a ruler of the Presbyterian church, a senior.

Eld, old. *Eld*, an old person (*noun*); *old*, aged (*adj.*)

El'der, prior in years; **Older**, more aged.

El'dest, first born; **Oldest**, most aged.

Elder and *eldest* have no relation to number of years, the *eldest* born may or may not have lived more years than the youngest. Thus "my youngest son is now twenty, his *eldest* brother, or my eldest son, died in infancy." Similarly: "his *elder* brother died in infancy," the number of days or years that the child lived is beside the question. *Elder* and *eldest* refer to priority of years; *older* and *oldest* to duration.

"Elder" [tree], corruption of *Ellar*. Old Eng. *ellarn*, the elder-tree. "Elder" (senior). Old English *eald*, old; *ealder* (an elder), *yldra*. (comp.). *yldeste* (super.)

El Dorado, *el do.räh'.do* or *el do.ray'.do*, a country of fabulous wealth. The country which Orellá'na, lieutenant of Pizarro pretended to have discovered in South America.

Spanish *el dorado*, the golden [country].

Elecampane, *él'.e.küm'.pain*, the plant *hēlén'ium*. So called, says Pliny 21, 33, because it is feigned to have sprung from Helen's tears. The French call it *œil de cheval*.

Latin *inüla* (for *hēlén'ium*) *campāna*, Helen's bell-flower.

Elect, *e.lĕk't*, to choose. The elect, those who are chosen.

Elect-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **elect-ing**, **elect-or**, *fem.* **elect'ress**, one who has a right of electing, one elected to rule in a German electorate; **elect'or-al**.

Election, *e.lĕk'.shun*; **electioneer**, *e.lĕk'.shun-er'*, to use exertion to promote the election of an M.P., &c.

Elect'ioneer-ing; **elect'ioneer'-er**, one who electioneers.

Elective, *e.lĕk'.tiv*; **elect'ive-ly**; **electorate**, *e.lĕk'.to.rate*.

Elite, *a.leet'*, the flower of society. (See Eligible.)

French *élection*, *électif*, *électoral*, *électorat*, *électeur*, *électress*, *élite*.

Latin *electio*, *elector*, *eligo* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Electricity, *plu.* **electricities**, *e'.lĕk.tris''.i.tiz*; **elec'tric or elec'trical** (*adj.*), **elec'trical-ly**; **electrician**, *e'.lĕk.trish''.an*, one skilled in the science of electricity;

Electrify, *e.lĕk'.tri.fy*; **electrifies**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fize*; **electrified**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fide*; **elec'trify-ing** (Rule xi.); **electrifiable**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fi''.a.b'l*; **electrification**, *e.lĕk'.tri.fi.kay''.shun*;

Electrise, *e.lĕk'.trize*; **elec'trised** (3 syl.), **elec'tris-ing** (R. xix.), **elec'tris-er**; **electrisation**, *e.lĕk'.tri.zay''.shun*; **electris-able** (these are French forms, Rule xxxi.)

Electrine, *e.lĕk.trin*, pertaining to amber.

Latin *electrum*, amber; *-ine* (*-inus*), pertaining to.

Electrode, *e.lĕk'.trode*, the direction of the electric stream.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *hōdos*, the road or way [of the electric stream].

Electrolysis, *e'.lĕk.trōl''.i.sis*, decomposition effected by electricity. (Greek *ēlektrōn* and *lusis*, di-solution.)

Electrolyte, *e.lĕk'.tro.lite*, a substance which can be decomposed by electricity; **elec'troly'tic**.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *luomat*, to be loosened or decomposed.

Electrophorus, *e.lĕk'.trōf''.ō.rus* (not *e.lĕk'.tro.fō''.rus*), an instrument for collecting or condensing electricity.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *phōreo*, to convey or carry [electricity].

Electroscope, *e.lĕk'.trō.sko.pe*, an instrument for taking the existence, character, and force of electricity; **electroscopic or electroscopical**, *e.lĕk'.tro.skōp''.i.kāl* (*adj.*)

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *skōpeō*, to survey, to examine [electricity].

Electrotype, *e.lĕk'.trō.tipe*, a deposited metallic impression obtained by electro-galvan'ism.

Greek *ēlektrōn* *tūpos*, a type or image [obtained by electricity].

Electrum, better **electron**, *e.lĕk'.trōn*, a natural alloy.

Electro-, **-chemistry**, **-biology**, **-dynam'ica**, **-mag'netism**, **-metal'urgy**, **-pla'ting**.

Electrometer, *e'lēk.trōm'.e.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the tension or quantity of electric fluid; **electromet'rical**.

Greek *ēlektrōn* and *mētrōn*, a metre or measure [of electricity].

French *électrique*, *électricité*, *électrisable*, *électrisation*, *électriser*, *électromètre*, *électrophore*, *électroscope*; Latin *electrum*; Greek *ēlektrōn*, amber. Thalēs (B.C. 600) noticed the electrical property of rubbed amber in attracting small substances.

Electuary, *plu.* **electuaries**, *e.lēk'.tu.a.rīz*, an opiate confection.

Latin *electuarius*; Greek *ek leicho*, to lick up.

Eleemosynary, *el'.e.e.mōs''.i.ner ry* (seven syllables, not six).

Latin *eleemosynarius*, *eleemosynaria*, an almoner; Greek *ēlēmosunē*, pity (*ēleō*, to have pity).

Elegance, *ēl'.e.gance*; **el'egant**, **el'egant-ly**; **elegancies** (no sing.), *ēl'.e.găn.sīz*, embellishments.

Fr. *élégance*, *élegant*; Lat. *elēgans*, *elēgantia* (*e-lego*, to pick out).

Elegy, *plu.* **elegies**, *ēl'.e.gīz*, a funeral or mournful song; **elegiac**, *ēl.e.jī.āk* (not *el.ē.jī.āk*); **el'egist**, one who writes elegies.

Elegise, *ēl'.e.jīze* (Rule xxxii.), **el'egised**, **el'egis-ing**.

Fr. *élegie*, *élegiaque*; Lat. *elēgia*, *elēgiacus* (Gk. *elēgeia*, *elēgeids*).

Element, *ēl'.e.ment*, an uncompounded or simple body; **el'emental**, pertaining to first principles; **elemen'tary**, rudimentary.

The **elements** (of *Aristotle*), fire, air, earth, and water; (of *alchemists*) salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Out of one's element, out of one's sphere.

French *élément*, *élémentaire*; Latin *elementum*, *elementarius*.

Elemi, *ēl'.ē.my* (not *e.lee'my*), a resinous substance brought from Ethiopia; **elemine**, *ēl'.e.mīn*, the crystallised resin of elemi sometimes used in lacquer.

French *élémi*; Italian, Spanish, &c., *elemi*.

Elephant, (*male*) **bull elephant**, (*fem.*) **cow elephant**.

Elephantine, *ēl'.e.fūn'tīn*, very large, pertaining to elephants; **elephantoid**, *ēl'.e.fūn'.toid* or **elephantoidal**, *ēl'.e.fūn.toid'.āl*, having the form of an elephant.

Elephantiasis, *ēl'.e.fūn.tī'a.sīs*, a disease affecting the legs and feet which swell and look rough like an elephant's.

French *éléphant*, *éléphantiasis*, *éléphantin*; Latin *elephanticus*, *elephantiasis*, *elephantus*; Greek *éléphas*.

Elevate, *ēl'.e.vate*, to raise up; **el'evāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **el'evāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **el'evāt-or**, **el'evātory**; **elevation**, *ēl'.e.vay''.shun*, height, exaltation.

French *élever*, *élévation*, *éleveur*, *élevatoire*; Latin *elevatio*, *elevare* (*e levo*, to raise from [a lower state]).

Eleven, *e.lēv'.en* (a numeral); **eleventh**, *e.lēv'.enth* (an ordinal), **eleventh-ly** (*adv.*)

Old English *endleaf*, *eleven*; *endlyfta* or *endlefta*, the eleventh.

Elf, *plu.* elves (not *elfs*). Nouns in *-lf* make the plural by changing *-f* into *-ves*, as "elf" *elves*, "self" *selves*, "shelf" *shelves*, "calf" *calves*, "half" *halves*, "wolf" *wolves* (Rule xxxviii.)

Elfin, *él'fín*; *el'fish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); *el'fish-ly*, *el'fish-ness*, *elf-lock*.

Old English *elf*, *plu.* *elfas*, *elfen*; French *elf* and *elfe*, *plu.* *elfes*.

Elgin marbles, *el'gín* (*-gin* as in "begin"), Greek sculptures in the British Museum collected by Lord Elgin.

Elicit, *e.lis'it*, to draw out; **elicit-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elicit-ing**; **elicitation**, *e.lis'.i.tay''shun* (not French).

Latin *elicitatio*, *elicio*, supine *elottum* (*e* [ex] *lacio*, to lure out).

Elide, *e.lide'*, to "strike out" a vowel or syllable; **elid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elid'-ing** (Rule xix.); **elision**, *e.lizh'un*.

Fr. *élider*, *élision*; Lat. *eliso*, *elidens*, *elidó*, sup. *elisum* (*e* [ex] *lacio*).

Eligible, *él'.i.jí.b'l*, suitable, qualified; **el'igibly**; **eligible-ness**, *él''.i.jí.b'l.ness*; **eligibility**, *él'.i.jí.bíl''.i.ty*, suitability.

French *éligible*; Latin *éligo* (*e* [ex] *lego*, to pick out).

Eliminate, *e.lím'.i.nate*, to cast out, to get rid of; **elim'inät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elim'inät-ing** (Rule xix.), **elimination**, *e.lím'.i.nay''shun*, rejection, a getting rid of.

French *élimination*, *éliminer*; Latin *elimínatio*, *elimínare* (*e* [ex] *limen*, [to turn] out of doors).

Elision, *e.lizh'un*. (See **Elide**.)

Elite, *a.leet'*, the "pick" of society, the best men of the army.

French *élite*; Latin *electus* (*e* [ex] *lego*, to pick out).

Elixir, *e.lix'ir*, a compound tincture; **elix'ate**, to extract by boiling; **elix'ät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elix'ät-ing** (Rule xix.); **elixation**, *e'lix.ä''shun*, decoction into tincture.

Fr. *élixir* ("elixation" is not Fr.); Latin *elixir*, *elixäre*, to seethe.

Elizabethan, *e.liz'.a.beeth''.an*, the style in vogue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (Chiefly applied to *architecture*.)

Elk, a moose-deer. (Old English *elch*.)

Ell, *L*, hell, eel, heel, heal.

Ell, a measure of length; *L*, one of the four liquids.

Hell, the place of future torment. (Old English *hell*.)

Eel, *ële* (1 syl.), a fish. (Old English *æl*.)

Heel, part of the foot. (Old English *hél*.)

Heal, *hële* (1 syl.), to cure. (Old English *hǣlan*.)

Ellipse, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lips'*, *el.lip'.sez* (not *e.lips'*, an oval figure).

Ellipsis, *plu.* ellipses, *el.lip'.sis*, &c. (not *e.lip'.sis*, &c.)

Ellip'tic or **ellip'tical**, pertaining to an ellipse;

Ecliptic, *ek.lip'.tik*, the apparent annual path of the

Ellip'tical-ly (not *e.lip'.ti.kål.ly*).

Ellipsoid, *el.lip'.soid*, a solid figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. (Gk. *elleipsis eidos*, ellipse-like.)

Ellipsoidal, *el'.lips oi''dål*, adj. of ellipsoid.

Ellipseograph, *el.lip'.so.gräf*, an instrument for describing a semi-ellipse. (Gk. *elleipsis grapho*, to describe.)

French *ellipse*, *ellipseide*, *elliptique*, *ellipticité*; Latin *ellipsis*; Greek *elleipsis*, a defect (*el leipo*, to leave behind).

Elm (1 syl., not *el'm*), a tree. (Old English *elm*; Latin *ulmus*.)

Elocution, *ël'.o.kü''.shun*, oratory; **elocution-ist**, a teacher of elocution; **elocutionary**, *ël'.o.kü''.shun.a.ry*;

Eloquent, *ël'.o.quent*; **eloquent-ly**; **eloquence**, oratory.

French *élocution*, *éloquence*, *éloquent*; Latin *elōrūtio*, *elōquium*, *elōquentia*, *elōquens*, gen. *elōquentis*, v. *elōquor*, to speak out.

Elongate, *e.lön'.gate*, to extend; **elon'gāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elon'gāt-ing**; **elongation**, *e'.lön.gay''.shun*.

Fr. *elongation* (term in *Astron.*), the angle at the earth made by a line drawn to the sun and some other planet; Lat. *elongāre* (*longus*).

Elope, *ë.lope'*, to run away with a man with the view of marrying him, without the consent of parents or guardians; **eloped'** (2 syl.), **elöp'-ing** (R. xix.); **elopement**. *ë.lope'mënt*.

German *entlaufen*, to run away; *entlaufung*, elopement.

Eloquent, **eloquent-ly**; **eloquence**. (See **Elocution**.)

Else (1 syl.), besides, otherwise, other person or thing; **elsewhere**.

Old English *elles*, else; *elles-hwær*, elsewhere.

Elucidate, *e.lü'.si.date*, to make clear, to explain; **elu'cidāt-ed**, **elu'cidāt-ing**, **elu'cidāt-or**, **elu'cidātory**; **elucidation**, *e.lü'.si.day''.shun*; **elucidative**, *e.lü'.si.day.tiv*.

French *élucider*, *élucidation*; Latin *elucidātio*, *elucidāre* (*lux*, light).

Eude, *e.lude'*, to evade, to escape; **elüd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **elüd'-ing** (Rule xix.), **elüd'-er**, **elüd'-ible**;

Delude', to deceive, **delüd'-ed**, **delüd'-ing**, **delüd'-er**.

Elusion, *e.lü'.shun*, evasion. **Delu'sion**, deception.

Elusive, *e.lü'.siv*, evasive; **elu'sive-ly**. **Delu'sive**, deceptive.

Elusory, *e.lü'.sö.ry*, unreal; **elu'sori-ness**, unreality.

Delusory, *de.lü'.sö.ry*, tending to deceive; **delu'sori-ness**.

French *éluder*; Latin *elūsio*, *elūdēre*, sup. *elūsum* (*lūdo*, to play).

Elvan, *el'.van* (in *mines*), a dyke of porphyritic rock crossing or interfering with the metal.

Elves, *elvz*, plu. of *elf*. (See **Elf**.)

Elysian, *e.üz'.i.an* (not *e.lizh'.an* nor *e.lizh'.e.an*).

Elysium, *e.üz'.i.um* (not *e.lizh'.e.um*), the abode of bliss.

(The "y" shows the word to be of Greek origin.)

Lat. *Elysium*, *elysius* (adj.); Gk. *elusion* (*luo*, to loose [from the body]).

Em- (Latin *in-*, French and Greek *en-*), a prefix before *-b*, *-p*, or *-m*, and meaning *in*, *into*, *on*.

Em- (Old Eng. prefix), means "to make," "to collect into". (Much confusion arises from the slipshod use of *em-* and *im-*, but they are widely different in meaning. "*Em-*" (our native prefix) means *to make*, *to collect into*; but "*Im-*" is either the preposition *in* softened before *b*, *p*, and *m*, or else a negative joined to an adjective.)

'em, a contraction of *them*.

(Look under *im-* for words not inserted under *em-*.)

Emacerate or macerate, *e.mas'se.rate* (q.v.)

Emaciate, *e.măsh'.ĕ.ate*, to become thin, to lose flesh; **emaciated**, *e.măsh'.ĕ.ă.tĕd* (Rule xxxvi.); **emaciāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **emaciation**, *e.măsh'.ĕ.ă"shun*, leanness.

French *émacé*, *émaciation*; Latin *emaciāre* (*e macer*, to make lean).

Emanate, *em'.a.nate* (not *eminate*), to issue from; **em'anā-ted** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'anāt-ing**; **emanation**, *em'.a.nay"shun*.

Fr. *émaner*, *émanation*; Lat. *emānatio* (*e mănāre*, to flow out).

Emancipate, *e.mŭn'.si.pate*, to set at liberty; **eman'cipāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **eman'cipāt-ing** (R. xix.), **eman'cipāt-or**; **emancipation**, *e.mŭn'.si.pay"shun*; **emancipa'tionist**.

Emancipist, *e.mŭn'.si.pist*, an Australian convict who has regained his liberty and become a free man.

French *émanciper*, *émancipation*; Latin *emancipatio*, *emancipāre*. *Mancipium* is *manu-capio*, taken in the hand as a rightful possession; *e-mancipium*, is "delivered out of" the hand. In Rome, a father freed his son thus: He first sold him to a stranger, whereupon he lost all rights over him, and the stranger had him as a "slave-chattel." The stranger then manumitted him as he would any ordinary slave. Hence to *emancipate* is "to give up possession," but *manumit* is to "set free" (*manu mittĕre*).

Emasculate, *e.măs'.ku.late*, to unman; **emas'culāt-ed**, **emas'culāt-ing**, **emas'culāt-or**; **emasculat-ion**, *e.măs'.ku.lay"shun*.

French *émasculer*, *émasculation*; Latin *emasculātor*, *emasculāre* (*e mas*, [to remove] from the male kind).

Embalm, *em.barm'*, to fill a dead body with spices, &c.; **embalmed**, *em.barmed'*; **embalming**, *em.barm'.ing*; **embalmer**, *em.barm'.er*; **embalm'-ment**.

Fr. *embaumer*, *embaumement*; Latin *im* [in] *balsamum*, [to put] balsams or balms in [a body].

Embank', to inclose or protect with a bank; **embanked'** (2 syl.), **embank'-ing**, **embank'-ment**.

Old English *banc*, a bank, and prefix *em-*, "to make" [a bank].

Embargo, *plu. embargoes* (Rule xlii.), *em.bar'goze*, an order to prohibit a ship's leaving port or trading for a stated time,

to put this restraint on a ship; *embar'goed* (3 syl.), *embar'go-ing*. (*See Quarantine.*)

(Followed by *on*; "There is an embargo *on*..." "to put an embargo *on*..." French *mettre embargo sur*...)

Spanish *embargo*, v. *embargar*; French *embargo*.

Embark', to go or put on board ship; *embarked'* (2 syl.), *embark'-ing*; *embarkation*, *em'bar.kay''shun*.

(*There is no reason why the "k" should be changed to e in "embarkation."*)

French *embarquer*, *embarquement* ("embarkation" is not French).

Embarrass, *em.bar'rās* (double *r* and double *s*), to perplex; *embarrassed* (3 syl.), *embarrass-ment*.

French *embarras*, *embarrasser* (*barre*, a bar).

Embassy, *plu. embassies*, *em'būs.siz*, the charge of an ambassador, an ambassador and his suite, an express message sent officially to a foreign nation; *em'bassage* (3 syl.)

(*It is very inconsistent to spell "ambassador" with "a" and "embassy" with "e."* *See Amend, Emendation.*)

Fr. *ambassade*, *ambassador*; Med. Lat. *ambascia*; Celtic *ambact*, a minister; in Italian both are spelt with *a*, but in Spanish with *e*.

Embatlle, *em.bāt't'l*, to put in battle array; *embattled*, *em.bāt't'ld*; *embattling*, *em.bāt't'ling*;

Embatlle-ment, an indented parapet; *embat'tlement-ed* or *embat'tled*, furnished with battlements.

Fr. *embattiller*; Welsh *batel* with *em-*, "to collect into" [battle array].

Embay', to enclose in a bay; *embayed'* (2 syl.), *embay'-ing*.

Old English *byge*, a bay; French *baie*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embed', to lay in a bed of sand, earth, &c.; *embedd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *embedd'-ing* (Rule i.), *embed'-ment*.

Old English *bed* or *bæd*, with *em-*, "to collect into" [a bed].

Embellish, *em.bell'ish*, to beautify; *embell'ished* (3 syl.), *embell'ish-ing*, *embell'ish-ment*, *embell'ish-er*.

French *embellir*, *embellisseur*, *embellissement*; Latin *bellus*, "pretty," with *em-*, "to make" [pretty].

Ember days, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Ember weeks.

Ember Weeks, corruption of German *quatember*, a contraction of *quat'uor tem'pōra* (*quat'-tempor'*), four times [a year], Quadragesima Sunday, Whit Sunday, Holyrood Day in September, and St. Lucia's Day in December.

Embers (no *sing.*), *em'berz*, cinders or ashes still hot.

Old English *æmyrie*, hot ashes.

Embezzle, *em.bēz'.s'l*, to pilfer; *embezzled*, *em.bēz'.s'ld*; *embezz'ling*; *embezz'le-ment*, *embezz'ler*,

Norman *embeasiler* or *beseier*, to filch.

Embitter, *em.bīt'ter*, to make bitter or sad; *embittered*, *em.bīt'terd*; *embitter-ing*. (Not *imbitter*, see *Em-*)

Old English *biter*, *bitter*, with *em-*, "to make" [bitter].

Emblazon, *em.blay'zon* (not *em.blāz'on*), to make heraldic designs, to deck in gorgeous colours, to laud, to reveal; *embla'zoned* (3 syl.), *embla'zon-ing*, *embla'zon-er*, *embla'zon-ment*, *embla'zon-ry*.

French *blasonner*, *blason* (German *blasen*, to proclaim by herald, who announced the coat armour of each knight, hence called *blasonry*).

Emblem, *ēm.blēm*, a type; emblematic or emblematical, *ēm.blē.māt'ik*, *ēm.blē.māt'ikāl*; emblematic'al-ly.

Emblemise, *ēm.ble.mize*, to represent emblematically; *em'blemised* (3 syl.), *em'blemis-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *emblème*, *emblématique*; Latin *emblemā*; Greek *emblēma*. (There is no such Greek word as *emblemizo*, Rule xxxii.)

Embody, *em.bōd'y*, to incorporate; *embod'y-ing*; *embodied*, *em.bōd'id* (Rule xi.); *embod'i-ment*.

Old English *bodig*, a "body," with *em-* "to collect into" [a body].

Embolden, *em.bōw'lden*, to make bold; *emboldened*, *em.bōw'ldend*; *embol'den-ing*, *embol'den-er*.

Old English *bōld*, with *em-* "to make" [bold].

Embonpoint (French), *an.bō'n.pwoin'*, in good plight.

Emborder, *em.bor'der*, to adorn with a border (not *emboarder*); *embor'dered* (3 syl.), *embor'der-ing*.

("Border" should be *bordure*. It is not an agent.)

Old English *bord*, a border; French *bordure*, with *em-*, "to make."

Embosom, *em.booz'um* (not *em.būz'um* nor *em.bōze'um*), to surround with trees; *embos'omed* (3 syl.), *embos'om-ing*. More correctly *imbos'om*, *imbos'omed*, *imbos'oming*.

Old English *bōsm*, the bosom, with *im-* for *in*, [to hold] in the bosom. To "embosom" means to "collect into the bosom," or "to make a bosom." A church is *imbosomed* in trees, but children *embosom* flowers; i.e., collect them into their bosom.

Emboss, to ornament with stamped patterns in relief; *embossed'* (2 syl.), *emboss'-ing*, *emboss'er*, *emboss'-ment*. (Not *im-*.)

French *bosse*, a "knob" or "protuberance," with *em-*, "to make."

Embouchure, *ēm.booshur'* (in French *an'boo'shūr*). (As the word is quite naturalised, it is mere affectation as well as wrong to call it *arm-* or *ang'-boo-shoor'*.) The mouth of a river, the opening of a chimney, &c.

Embow (not *imbow*) ("bow" to rhyme with *grow*), to make into a bow; *embowed'* (2 syl.), *embow'-ing*.

Old English *bedh*, anything made into a ring, hence a "bow," with *em-*, "to make" [a bow or bay].

Embowel, *em.bōw'əl* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to take out the bowels; *embow'eled* (3 syl.), *embow'el-ing*, *embow'el-er*, *embow'el-ment*, *evisceration*.

An ill-formed word, from Latin *e* [to take] "out," and the French *dece*, a bowel. *Debowel* (*de* privative) would be better, for *embowel* can only mean "to put bowels in," and not to "take them out."

Embower, *em.bōw'ər* ("bow" to rhyme with *now*), to shelter with a bower; embow'ered (3 syl.), embow'er-ing.

Old English *būr*, "a bower," with *em-*, "to make" [a bower].

Embrace (2 syl.), to hug, to clasp in the arms; embraced' (2 syl.), embrāc'-ing (R. xix.), embrāc'-er, embrace'-ment.

French *embrasser*, *embrassement* (*bras*, the arm, Latin *brāchium*).

Embracery, *em.brace'.e.ry*, an attempt to bias a trial by bribery.

Law Lat. *embraccator*; Law Fr. *embrasour*, one guilty of subornation.

Embrasure, *em.bray'.zhur*, an opening in a wall designed for men to shoot through at persons outside.

French *embrasure*, v. *embraser*, to fire from.

Embrocation, *em'.bro.kay''shun*, a fomentation, a lotion.

Fr. *embrocation*; Gk. *em brēcho*, to foment (*brēcho*, to wet the surface).

Embroider, *em.broy'.der*, to ornament with needlework; embroidered, *em.broy'.derd*; embroy'der-ing, embroy'der-er, embroi'dery, ornamental needlework.

French *broder*, *broderie*; Welsh *brodio*, to embroider; *brodiog*, embroidered; *brodiad*, embroidery. *Em-* "to make" [*broderie*].

Embroil (2 syl.), to involve in a quarrel; embroiled' (2 syl.), embroil'-ing, embroil'-er, embroil'-ment, disturbance.

Fr. *embrouiller*, *embrouillement* (*brouiller*, to throw into confusion).

Embrown, to make brown; embrowned', embrown'-ing.

Old English *brūn*, "brown," with *em-* "to make" [brown].

Embrue, *em.bru'* (not *imbrue*), to stain with blood; embru'-ing (Rule xix.); embrued, *em.brude'*. (See *Em-*.)

Greek *brō[tos]*, "gore," with *em-* "to make" [gory].

Embryo, plu. embryos, *em'.bri.oze* (Rule xlii.), the rudiments of organic bodies, a crude form, (*adj.*) rudimentary; embryonic, *em'.bri.ōn''.ik*, relating to embryos; embryology, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gy*, the science which treats of embryos; embriologist, *em'.bri.ōl''.o.gist*, one skilled in embriology.

Greek *embrīon lōgōs*, a discourse about embryos.

Embryotomy, *em'.bri.ōt''.o.my*, a Cæsarian operation.

Greek *embrīon tōmé*, a cutting out of an embryo or foetus.

Embryo-sac, the cellular bag which contains an embryo.

(The "y" shows that these words are from the Greek, but embryo would be more correct than "embryo," which is a phonetic spelling of the French word.)

French, Spanish, Latin *embryon*; Italian *embryone*; Greek *embrīōn*.

Emendation, *e'.mēn.day''shūn*, correction of faults; emendator, *e.mēn.da'tor*; emen'datory.

Amend', to correct faults; amend'-ed (R. xxxvi.), amend'-ing, amend'-ment, amend'-able, amen'datory.

This double form of prefix is to be regretted, the "e" form is Latin, the "a" form French. A *menda* means "without fault" or "faultless;" *e menda* means "purged of faults."

Latin *emendāre*, to purge of faults; French *amender*, *amendement*, *amendable*. The Latin prefix is to be preferred.

- Emerald**, *əm'.e.rŭld* (not *əm'.e.rŭl*), a precious stone (green);
Emerald Isle, Ireland. noted for its verdure.
 Gk. *smaragdōs*; Lat. *smaragdus*; Ital. *emeraldo*; Span. *esmeraldo*.
- Emerge**, *e.mer'ge*, to rise up to the surface, to issue from;
Immerge or **immerse** (2 syl.), to plunge under water.
Emerge, **emerged** (2 syl.), **emerg'-ing** (Rule xix.),
emerg'ent, **emerg'ent-ly**; **emerg'-ence**.
Emerg'ency, *plu. emergencies*, *e.mer'.gen.siz* (Rule xlv.), a
 special case unexpectedly "merging out of" the usual
 routine, a pressing necessity (not *imm'ergency*).
Emersion, *e.mer'.shun*, a rising out of water, &c.;
Immersion, a plunging into or under water.
 ("Emerge" is followed by *from*. "Immerge," "Immerse," by *in*.)
 French *émergent*; Latin *emergens*, gen. *-gentis*, *emergeo*, supine *emer-
 sum* (*e mergo*, [to rise] out from a plunge under water).
- Emeritus**, *e.mer'ry.tus* (not *em.e.ri'.tus*), one pensioned off after
 long services. Generally applied to college professors.
 Latin *emeritum*, a pension for service; *emeritus*, (adj.)
- Emerods** (*plu.*), *em'.e.rŏdz* (ought to be *hēmorrhoids*), bloody piles.
 Gk. *haimorrhoides* (*haimorrhoid*, bloody flux, *haima rhēō*, to flow blood).
 (In compound words ending with *rheo*, the "h" is dropped. Thus
 Liddell and Scott very properly give the word *αἰμορροία*, and not
 the vicious form *αἰμορροια*, *hēmorrhods*.)
- Emersion**, *e.mer'.shun*. (See **Emerge**.)
- Emery**, *em'.e.ry*, a hard mineral substance used for polishing
 metal wares. **Emery paper**, **Emery cloth**.
 French *émeri*; Latin *smiris*; Greek *smuris* or *smiris*.
 The rocks of Emery, cap. of Naxos (Cyclades), abound in this mineral.
- Emetic**, *e.mēl'.ik*, a provocative of vomiting; **emet'ically**.
 French *émétique*; Latin *emēticus*; Greek *émēo*, to vomit.
- Emeute** (French), *ū.mute'*, a riot, an uprising. (Latin *emotus*.)
- Emigrate**, *em'.i.grate* (same as *migrate*), to leave one's native
 place to settle in another; **em'igrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),
em'igrāt-ing (Rule xix); **em'igrant**, one who emigrates;
emigration, *em'.i.gray'.shun*; **em'igrater**.
 French *émigrer*, *émigration*, *émigrant*; Latin *emigrans*, gen. *emigrantis*,
emigratio, *emigrare* (*e migro*, to migrate from.)
- Eminent**, *em'.i.nent*, famous. **Im'minent**, threatening.
Em'inance, celebrity. **Im'minence**, an impending danger.
Eminency, *plu. eminencies*, *em'.i.nēn.siz* (Rule xlv.)
Em'inent-ly, conspicuously. **Im'minent-ly**, menacingly.
Your Eminence, the title of address given to cardinals.
 French *éminent*, *éminence*; Latin *eminens*, gen. *eminentis*, *eminere*
 (*e minco*, to hang out conspicuously).
 French *imminent*, *imminence*; Latin *imminens*, gen. *imminentis*,
imminencia (*in minco*, to hang over menacingly).

Emir, *ē.meer'*, a Turkish title. The descendants of Mahomet are called emirs. (Arabic *amir*, a commander.)

Emissary, *plu. emissaries*, *em'.is.sa.ris* (R. xlv.), a secret agent.

Emission, *e.mish'.un*. (See **Emit**.)

Emit, *e.mīt'*, to discharge, to throw out. **Em'met**, an ant.

Emitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **emitt'-ing** (Rule i.); **emission**, *e.mish'.un*; **em'issary** (*q.v.*)

French *émettre*, *émission*, *émissaire*; Latin *emissarius*, *emissio*, *emitto*, supine *emissus* (*e mitto*, to send forth).

Emmet, *em'.mēt*, an ant. **Emit**, *e.mīt'*, to discharge.

Old English *emete* or *emette*, *emete-hyll*, an ant-hill.

Emolliate, *ē.mōl'.li.ate*, to soften; **emol'liat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **emol'liat-ing** (Rule xix.); **emollient**, *ē.mōl'.li.ent*; **emol-lition**, *ē.mōl'.lish'.un*, the act of softening.

French *émollient*; Latin *emolliens*, gen. *emollientis*, *emollitio*, *emol-lire* (*mollit*, to make soft, with *e* intensive).

Emolument, *e.mōl'.u.ment* (only one *l*), profit, stipend; **emoln-ment-al**, *e.mōl'.u.mēn'.tāl*.

French *émolument*; Latin *emolumentum*, profit arising from grist (*emolare*, to grind thoroughly; *mōla*, a mill).

Emotion, *e.mō'.shun*, excitement; **emo'tion-al**, sensational.

Fr. *émotion*; Lat. *emotio*, *emoveo*, sup. *emotum* (*moveo*, to move).

Empale, *em.pal'* (not *em-pail*), to put to death by driving a stake through the body; **empaled'** (2 syl.), **empāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **empāl'-er**, **empale'-ment** (Rule xviii. *b*).

French *empaler empalement*; Latin *palum*, a stake. Being French, *em-* is better than the Latin prefix *im-*. (See **Em-**.)

Empannel. Should be **impanel** (*q.v.*) It means [to put] in the roll or parchment. (See **Em-**.)

Latin *pannus*, cloth of any sort; Greek *pénos*, with *im-*, "in."

Emperor, *fem. empress*, *em'.pě.ror*, *em'.press* (not *empress*).

French *empereur*, *impératrice*; Latin *impérator*, *impératrix*, *v. imp-erāre*, to command (*im* [*in*] *paro*, to provide for [getting a thing done], hence "to give orders," "to command.")

Emphasis, *plu. emphases*, *em'.fū.sis*, *em'.fū.sees*, stress of voice on a word or syllable;

Emphasise, *em'.fū.size*; **em'phasised** (3 syl.), **em'phasis-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'phasis-er** (Rule xxxiii.)

Emphatic, *em.fūt'.ik*; **emphatical**, *em.fūt'.i.kāl*; **emphat'-ical-ly**. (The *-ph-* points to a Greek source.)

Greek *emphásis*, *emphátikós*; Latin *emphásis*, *empháticus*.

There is no Greek verb corresponding to *emphasise* (Rule xxxi.)

Empire (2 syl.), **em'peror**, *fem. empress*, *but imperial. impe-rially*; **impe'rious**, **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

Latin *imperiū*, *imperator*, *fem. impératrix*; French *empire*, *empe-ress*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empiric, *em'pī.rīk* (ought to be *em.pī'.rīk*), a quack; **empirical**, *em.pī'rī.kūl*, tentative, unscientific; **empirical-ly**; **empiricism**, *em.pī'rī.sizəm*.

French *empirique*, *empirisme*; Latin *empīrīes*, *empīrīcus*; Greek *empeirikós*, *empeiria*, experience (*em[en]peirab*, to try on [some one]).

Emplead, *em.plead'*, to indict, to charge with a crime.

Fr. *plaid*, Lat. *placitum*, a "plea," with *em-*, "to make" [a plea].

Employ, to keep at work, to use; **employed'** (2 syl.), **employ-ing** (Rule xiii), **employ-ment**; **employ-er**, one who employs another; **employee**, *em.ploy'ee*, or *employé* (French), *an.plo'i.yā*, one employed by another.

French *employer*, *emploi*; Latin *im* [in] *plico*, to fold in.

This word ought to be spelt with *im-*, but we have taken it with its faulty spelling from the French.

Emporium, *plu. emporia*, or **emporiums**, a place of trade.

Lat. *emporium*, an entrepôt (Gk. *empōrta*, traffic, *empōrós*, a merchant).

Empower, *em.pow'er* ("pow-" to rhyme with *now*), to authorise; **empowered** (3 syl.), **empower-ing**.

French *pouvoir*, "power," with *em-*, "to give to one" [power].

Empress fem. of emperor, *em'press*, *em'.pe.ror*; **em'pire** (2 syl.) *but imperial*, *im.pē'.ri.al*; **impe'rial-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pē'.ri.us*; **impe'rious-ly**, **impe'rious-ness**.

French *empire*, *empereur*, *impératrice*, *impérial*.

Empty, *plu. empties*, *em'ty*, *em'.tīz*, void, to exhaust of contents; **emptied**, *em'ted*; **emp'ti-ness** (R. xi), **emp'ty-ing**.

Old English *emti* or *emtig*, v. *æmtigian* or *æmtigian*.

Empyema, *em'.pī.ē'.mah*, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

Fr. *empyème*; Lat. *empyēma*; Gk. *empyēma* (*em[en]puon*, pus).

Empyrean, *em.pi.ree'an* (not *em.pī'rī.an*), the highest heaven, supposed by Ptolemy to be pure elemental fire.

Empyrean, *em.pī'rē.al* (ought to be *em'.pi.ree'.āl*).

Lat. *empyræus*; Gk. *empýrēos* [ourános], i.e. *em[en]pur*, made of fire.

Empyreuma, *em'.pi.roo'mah*, the smell which rises from organic substances burnt in close vessels; **empyreumatic**, *em'.pi.ru.mūt'.ik*; **empyreumat'ical**.

Fr. *empyreume*, *empyreumatique*; Gk. *empýreus*, to set on fire (*pūr*, fire).

Emu or emeu, *ē'.mū*, the ostrich of Australia.

Emulate, *em'u.late*, to vie with; **em'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **em'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **em'ulāt-or**; **emulation**, *em'.u.lay'shun*; **emulative**, *em'.u.la.tīv*; **emulative-ly**.

Emulous, *em'.u.lūs*; **em'ulous-ly**, **em'ulous-ness**.

French *émulation*; Latin *emulatio*, *emulātor*, *emūlus*, v. *emulāri*.

Emulsion, *e.mūl'shun*, a lubricating milky liquid; **emulative**, *e.mūl'siv*; **emulgent**, *e.mūl'jēnt*, the artery and vein

which supply blood to the kidneys, where the ancients thought it was *milked* or strained.

Fr. émoult, emulsion, émoult; Lat. emulgere (mulgeo, to milk).

En- (a French form of the Anglo-Saxon *em-*), signifying "to make," "to collect;" it stands before any letter except *b, p,* and *m.* (*See Em-.*)

Ea- (a Greek and French form corresponding to the Latin *in-*), sometimes it is intensive, and sometimes means *in* or *into*. It should never be attached to Latin words, except they come through the French.

-en (affixed to nouns). Latin *-en[us]*, *-an[us]*, "one of," "one belonging to": *citiz-en*.

-en (affixed to verbs), denotes causation, "to make:" as *fatt-en*, *sweet-en*, *length-en*, *short-en*.

-en (affixed to adj.), means "made of": *gold-en*, *lead-en*. It is also the affix of the past part. of "strong" verbs, as "rise," *risen*; "break," *broken*.

Enable, *en.a'.b'l*, to make able; enabled, *en.a'.b'ld*; *ena'bling*.

Latin *habilis*, "able," with *en-* "to make" [able].

Enact, *en.act'* (not *e.nact'*) to decree, to pass into law; *enact'-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *enact'-ing*, *enact'-or* (R. xxxvii.); *enac-tive*, *en.ac'tiv*; *enact'-ment*, a measure made into law.

Lat. acta, "legal acts or decrees," with *en-* "to make" [an act or law.]

Enamel, *en.ām'.ēl*, a hard glossy surface resembling crystal, to coat with enamel; *enam'elled* (3 syl.), *enam'ell-ed* (Rule i.), *enam'ell-er*.

French *émail*, a composition made of calcined glass, &c., with *en-*.

Enamour, *en.ām'.er*, to charm; *enam'oured* (3 syl.), *enam'our-ing*.

French *amour*, "love," with *en-*, "to make" or create [love].

Enarthrosis, *en'.ar.θhrō'sis*, the insertion of one bone into another, so as to make a ball and-socket joint.

Fr. énarthrose; *Gk. arthrōn*, "a socket-joint," with *en-* "to make."

Encage (2 syl.), to coop in a cage; *encaged'* (2 syl.) *encāg'-ing* (R. xix.) Better *incage*, to shut up in a cage. (*Fr. cage.*)

Encamp', to pitch tents, to dwell in tents; *encamped*, *en.camp't'*; *encamp'-ing*, *encamp'-ment*.

Latin *campus*, "a tent," "a camp," with *en-*, "to make" [a camp].

Encase' (2 syl.), to put into a case, to enclose; *encased'* (2 syl.), *encōs-ing*. *Incise-ment*, a putting into a case or cases.

French *encaisser* (*en caisse*). Not *incase*, as it is a French word.

Encaustic, *en.kaus'tik*, a method of painting with wax burnt in with hot iron (*adj.*), as *encaustic tiles*.

French *encaustique*; Latin *encausticus*, *encaustice*; Greek *egkaustikē* (*eg[en] kaïd*, to burn into).

Encave' (2 syl.), to hide in a cave; **encaved'** (2 syl.), **encāv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **encave'-ment**. (Better *incave*, being Latin.)

Latin *cavea*, a cave, with the Latin prefix *in-* not the French *en-*.

-ence or -ency (Latin *-entia*) added to abstract verbal nouns: as *excell-ence*, *excell-ency*.

-ence forms the termination of between 200 and 300 words, but there are not above half-a-dozen ending in *-ense*: as *condense*, *immense*, *dispense*, *expense*, *prepen-*se**, and *recom-*se** (Rule xxvi.)

Enceinte (French) *ah'n.saint'* (*-nt* nasal, but not *ang.sangt'*).

Encephalon, *en.sěf'.a.lŏn*, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

Encephala (*plu.*), *en.sěf'.a.lah*, limpets and other molluscs with a distinct head; **encephalous**, *en.sěf'.a.lŭs* (*adj.*)

Encephalic, *en'.se.fŭl''.ĭk* (not *en.sěf'.a.lĭk*), belonging to the brain.

Encephalgia, *en'.sě.fŭl''.ji.ah*, chronic pain of the head.

Encephalitis, *en'.sěf'.a.lĭ''.tis*, inflammation of the brain (*-itis*, Greek termination, denotes inflammation).

Encephaloid, *en.sěf'.a.lŏid*, resembling the materials of the brain. (Greek *egkephālŏs eidŏs*, brain-like.)

French *encéphale*; Greek *egkephālŏs* (*eg* [en] *képhalŏs*, in the cranium).

Enchain', to bind with chains; **enchained'** (2 syl.), **enchain'-ing**, **enchain'-ment**. (Not *in-*, being French.)

French *enchaîner* (*chaîne*, Latin *cătĭna*, *v. cătĭnāre*, to chain).

Enchant', to charm, to fascinate, to bewitch; **enchant'-ed** R. xxxvi.); **enchant'-ing**; **enchant'ing-ly**, delightfully; **enchant'-er**, *fem.* **enchant'ress**; **enchant'-ment**.

(Not *in-*, being from the French.)

French *enchanter*, *enchanteur*, *fem.* *enchanteresse*, *enchantment*; Latin *incantāre*, *incantātor*, *incantamentum*.

Enchase' (2 syl.), to set in a frame, to adorn with embossed work; **enchased'** (2 syl.), **enchās'-ing**. (Not *in-*, being Fr.)

French *enchâsser* (*châssis*, a frame; Latin *capsa*, a box, *v. capŏ*).

Enchiridion or enchiridium, *plu.* **enchiridia**, *en'.ki.rĭd''.ĭ.ŏn* (or *-um*), *en'.ki.rĭd''.ĭ.ah*, a manual.

French *enchiridion*; Greek *enchirĭdion*; Latin *enchirĭdium* (*en* *chĭr* [what can be held] in the hand).

Enchorial, *en.kŏ'.ri.ăl*, applied to the ordinary writing of the ancient Egyptians. The sacred writing was in **hieroglyphics**, *hi'-e-ro.glĭf''ĭks*.

Greek *egchŏrĭŏs*, domestic (*chŏros*, a district, a place).

Encircle, *en.ser'.k'l*, to surround; **encircled**, *en.ser'.k'ld*; **en-circling**, *en.ser'.kling*.

Old Eng. *cīrcol* or *cīrcul*; Fr. *cercle*, with *en-* to make [a circle].

Enclitic, *en.klīt'ik*, a word joined to another so closely as to seem a part thereof: as "prithée," where the pronoun *thee* is thrown on the verb *pray*; "willy nilly," where the pronoun *ye* is joined to the verbs *will* and *will* = *will* not. Other examples are *isn't*, *sha'n't*, *wo'n't*, *mus'n't*.

French *enclitique*; Latin *encliticus*; Greek *εγκλιτικός* (*eg* [en] *klind*, to lean on another).

Enclose, *en.klōzē'*; **enclosed'** (3 syl.), **enclōs'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Enclosure, *en.klō'zhūr*, envelopment, as *the "enclosure" of letters in envelopes saves much trouble*; that which is enclosed, as *your letter with its "enclosure" came to hand this morning*; that which encloses, as *an envelope is the "enclosure" of a letter*.

French *clos*. (Latin *claudō*, to shut up; Old English *clusa*, close).

Encomium, *plu. encomiums* (very rarely *encomia*), *en.kō'mi.ŭms* (*en.kō'mi.ah*), high praise; **encomiast**; **encomiastic**, *en.kō'mi.ās'tik*; **encomias'tical**, **encomias'tical-ly**.

Latin *encomiastes*, *encomiasticus*, *encomium*, *plu. encomia*; Greek *εγκώμιον*, *plu. εγκώμια*, *εγκώμιός* (*kōmōs*, a revel) in honour of [Bacchus], *en kōmōs*, a hymn to the victor in a [Bacchic] revel, hence a eulogy or panegyric.

Encom'pass, *en.kūm'pās* (not *incom'pass*), to surround; **encompassed**, *en.kūm'past*; **encompass-ing**, *en.kūm'pās.ing*.

French *en compasser*, to compass-in [on all sides].

Encore, *ong.kōrē'* (not *en.korē'*), a call for a repetition, to demand a repetition; **encored**, *ong.kord'*; **encor'-ing** (Rule xix.)

This is one of the French words quite perverted in our language. What we call "encore," is *bis* in French, and *encore* in French means *yet, still* (adv. a continuation), as *il n'est pas encore venu*, he is not yet come; *j'attends encore*, I am still waiting; *je ne l'attends pas encore*, I do not expect him yet.

Encounter, *en.koun'ter*, a chance meeting, a combat, to meet unexpectedly, to meet in a hostile manner; **encountered**, *en.koun'terd*; **encoun'ter-ing**.

French *encontre* (*en contre*, in contrary [directions], in opposition).

Encourage, *en.kūr'age*, to embolden; **encour'aged** (3 syl.); **encour'ag-ing** (R. xix.), **encour'age-ment** (only five words drop the *-e* before *ment*, viz. *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, *judg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii., ¶).

French *encourager*, *encouragement*. (See **Courage**.)

Encrinite, *en'.kri.nite*, the stone-lily, and other similar fossils; **encrinitic**, *en'.kri.nit'ik*, (adj.) or **en'crinit'al**.

Crinoidean, *plu. crinoideans*, *crinoidea*, *kri.noi'.dē.an*, *kri.noi'.dē.anz*, *kri.noi'.dē.ah*, fossils having a lily-shaped disc supported on a jointed stem; they are—

Encrinites, *en'kri.nites*, when the stem is cylindrical; and

Pentacrinites, *pen'-ta.kri.nites*, when it is pentagonal.

Greek *krinos*, *plu. krinēa*, "a lily," with *-ite* for *lithos* a stone, and the prefix *en-* "to make into" [a lily stone]. *-oid* is *eidos*, like.

Encroach' (2 syl.), to intrude upon another's rights (followed by *on* or *upon*); **encroached'** (2 syl.), **encroach'-ing**, **encroach'-ing-ly**, **encroach'-er**, **encroach'-ment**.

French *accrocher*, to hook on [something] (*croc*, a hook). The French prefix is preferable, and *-orach* is a very vicious form of "crook." Low Latin *enoroachamentum*.

Encrust (should be *incrust*, Latin *incrūstāre*, French *incruster*).

Encumber, *en.kūm'.ber*, to burden, to clog; **encum'bered** (3 syl.), **encum'ber-ing**, **encum'bering-ly**, **encum'ber-er**.

Encumbrance, *en.kūm'.branse* (not *encumber-ance*).

Encumbrancer, *en.kūm'.bran.ser*.

French *encombrer*; Latin *incumbere*, to lie upon.

Encyclical, *en.sik'.li.kāl*, sent round, as the Pope's encyclical letter, the letter "sent round" to all his bishops.

French *encyclique*; Latin *encyclius* (The *-y-* shows it to be Greek). Greek *eghukliōs*, circular (*eg* [en] *kuklōō*, to move in a circle).

Encyclopedia, **encyclopaedia**, **cyclopaedia**, **cyclopedias**, *en.sy'.klo.pee''-di-ah*, *sy'-klo.pee''-di-ah*, an alphabetical summary of every branch of knowledge; **ency'clope'dian** (*adj.*) or **ency'clope'dical**; **encyclope'dist**, one who compiles an encyclopedia, one who aids in such a compilation; **encyclopedism**, *en.si'.klo.pee''-dizm*.

The better form is without the prefix *en-*; the word is then Greek *kuklōs paidēia*, a round of instruction. "Encyclopædia" means "encyclical instruction," or instruction sent round like a circular (*eg* [en] *kuklios*, revolving, going in succession, periodical). The idea is "a book or number of books containing the whole range or round of knowledge," and not an "encyclical dictionary of instruction." It is not *sent round* like a circular at all.

Encyst' (not *incyst*. It is Greek not Latin), to enclose in a cyst; **encyst'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **encyst'-ing**, enclosed in a cyst, consisting of cysts.

Insist, **insist'-ed**, **insist'-ing**, to urge with authority.

"Encyst," Greek *en kustis*, a bag or pouch (the *-y-* shows it is Greek).

"Insist," Latin *in sisto*, to make a set stand on [what you say].

-end (an Anglo-Saxon termination of masculine nouns), denotes "an agent." Surviving examples very rare.

-end, Old English *ende*, Latin *end[us]*, termination of active participles, as *rever-end*, Latin *rever-endus*, to be revered.

End, the finish, to finish; **end'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **end'-ing**; **end'-less**, without end; **end'-less-ly**, **end'-less-ness**; **end'-wise** (not *endways*, German *weise*, Old English *wis*, direction).

The **be-all** and **end-all**, the only state of being and its entire termination.

Old English *ende*, v. *end[an]*, past *endede*, past part. *ended*, *endless*, endless; *endleaslice*, endlessly; *endleasnes*, endlessness; *endmost*, endmost; *endung*, an ending; *endwise*, endwise.

Endamage, *en.dăm'age*, to injure; **endam'aged** (3 syl.), **endam'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **endam'age-ment** (Rule xviii., ¶).
 Old English *dēm*; Latin *damnum*, "hurt," with *en-*, "to make or confer" [injury]; French *endommager*.

Endanger, *en.dain'jēr*, to expose to danger; **endan'gered** (3 syl.), **endan'ger-ing**, **endan'ger-ment**.

French *danger*, with *en-*, "to make or put into" [danger].

Endear, *en.dēre'*, to make dear; **endeared'** (2 syl.), **endear'-ing**, **endear'-ing-ly**; **endeared-ness**, *en.dear'.ed.ness* (R. xxxvi.); **endear'-ment** (-ment, the "cause of," "the state of"), that which produces fondness, the state of being dear.

Old English *dēor*, "dear, beloved," with *en-*, "to make" [dear].

Endeavour, *en.dēv'or*, an effort, to use effort, to attempt; **endeavoured**, *en.dēv'ord*; **endeav'our-ing**.

Fr. *devoir*, "duty," with *en-*, "to make:" i.e., *faire devoir*, to attempt.

Endemic, *en.dēm'ik* [disease], a local [disease].

French *endémique*; Greek *endēmōs*, in the place, at home, v. *en-dēmō*, to live in a place. In Greek the *-de-* is long.

Endermic, [medicine] to be applied to the skin.

Greek *en derma* [to be used] on the skin.

Endive, *en'.div*, a vegetable. (Fr. *endive*, Lat. *intybus* or *intybum*.)

Endorse' (2 syl.), to write on the back of a document; **endorsed** (2 syl.), **endors-ing** (Rule xix.), **endors'-er**, the person who writes his name on the back of a bill, and makes himself liable for its payment; **endorsee**, the person to whom the bill is assigned or delivered; **endorse'-ment**.

French *endos*, *endosser*, *endossement*, *endosseur* (*dos*, Lat. *dorsum* or *dorsum*, the back, [to write] on the back).

Endogens, *en'.do.jenz*, plants like palms, grasses, and rushes, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers; **endogenous**, *en.dōj'.e.nūs* (adj.)

Greek *endon genō*, to produce within.

Endogenite, *en.dōj'.e.nūte*, a fossil palm, rush, &c.

Greek *endon genō*, with *-ite*; that is, *lithos*, a stone or fossil.

Endophlœum, *en'.dō.flee''.um*, the inner bark.

Greek *endon phloîs*, the inside bark.

Endophyllous, *en.dōf'.il.lūs*, evolved within a leaf or sheath.

Greek *endon phyllōn*, within the leaf. (Should be *en.dōf'yl.lus*.)

Endopleura, *en'.do.plū''.rah*, the inner covering of seed.

Greek *endon pleura*, the inner side [of the seed sheath].

Endorhizal, *en'.dō.rī''.zāl*, applied to those rootlets which burst through the coverings of the seed before they elongate downwards. (Better without *h*, being a comp. word.)

Greek *endon rhîsaz*, root within [the seed]. (See *Emeroda*, note.)

Endosmose, *en'.dōs.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the interior of porous substances.

Exosmose, *ex'.dōs.mose*, the transmission of gases, &c., to the exterior of porous substances.

Gk. *ēndōn dōmōs*, impulsions inwards; *ex dōmos*, impulsions outwards.

Endosperm, *en'.dō.sperm*, albu'men of seeds.

Greek *ēndōn sperma*, within the sperm or embryo-sac.

Endosporous, *en'.dō.spō''.rus*, applied to those fungi which have their spores (1 syl.), contained in a case.

Greek *ēndōn spōra*, spores [contained] in [a case].

Endostome, *en'.dō.stom*, the passage through the inner integument of an ovule (2 syl.) (*stōma*, a mouth).

-endous (Latin termination *-endus*), "calculated to produce": as *trem-endous*, "calculated to produce trembling or tremour."

Endow, *en.dow'* (-dōw to rhyme with *now*), to sett'e a permanent fund on [an institution], to furnish; *endowed'* (2 syl.), *endōw'-ing*; *endōw'-ment*, a fund settled on [an institution], talents; *endōw'-er*, one who endows. (See **Endue**.)

Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*; Lat. *dos*, "a dowry," with *en-* "to make."

Endue, *en.du'*, to invest; *endued'* (2 syl.), *endū'-ing*, R. xix. (Gk. form). *Indue*, *indued'*, *indū'-ing*, R. xix. (Lat. form.)

Greek *enduo*; Latin *induo*, to put on [clothes].

Endure (2 syl.), to bear, to suffer; *endured'* (2 syl.), *endūr'-ing*, *endūr'ing-ly*, *endur'-er*, *endūr'-able* (1st Latin conj.), *endūr'able-ness*, *endūr'ably*, *endūr'ance*; but

Indurate, *in'.dū.rate*, to harden; *in'durāt-ed*, *in'durāt-ing*; *induration*, *in'.du.ray''.shun*.

Fr. *endurer*; Lat. *induratio*, *indurēre* to grow hardened (*durus*, hard).

Eneid, better **Æneid**, *e.nee'.id* (not *ē.nē.id*), Virgil's epic poem about **Æneas** (*E.nee'.as*).

-id (a patronymic), "pertaining to," "concerning" [**Æneas**].

Enema, *e.nee'.mah* (not *en'.ē.mah*), a clyster, an instrument used for medical injections.

This word, being the Greek *en hēmi*, "to send into," ought to be *enhēma*, according to our English custom of forming such words.

Enemy, *plu. enemies*, *en.e.mīz*, a foe; *en'mity*, *plu. enmities*.

Inimical, *in.im'.i.kūl*, hostile; *inim'ical-ly*.

French *ennemi* (wrong); Latin *intimicus*, *intimicitia*, *intimicos*. Our word *enemy* is bad, and the French word worse. As *emy* means "a friend" (Latin *amicus*), "en-emy" should mean "to make a friend," the Latin *in-* (negative) *amicus* (not a friend) is consistent.

Energy, *plu. energies*, *en'.er.gīz* (Rule xlv.), vigorous effort; *energetic*, *en'.er.jēt''.ik*; *energetical*, *en'.er.jēt''.i.kūl*.

Energise, *en'.er.gīze*, to infuse vigour into; *en'ergised*, *en'ergis-ing* (Rule xix.)

Fr. *energie*, *énergique*; Lat. *energia*; Gk. *ergon*, work. (See R. xxxi.)

Enervate, *en'ér.vate* (not *e.nér'.vate*), to enfeeble; *en'ervät-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *en'ervät-ing* (Rule xix.), *enervation*, *en'ér.vay''shun*; *en'ervator* (Rule xxxvii.)

French *énervé*, *énervation*; Latin *enervatio*, *enervator*, *enervare* (*enervus*, to deprive of nerve).

Enfeeble, *en.fee'.b'l*, to weaken; *enfeebled*, *en.fee'.b'ld*; *enfeebling*, *enfeeble-ment*, *en.fee'.b'l.ment*.

French *affaiblir*, *affaiblissement*; *faible*, older form *foible*, "feeble," with *en-* "to make" [feeble].

Enfeoff, *en.fěf'* (by lawyers), *en.feef'* (by others), to invest with a fee or fief; *enfeoffed'* (2 syl.), *enfeoff-ing*, *enfeoff'-ment*, the deed which conveys a fee or fief.

French *fief*; Low Latin *feodum*, a fee or feoff, *feoffamentum*, a feoffment, *feoffator*, a feoffer, *feoffatus*, a feoffee. Our word is *feodum*, "a fee or feoff," with *en-* "to convey" [a fee].

Enfilade, *en'.fi.lādé'*, to rake with shot or shell lengthwise; *enfilād'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *enfilād'-ing* (Rule xix.)

French *enfilade*, v. *enfiler*; Latin *filum*, "a thread or line," with *en-* "to make" [a line with shot and shell].

Enforce' (2 syl.), to constrain; *enforced'* (2 syl.), *enforc'-ing* (Rule xix.), *enforc'-er*, *enforce'-ment*, *enforce'-able*.

French *forcer*, *force*, with *en-* "to make or impart" [force].

Enfranchise, *en.frān'.chīz*, to invest with civil and political rights, to liberate; *enfran'chised* (3 syl.), *enfran'chis-ing* (Rule xix.), *enfran'chis-er*, *enfran'chise-ment* (R. xviii.)

French *affranchir*, *affranchissement*; Low Latin *franchisia*, *franchisatus* (*francus* "free," with *en-* "to make" [free]).

Engage, *en.gāje'*, to occupy; *engāged'* (2 syl.), occupied, bespoke in a dance, promised in marriage; *engag-ing*, *en.gāje.ing* (Rule xix.); *engāging-ly*, *engage'-ment* (Rule xviii.); *engaged-ness*, *en.gāje'.ed.ness* (Rule xxxvi.)

French *engager*, *engagement*; Old English *weod*, "a pledge," with *en-* "to make" [a pledge]; Latin *vōdāmōnium*.

Engarrison, *en.gar'ri.son* (a corruption of *engarrison*), to put into garrison, to furnish with garrison; *engar'risoned* (4 syl.), *engar'rison-ing* (double r).

French and German *garrison*, a "garrison," with *en-*, "to make," "to supply with" [a garrison]; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Dutch *waarison*; Anglo-Saxon *wēor*, an enclosure, v. *wōdrian*, to ward or guard.

Engender, *en.jěn'.der*, to form, to produce: as *Meteors are engendered in the atmosphere*; *angry words engender strife*. **Engendered**, *en.jěn'.derd*; *engender-ing*, *engender-er*.

Fr. *engendrer*; Lat. *genēre*, supine, *gēnitum*, to beget; Gk *gēno*, *eg[en] gignōmai* or *eg[en] ginōmai*, to be produced in [something].

Engine, *en'jin*, a machine composed of several parts; **engineer**, *en'.gi.neer'*, a maker of engines, one whose vocation is the construction of roads, forts, docks. &c. **Military engineer**, one employed on military works; **Civil engineer**,

one employed on works not of a military character; *en'-gineer'ing*, the business of an engineer.

Engine-man, *en'-jin.man*, one who works an engine;

Jinny, contraction of *engine*, with *-y*, diminutive, a little engine; as a *spinning jinny*.

French *ingénieur*, *génie*, *engin*; Latin *ingénium*, a contrivance.

Engird', *past engird'-ed*, *past part. engirt* [or *engirded*], to gird.

Old Eng. *gyrd[an]*, *past. gyrdde*, p. p. *gyrdded*, with *en-* for *emb-*, about.

English, *In'-glish*, pertaining to England (*England*), the language:

The English, the people of England.

An Englishman, *plu. Englishmen*. "Englishmen" is the definite *plu.*, as 2, 3, 4, &c., Englishmen, but *The English* is the indefinite *plu.* (Rule xlv., ¶).

An English-woman, *plu. English-women*.

Anglecise, *an'.gle.size*, to make English, to convert to the form and character of English words, &c.; *anglecised*, *an'.gle.sizd*; *an'glecis-ing* (Rule xix.);

Anglicism, *an'.gle.cizm*, an English idiom.

Anglice, *an'.gli.se* (adv.), in English.

Anglican, *an'.gli.kän* (adj.), English: as the *Anglican Church*.

Old English *Englisc*, *Englisc-man*, *Engla-land*, *Angol*, one who lived in Anglen. It is a pity that the initial A- has been substituted for E- in these latter words, as it dogmatizes on a doubtful question.

Engorge' (2 syl.), to swallow greedily; *engorged'* (2 syl.), *engorg'-ing* (Rule xix.), *engorge'-ment* (Rule xviii.)

French *gorger*, to gorge; Latin *gurgus*, a glutton, *gurgūto*, the windpipe. *En gorge* means [to put] into the gorge or throat.

Engraft', better *engraff*, to insert a part of one tree into another; *engraft'-ed*, better *engrafted'* (2 syl.), *engraft'-ing*, better *engraff-ing*, *engraft'-ment*, better *engraff-ment*, *engraft-er* better *engraff-er*.

French *en greffer*, *greffeur*, *greffe* (Greek *graphō*, to scratch). Applied originally to budding. "Grefte," being French, the prefix *en-* is better than the Latin prefix *in-*.

Engrain' (2 syl.), to dye deeply, to dye in grain; *engrained'* (2 syl.), *engrain'-ing*, *engrain'-er*.

French *en grèner*, to grain leather, *grèner*, to grain; Latin *grænum*, the coccus or scarlet dye, hence the phrase: *A knave in grain*, a knave though dressed in scarlet.

Engrave, *past. engraved*, *past. part. engraved or engraven*;

Engrave' (2 syl.), to cut characters or drawings on metal, stone, or wood; *engraved'* (2 syl.), *engrāv'-ing* (R. xix.), *engrāv'en*, *engrāv'er*. An engraving, a design engraved.

Chalcography, *kāl.kög'.ra.fy*, engraving on copper.

Greek *chalkos graphō*, to write on brass or copper.

Glyptography, *glip'.tôg.ra.fy*, engraving on precious stones.
 Greek *glyptô* *graphô*, to write on a precious stone.

Lithography, *li.rhög'.ra.fy*, engraving on stone. (Gk. *lithô*.)

Xylography, *xy.lög'.ra.fy*, engraving on wood. (Gk. *xylôn*.)

Zincography, *zin.kog'.ra.fy*, engraving on zinc.

Aquatinta, *a'-kwa.tin'-tah*, engraving to resemble Indian ink drawings. (*Aquafortis* is used instead of gravers.)

Mezzotinto, *plu. mezzotintoes*, *med'-zo.tin'.toze*, middle or half-tint engravings. (Italian *mezzo tinto*.)

Old English *graf*[an]; Greek *graphên*; French *graveur*, *graveur*.

Engross, *en.grôse'* (not *en.grôs'*), to monopolise, to copy documents in lawyers' writing; engrossed, *en.grôst*; engross'-ing, engross'-er, engross'-ment.

French *grosse*, *grossir*, *grossoyer* (*engrosser* has quite another meaning). Our word is *gross* "large" with *en-* "to make" [a copy in large writing], "to make or occupy" [a large or undue share.]

Engulf (being French, *en-* is better than *in-*, which is Latin) to swallow up; engulfed', engulf'-ing, engulf'-ment.

French *engouffrer*, to swallow up; Latin *gurgis*, a whirlpool. Our word is a total mistake. To "*engouf*" has nothing to do with *gulf*, a bay (Greek *kôlpô*, a bosom), but is a French perversion of the Latin *gurgis*, a whirlpool, from *gûla*, a gullet. Greek *gûtiôs* or *gaulôs*, a long-necked wallet.

Enhance' (2 syl.), to increase [the value or price]; enhanced' (2 syl.), enhanc'-ing, enhanc'-er, enhance'-ment (R.xviii.)

Norman *enhauncer* (*hauncer*, to raise; French, *hausser*. Similarly, *hansière* is the old form of *haussière*, a hawser.)

Enharmonic, *en'.har.môn'ik* (in *Music*), applied to notes which change their names only: thus $C\sharp = D\flat$, $G\sharp = A\flat$. On keyed instruments, these notes are identical, but theoretically $C\sharp : D\flat :: \sharp\sharp\sharp : \sharp\sharp\sharp$. (See *Diatonic*.)

Greek *enharmonikôs* [*môdôs*], the enharmonic mode, which proceeded by quarter tones. The three "modes" of Grecian music proceeded (1) by whole tones, (2) by half tones, and (3) by quarter tones.

Enhydrous, *en.hy'.drus*, containing water;

Anhydrous, *an.hy'.drus*, without water.

Greek *enudros*, with water (*ἐνυδρος* not *ἐνυδρος*); *anudros*, without water (*ἀνυδρος* not *δνυδρος*); *hudor*, water has an aspirate, but it is lost in the compound, and could not be expressed.

Enigma, *e.nig'.mah*, a riddle; enigmatic, *e.nig.măt'ik*; enigmatical, *e.nig.măt'.i.kul*; enigmăt'ical-ly, enig'mătist.

Enigmatise, *e.nig'.ma.tise*, to reduce to an enigmatical form; enig'matised (4 syl.), enig'matis'-er, enig'matis'-ing.

Enig'ma, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in remote or obscure resemblances.

Conun'dram, a riddle in which the puzzle lies in a pun.

Charade, a word dissected, so that each syllable forms a word. If of two syllables, the first syllable is called *my first*, the next *my second*, and the entire word *my whole*.

Log'ogriph, a word which, deprived of different letters, makes other words: as *glass*, *liss*, *ass*, *gas*, *sal*, *gals*, &c.

Re'bus, a puzzle expressed in hieroglyphics.

Riddle, a general term, including any puzzling question of a trivial nature, the solution of which is to be guessed.

Puzzle, a sensible object, the intricacy of which is to be discovered, or the parts of which are to be pieced together.

"Enigma," French *énigme*, *énigmatique*; Latin *œnigma*; Greek *ainigma*, *ainigmatistês*, &c. (*ainôe*, a fable).

"Conundrum," Old English *cunnan dædm*, clever-fun.

"Charade," so named from the inventor.

"Logogriph," Greek *lôgôs griphôs*, a word puzzle.

"Rebus." These were political squibs by the basochiens of Paris, *de rebus quæ geruntur* (on the current events of the day).

"Riddle," Old English *rædels*, from *rædan*, to interpret.

"Puzzle," Welsh *posiad*, a questioning, *v. posïaw*.

Enjoin' (2 syl.), to command, to bid; **enjoined'** (2 syl.), **enjoin'-ing**, **enjoin'-er**, **enjoin'-ment**, *but injunction*.

French *enjoindre*, *injonction*; Latin *injungo*, to command, *injunctio*. (It would be better to retain the same prefix throughout, and write *injoin* for *enjoin*. French is our great source of error.)

Enjoy', to take pleasure in; **enjoyed'** (2 syl.), **enjoy'-ing** (R. xiii.), **enjoy'-ing-ly**, **enjoy'-ment**, **enjoy'able** (Rule xxiii.)

Fr. *jouir*; Lat. *gaudeo* (Ennius uses *gau*), with *en-*, "to make" [joy].

Enkindle, *en.kîn'.d'l*, to set on fire; **enkindled**, *en.kîn'.d'ld*; **enkin'dling**.

Welsh *cynne*, "ignition," with *en-*, "to make" [an ignition].

Enlarge' (2 syl.), to increase in size; **enlarged'** (2 syl.), **enlarg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **enlarge'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

Latin *largus*, "large," with *en-*, "to make" [large].

Enlighten, *en.lite'.en*, to throw light on; **enlight'ened** (3 syl.), **enlight'en-ing**, **enlight'en-er**, **enlight'en-ment**.

Old English *lihtung*, "lighting," with *en-*, "to make" [a lighting]. (The *-g-* is interpolated, and the term *en-* stands for *-un'* [ung].)

Enlist', to enroll; **enlist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **enlist'-ing**, **enlist'-ment**, voluntary enrollment.

Old Eng. *list*; Fr. *liste*, "a roll," with *en-*, "to make up" [a list].

Enliven, *en.lî'.væn*, to cheer; **enlî'vened** (3 syl.), **enlî'ven-ing**.

Old English *lîf*, "life," with *en-*, "to make, to give" [life]. The term *-en* is for *-un'* [-ung] added to verbal nouns.

Enmity, *plu. enmities*, *en'.mî.tîz* (Rule xi.), hostility; **enemy**, *plu. enemies*, *en'.e.mîz* (Rule xi.), a foe;

Inimical, *în.îm'.i.kûl*, hostile; **inim'ical-ly**.

(It is to be regretted that the Latin prefix *in-* has not

been preserved throughout. The French have a similar inconsistency, though not in the same derivatives.)

French *inimicitie*, *ennemis* (!); Latin *inimicitia*, *inimicus* (in *amicus*, not a friend).

Ennoble, *en.nō.b'ld*, to make noble; ennobled, *en.nō.b'ld*; enno'bling, enno'ble-ment.

French *ennoblir* or *anoblir*, *anoblissement*; Latin *nōbilitas*, "noble," with *en-*, "to make" [noble].

Ennui, *ah'n'.we'* (not *ang'-we* nor *ong'.we*), weariness.

French *ennui*; Italian *noiare*, to weary.

Enormous, *e.nor'.mūs*, very great; enor'mous-ly.

Enormity, plu. *enormities*, *e.nor'.mi.tiz*, an atrocious crime.

French *énormité*, *énorme*; Latin *enormitas*, *enormis* (*ex*) *norma*, out of rule.)

Enough, sufficient in quantity. **Enow**, sufficient in number.

Sugar *enough*, cups *enow*; tea *enough*, spoons *enow*.

(This distinction, very general 40 years ago, is now almost obsolete.)

The adverb and adj. differed in the Anglo-Saxon period, *genog* (adv.), *genoh* (adj.) "Enough" very absurdly combines both forms.

En passant, *ah'n pahs'.sah'n* (Fr.) in passing, cursorily.

Enquire (2 syl.), to ask; enquired' (3 syl.), enquir'-ing (R. xix.), enquir'-er, enquiry, plu. *enquiries*, *en.kwi'.riz*; better

Inquire (2 syl.), inquired' (2 syl.), inquir'-ing, inquir'-ing-ly, inquiry, plu. *inquiries*, *in.kwi'.riz* (Rule xlv.)

Inquisition, *in.kwi'.zish'un*; **inquisitive**, *in.kwiz'.i.tiv*; **inquis'itive-ly**, **inquisitive-ness**, **inquis'itor**, **inquis'itory**.

(It is far better to spell all these words with the Latin prefix *in-*, although we have in French the word *enquérir*.

Lat. *inquērere*, supine *inquisitum*, to inquire; *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*.

Enrage (2 syl.), to exasperate; enraged' (2 syl.), enrāg'-ing.

Fr. *enrager*; Lat. *rābiāre*, *rābies*, with *en-*, "to make" (in a rage).

Enrapt', thrown into an ecstasy.

Enrapture, *en.rāp'.tchūr*, to delight greatly; enrapt'ured, enrapt'ur-ing (Rule xix.)

Enravish, *en.rāv'.ish*, to throw into an ecstasy; enrav'ished (3 syl.), enrav'ish-ing, enrav'ish-ment (generally used without the prefix *en-*).

Latin *raptus*, *raptūra*, *rāpio*, supine *raptum*, to ravish.

"Ravish" is from the French *ravir*, *ravissant*, *ravissement*.

Enrich', to make rich; enriched', enrich'-ing, enrich'-er, enrich'-ment, accession of wealth.

French *enrichir*, *enrichissement* (*richesse*, riches).

Enrobe (2 syl.), to array, to invest; enrobed', enrob'-ing (R. xix.)

French *en robe*, to put in robes; Low Latin *roba*.

Enroll (not *enrol*, Rule x.), to put on a roll or list; enrolled' (2 syl.), enroll'-ing, enroll'-ment.

French *enrōler*, *rôle*; Latin *rōlūla*, with *en-*, "to make" up [a roll].

Ensanguine, *en.săn'.gwin*, to make bloody; **ensan'guined** (3 syl.), **ensăn'guin-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *sanguineus*, "bloody," with *en-* "to make" [bloody].

Ensconce, *en.skōnse* (no word in the language ends in *-onse*, and only six words in *-ense*, Rule xxvi.), to hide, or cover behind a sconce or screen; **ensconced**, *en.skōnst*; **ensconc'-ing** (Rule xix.)

German *schanze*, "a fortification," with *en-*, "to make" [a sconce].

-ense, the termination of only six words in the language, four of which are compounds of "pense": *condense* and *immense*; *dispense*, *expense*, *prepen*, and *recompense*. There are nearly 300 words ending in *-ence*, most of which would have been better in *-ense*.

Enshrine' (2 syl.), to put into a shrine; **enshrined'** (2 syl.), **enshrin'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old English *scrin*, with *en-* "to make" (the subject of a shrine).

Enshroud' (2 syl.), to put into a shroud; **enshroud'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **enshroud'-ing**.

Old English *scrid*, "a shroud," with *en-*, "to make" [a shroud].

Ensign, *en'.sine*, the flag of a regiment. an infantry officer who carries the ensign; **ensigncy**, *en'.sine.sy* (-cy, "office").

French *enseigne*; Latin *signum* [militaire], "an ensign," with *en-* "to make or carry" [the ensign].

-ensis (Latin *ensis*, an office), as *aman'uens*, *a manu*, one at hand; **-ensis**, one who holds the office of an "a manu."

Enslave' (2 syl.), to make a slave; **enslaved'** (2 syl.) **enslāv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **enslāv'-er**, **enslave'-ment** (Rule xviii.)

German *slave*; Low Latin *slavus*, with *en-*, "to make" [a slave.]

Ensnare' (2 syl.) **ensnared'** (2 syl.), **ensnār'-ing** (Rule xix.)

O. E. *sneðre* "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [one the prey of a snare]. Not being Latin, the prefix *en-* is preferable to *in-*.

Ensue, *en.su'*, to follow; **ensued'** (2 syl.), **ensu'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Fr. *ensuivre*; Lat. *insequi*, to follow as a consequence (*in sequor*).

Meaning "to arise out of," it is followed by *from* (French *de*).

Meaning "to come next," it is followed by *on*.

Ensure, **Insure**, **Assure**, *en.shure'*, *in.shure'*, *as.shure'*.

En-, **in-**, or **as-sured'** (2 syl.), **en-**, **in-**, **as-suring**, **-shure'-ing**.

Ensurance, **insurance**, **assurance**, **-shure'-ance**.

En-, **in-**, **as-surer**, **-shure'-er**.

Of these three forms *insure* is by far the worst.

"Ensure," Fr. *sûr* (Lat. *secûrus*), "sure," with *en-*, "to make" [sure].

"Assure," French *assurer*; Low Latin *assurancia*, v. *assurâre* [as [ad] *secûrâre*, to secure to one].

Strictly speaking the policy "holder" *ensures*, the policy "giver" *assures*; the former "makes his property sure" by taking out a policy, the latter "secures to him" certain sums of money on fixed terms. Similarly from the standpoint of a policy holder the office is an "ensurance," i.e. an office which makes him secure against

loss, but from the standpoint of the *actuary* it is an "assurance," i.e. an office which "secures to its clients" certain sums of money in proportion to annual payments.

"Insure" is bad Latin, bad French, and bad English.

-ent, -ant (Latin participial endings), an agent: as *student*, *informant*. **-ant** denotes a word of the 1st Latin conj., **-ent** a word of some other conj., but the rule is very loosely followed, especially when we have gone to the French for our Latin. (See Rule xxv.)

Entablature, *en.tăb'.la.tchur* (not *entablature*. It is not *tablet*, a little table, but Latin *tabŭla*, contracted to *tab'la*), the whole top part of a pillar, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Latin *tăbŭlătum*, a scaffold, stage, or storey; *en-*, "to make," hence *entablature*, that which makes a stage, storey, or complete part.

Entail' (2 syl.), lands, &c., fixed on certain descendants, to fix lands, &c., on certain descendants [as the eldest son]; **entailed'** (2 syl.), **entail'-ing**, **entail'-ment**, followed by *on* or *upon*, but in French by *à*.

French *tailler*; Low Latin *talliātum* [*feudum*], a fee-tail, *tallium*, "a fee-tail," with *en-*, "to make" [a fee-tail].

Entangle, *en.tăn'.g'l*, to ravel; **entangled**, *en.tăn'.g'ld*; **entangling**, **entan'gler**, **entan'gle-ment**.

Norse *tang*, tangle, sea-wrack, called *tang* in Germ., *en-*, "to make" [a tangle like sea-wrack].

Enter, *en'tēr*, to come in. **Inter**, *in'ter'*, to bury.

En'ter, **en'tered** (2 syl.), **en'ter-ing**, **en'trance** (2 syl.), **en'try**.

Inter', **interred'** (2 syl.), **interr'-ing**, **inter'-ment**.

"Enter," is used both transitively and intransitively: Thus we say *He entered the house*, or *entered into the house*; but when used to signify "engage in," to be "an ingredient of," it is always followed by *into*: as *I entered into partnership with . . .*; *lead enters into the composition of pewter*; and when it means to "begin," it is followed by *on*: as *I enter on my tenth year . . .*

French *entrer*, *entrée*; Latin *intrāre*, *intrans*.

"Inter" would be better with double *r*; Lat. *in-terra* (in the earth).

Enteritis, *en'tē.rī'tis*, inflammation of the intestines.

Gk. *entēra*, the bowels; *-itis*, denoting "inflammation" [of the bowels].

Enterprise. *en'ter.prize*, an adventure, an undertaking; **enterpris-ing** (adj.), adventurous, bold; **enterprising-ly**.

French *entreprise*; Latin *inter prēhendo* supine *prēhensum*, to take in hand with others (*entre* is reciprocal in composition).

En'tertain', to treat with hospitality. to amuse; **en'tertained'** (3 syl.), **en'tertain'-ing**, **en'tertain'-ly**, **en'tertain'er**; **en'tertain'-ment**, a feast, an amusement.

French *entretenir*, *entretien*, maintenance. to hold things together.

(Our use of this word is widely apart from that in France. No Frenchman would consider "entretenir" = *donner l'hospitalité*, or *décortir*. The French idea of "keep" conveyed by this word is not complimentary, except when applied to things.)

Enthral, *en.thrawl'*, to make captive; **enthralled'** (2 syl.), **enthral'-ing** (Rule iv.), **enthral'-er**, **enthral'-ment**.

Old English *thrall*, "a servant," with *en-*, "to make" [a *thrall*]. "Inthral" is nonsense. The double *l* should be restored.

Enthron, to inve-*t* with sovereignty, to install; **enthroned'** (2 syl.), **enthron'-ing**, **enthron'-ment**; **enthronization** (R. xxii.), *en'.thrō.nī.zay'shun*, installation of a bishop.

Lat *thrōnus*; Greek *thrōnōs* (*thrānos*, a bench, *v. throā*, to sit down). *Enthronizo*, to seat on a throne. Our word is from the Greek.

Enthusiasm, *en.rhū'.si.azm*, zeal, fanaticism;

Enthusiast, *en.rhū'.si.ast*, one ardently devoted to some object: **enthusiastic**, *en.rhū'.si.ās''.tik*; **enthusiastical**, *en.rhū'.si.ās''.ti.kāl*; **enthusias'tical-ly**.

Latin *enthusiasmus*, *enthusiasta*; Greek *enthousiasmōs*, *enthousiastēs*, *enthousiastikōs*; French *enthousiasme*, *enthousiaste*, *enthousiasme* (*en theos-annos*, the state of being in a god, i.e. inspired.)

Enthymeme, *en'.rhī.mem*, a syllogism with one of the prem-*isses* suppressed: As, [i]dependent creatures should be humble] *We are dependent creatures, and therefore should be humble*. The major prop. in brackets being suppressed.

French *enthymème*; Lat. *enthymēma*; Greek *enthymēma* (*en thumee* [one premiss] in the mind [only]).

Entice' (2 syl.), to allure: **enticed'** (2 syl.); **entic-ing**, *en.tice'.ing*; **entic'ing-ly**; **entic-er**, *en.tice'.er*; **entice'-ment** (R. xviii.)

This is a French word which has received with us quite a new meaning. In French it means to *incite*, not to "allure or seduce." The word is *attiser*, to stir a fire, or rather to "touch the burning logs to make them burn better" (*tison*, a burning l g). Spanish *atizar*, to stir a fire; *tizon*, smouldering wood; *tizonero*, a poker. Italian *tizzone*, a firebrand. Our idea seems to be derived from the custom of enticing birds, &c., by lighted brands, i.e. [to attract] to the firebrand, *at* [to] or *en* [into] *tison*, [the burning brand].

Entire' (2 syl.), complete, unadulterated; **entire'-ly**, **entire'-ness**; **entire'-ty**, integrity, entire state.

French *entier*; *intégrer*, *entire* (*in tago* or *tango*, not touched).

Entitle, *en.tī'.t'l*, to qualify, to give a title or a right to [someone]; **entitled**, *en.tī'.t'ld*; **entitling**, *en.tī'.t'ling*.

Old English *titul*, "a title," with *en-*, "to make or give" [a title]; French *intituler*; (Latin *titulūs*, a title).

Entity, *plu. entities*, *en'.tī.tiz* (R. xlv.), existence, a real being.

Non-entity, *plu. nonentities*, what has no real being, a person of no influence (a no-one).

French *entité*; Latin *ens*, gen. *entis*, an entity or real being.

Ento- (Greek prefix), within.

Entozoon, *plu. entozoa*, *en'-to.zō''-ōn*, *en'-to.zō''-aā* (not *en'.to.zoon''*), an animal which lives *within* the body of other animals, especially in the intestines; **entozoic**, *en'-to.zō''-īk*, adj. (not *ēn'.to.zoik*).

Greek *entōs zōon*, an animal within [the body of other animals].

Entomology, *en'.to.mōl''.o.gy*, treats of the history and habits of insects; **entomologist**, *en'.to.mōl''.o.jist*; **entomological**, *en'.to.mo.loj''-i.kūl*; **entomolog'ical-ly**.

Greek *entōmon lōgōs*, a discourse about insects; French *entomologie*.

Entomoid, *en'.to.moid*, like an insect. (Gk. *entōmōn eidos*.)

Entomolite, *en.tōm'.o.lite*, a fossil insect.

Greek *entōmōn lithos*, an insect [of] stone, i.e. fossilised.

Entomorphagous, *en'.to.mor''.fū.gūs*, insect-eating.

Greek *entōmon phāgo*, to devour insects.

Entomostracan, *plu. entomostracans*, *en'.to.mōs''.trū.kūn*, one of the entomostraca, pertaining to the...; *en'.to.mōs''.trū.kinz*; **entomostraca**, *en'.to.mōs''.trū.kah*, a sub-class of crustaceans.

It will be observed that these words beginning with *ento-* are not connected with the Greek prefix *ento-*, within, but with *entōmon*, an insect, which is *en-temnein*, to cut into [parts], as "insect" is in *sectum* (Latin), cut into [parts].

Entozoon, *en'.to.zō''-ōn*; **entozoa**, *en'.to.zō''-ah*. (See above, *Ento-*.)

Entrails (*plu.*), *en'.trūlz*, the intestines. (Sing. rarely used.)

French *entrailles*; Low Latin *enteralia*; Greek *entēra*, intestines.

Entram'mel, to ob-tru't, to entangle; **entram'melled** (3 syl.), **entram'mell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **entrammell-er**.

(These words should not have double L.)

Fr. tramail, a drag-net with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a drag net].

Entrance, *en'.trānce* (noun), *en.trānce'* (verb).

En'trance, place of entry, admission.

Entrance' better *entranse'*, to ravish with delight; **entrānced'** better *entransed'* (2 syl.), **entrānc-ing** better **entrans-ing**, **entrānce'-ment** better **entranse'-ment**.

"Entrance." French *entrer*; Latin *intrans*, *intrāre*, to enter
 "Entranse." If this is from the French *trāse*, the meaning has been quite perverted. *Transc* means "a picnic," not an ecstasy; but probably it is the Latin *transen*, *transitus*, another form of "transport," which is *transporto*. (*Trans-itus*, past or gone over; *trans-portus* carried over.) The allusion is to the notion that the spirit in a "trāse" is carried or passes out of the body. (See 2 Cor. xii., 2-4.)

Entrap', to catch in a trap; **entrapped'** (2 syl.), **entrapp-ing** (Rule iii.), **entrapp-er**.

Old English *træppe* or *trappe*, "a snare," with *en-*, "to make" [the captive of a snare].

Entreat, *en.tree'*, to solicit; **entreat'-ed** (3 syl., Rule xxxvi.), **entreat-ing**, **entreat'ing-ly**, **entreat'-er**.

Entreat'y, *plu. entreaties*, *en.tree'.tīz* (Rule xlv.)

French *en tratter*; Latin *in tracto*, to struggle for something.

Entree, *ah'n'tray'* (French), the right of entry, a "subsidiary" dish of meat handed round to the guests.

Entremets, *ah'n'tr.may* (French), dainty side-dishes.

In French an *entrée* is a relish served at the beginning of dinner to "whet the appetite;" and an *entremets* a relish served after the main joints have been removed (*entre mets*, a dish between [dinner and dessert]). Our use of these words is very *sl p-shod*.

Entrepot (French) *ah'n'tr'.pō*, a warehouse, a storehouse.

This is *entre dépôt*, a half-way *dépôt*, *lieu où l'on met en dépôt des marchandises que l'on veut porter plus loin*.

Entresol, *ah'n'tr'.sole* (French), a room between the ground-floor and the *premier étage* [*prēm'.ē.ā ā.tarj'*].

Sol, the ground-plot or floor; *entre sol*, between the ground-floor and the first floor or best apartment.

Entrench' (not *intrench*), to make a trench round [something]; *entrenched'* (2 syl.), *entrench'-ing*, *entrench'-ment*.

Intren'chant, not to be cut or wounded.

This last word shows that *intrench* should mean "not cut," and therefore never should have been used for the word *entrench* which is *tranchée* (French) "a trench," with *en-*, "to make" [a trench].

Entropium, *en.trōp'.i.um*, a turning inwards of the eyelashes.

Greek *en trōpē*, a turning inwards.

Entrust, to confide to another; *entrust'-ed*, *entrust'-ing*.

Old English *treoth*, "a pledge," with *en-*, "to make" [a pledge]. To "entrust," is to confide something to another "as a pledge."

Entry, *plu. entries*, *en'triz* (Rule xlv.), a place by which persons enter, the right of entrance, registration in a book, taking possession of real property, a writ of possession.

Single Entry, a system of book-keeping in which the items are posted only once, generally under the buyer's name.

Double Entry, a system of book-keeping in which every item is posted twice, once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, under reverse conditions.

French *entrée* (by double entry, *en partie double*; by single entry, *en partie simple*). (See **Enter** and **Entrance**)

Entwine, *en.twine'*, to wreath; *entwined'* (2 syl.), *entwin'-ing* (Rule xix.), *entwin'-er*, *entwine'-ment* (better with *in-*).

Old Eng. *twīn[an]*, to twine; *in-twīns*, to twine together,

Enumerate, *e.nū'.me.rate*, to reckon up one by one; *enu'me-rāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *enu'merāt-ing*, *enu'merāt-or* (R. xxxvii.); *enumeration*, *e.nū'.me.ray''shun*; *enumerative*, *-tiv*.

French *énumérer*, *énumération*, *énuméralif*; Latin *enūmerāre*, *enūmerātor*, *enūmerāre*, *supine enūmerātum*, to reckon up.

Enunciate, *e.nūn'.si.ate*, to make known; *enun'ciāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *enun'ciāt-ing*; *enunciation*, *e.nūn'.si.a''shun*; *enun'ciāt-ive*, *e.nūn'.si.a.tiv*; *enun'ciator*, *enun'ciatory*.

Latin *enunciatio*, a proposition; *enunciativus*, *enunciator*, *enunciāre* (*enuncio*, to announce aloud, to disclose.)

Enure, *en.ūre'* (better than *inure*), to habituate; **enured'** (2 syl.), **enūr'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Norm. Fr. *ure*, "practice," with *en-*, "to make or effect" [by practice].

Envelope (*noun*), *en'.ve.lope*. **Envelop** (*verb*), *en.vel'.əp* (R. li.)

Envel'op, **envel'oped** (3 syl.). **envel'op-ing**, **envel'op-ment**, to cover with a wrapper, to cover entirely. (One *l*, one *p*.)

En'velope, a wrapper for letters, &c.

French *enveloppe* (with double *p*), *enveloppe*, *enveloppement*; Italian *viluppo*, a bundle or packet; *inviluppure*, to wrap up.

Enven'om, to impregnate with venom; **enven'omed** (3 syl.), **enven'om-ing**.

Fr. *envenimer* (11); Lat. *venenum*, with *en-*, "to infuse" [poison].

Envable, *en'.vi.a.b'l*; **envious**, *en'.vi.us*. (See **Envy**.)

Environ, *en.vi'.ron*, to encompass. **Environ's**, *en'.vi.rənz*, suburbs; **envi'roned** (3 syl.), **envi'ron-ing**, **envi'ron-ment**.

French *environner*, *environs* (plu.), *vire*, to turn round.

En'voy, *plu. envoys*, *en'.voiz* (Rule xlv.), a state messenger; **en'voy-ship**, the office of envoy (*-ship*, Old Eng. *office*).

En'vy, vexation at another's good, to feel vexed at another's good, to grudge; **envies**, *en'.vīz* (3rd pers. sing.); **envied**, *en'.vid*; **en'vi-er**, **en'vi-able**, **en'viable-ness**, **en'viably**; **envious**, *en'.vi.us*; **en'vious-ly**, **en'vious-ness**, **envy-ing**.

French *envie*, *envier*, *envieux*; Latin *invidia*, *invidiosus*, v. *invidēo* (to see into one). "Envy" means a looking too closely into another.

Enwrap, *en.rap'*, to cover (and tie up with string or cord); **enwrapped**, *en.rapt'*; **enwrapp-ing**, *en.rap'.ing* (Rule i.)

Old English *rdp*, "a cord," with *en-*, "to fasten" [with a cord]. The force of *en-* is to convert the noun into a verb.

Eocene [p-riod], *e'.o.seen* (in *Geol.*), the earliest of the four tertiary periods, which consist of the following divisions:

Pleistocene, *pli'.sto.seen*, nearest the earth's surface.

Greek *pleistós kainós*, the most recent.

Pliocene, *pli'.o.seen*, more recent than the group below.

Greek *pleiōn kainós*, more recent than the "miocene."

Miocene, *mi'.o.seen*, less recent than the two groups above.

Greek *meiōn kainós*, less recent than the "pliocene."

Eocene, *e'.o.seen*, the dawn of modern [times].

Greek *éōs kainós*, recent dawn; i.e., the dawn of modern times.

Eolian, *ē.ō'.li.ān* (ought to be *e.ōl'.i.an*), pertaining to **Æolus** (*E'.ō.lus*), god of the winds; **Æolic**, *e.ōl'.ik* (not *e.ō'.lik*), pertaining to **Æolia** (*E.ōl'.i.ah*), in Greece.

Eolipile, *e.ōl'.i.pile*, an hydraulic instrument.

Latin *Æo'i pila*, the ball of **Æolus**. Its object is to exhibit the convertibility of water into steam.

-eon (Fr. termination of nouns), an instrument: as **truncheon**.

E'on (in *Platonic philosophy*), an attribute. The Platonists taught that Deity is an assemblage of *eons* (attributes); the Gnostics taught that *eons* are corporeal "out-comes" of deity, fellow-workers in creation. (Greek *αἰὼν*.)

Ep-, for *epi-* (Greek prefix before a vowel), on, upon, during.

Epact, *e'pakt*, the excess of the solar over the lunar year. The annual excess is nearly eleven days.

Greek *ἐπακτός*, adventitious (*epi agó*, to bring upon or add).

Epaulet, *ep'.áw.lét*, a badge worn on the shoulder; **ep'aulett-ed** (Rule iii., -t), furnished with epaulets.

French *épaulette* (*épaule*, Latin *scápula*, the shoulders).

Epergne, *e.pern'*, an ornamental dish for the centre of a dinner table, generally elevated and furnished with branches.

This is an example of a French word used by us in a sense quite foreign to its French meaning. What we call an "epergne," the French call a *surtout*; what we call a "surtout" they call a *par-dessus*. The word should be spelt *epargne*.

French *épargne*, parsimony, a treasury. Our epergne is a little "treasury" of sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. *Caisse d'épargne*, a savings bank where very small deposits are taken. (Geru. *sparen*.)

Eph- (Greek prefix *epi-*), before an aspirate.

Ephemera (*plu.*), *effēm'.e.rah*, a fever, insect, &c., lasting only a single day; **ephemeral**, *effēm'.e.rül*, evanescent.

Ephemeris, *plu. ephemerides*, *effēm'.e.ris*, *ef'.e.mer"ry.dees*, an almanac of the daily positions of a heavenly body: as the *ephemeris of the sun*, &c.; **ephemerist**, *effēm'.e.rist*, one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris. (-*phe*- long in the Greek.)

Greek *ἐφήμερια*, *ἐφήμερις*, *plu. ἐφήμεριδές*; Latin *ephēmeris*, *ephēmeron*, *plu. ephēmera*; French *éphémère*, *éphémérides*.

Ephesian, *Effē'.zhī.an*, pertaining to Ephesus (*Eff'e.sus*).

Ephod, *ēf'.ōd*, a garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

Epi- (Greek prefix), on, upon, during, consequent on.

Ep- before a vowel: as *epact* (*ep agó*).

Eph- before an aspirate: as *ephemera* (*eph hēmera*).

Epi- before a consonant: as *epiderm* (*epi derma*).

Epic [poem], a narrative in heroic verse: as Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (Greek), Virgil's *Ænëid* (Latin), Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* and Dante's *Divina Comēdia* (Italian), Camōen's *Lusiad* (Portuguese), and Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Latin *epicus*; Greek *ἐπικός*; French *épique* (Greek *ἐπός*, a word).

Epicarp, *ep'.i.karp*, the outer skin of fruits;

Sarcocarp, *sar'.ko.karp*, the fleshy or edible part of fruits;

Endocarp, the stone or kernel of fruits.

Greek *ἐπι καρπος*, upon the fruit; *σάρκω καρπος*, fleshy fruit; *ἐνδω καρπος*, inside the fruit.

Epicene, *ep'.i.seen* (in *Gram.*), common to both sexes.

Latin *epicœvus*, of both genders; Greek *epi koinôs*, in common.

Epicure, *ep'.i.kure*, a man addicted to the pleasures of the table; **epicurean**, *ep'.i.ku.ree''.an* (not *ep'.i.kû''.re.an*), a lj.

Epicurism, *ep'.i.kû''.rizm*, the habits of an epicure;

Epicureanism, *ep'.i.ku.ree''.an.izm*, the tenets of Epicûrus.

Epicurize (R. xxxii.), *ep'.i.ku.rize*, to live like an epicure; **ep'icurized** (4 syl.), **ep'icuriz-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *Epicurus*; Greek *Epikouros*, a Greek philosopher who taught that "happiness is the end and aim of life," but "happiness" has been perverted into the pleasures of the table.

Epicycle, *ep'.i.sî'.k'l*, a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle.

Epicycloid, *ep'.i.sîk''.loid*, a curve described by the movement of the circumference of one circle on the circumference of another; **epicycloid-al**, *ep'.i.sî.kloid''.âl* (adj.)

Greek *epi kuklôs*, upon [another] circle; "epicycloid" is *epicycle eidos*, resembling an epicycle.

Epidemic. Endemic. Contagious.

Epidemic, *ep'.i.dēm''.ik*, a temporary disease attacking many persons at the same time (Gk. *epi dêmos*, upon the people); **epidemic-al**, *ep'.i.dēm''.i.kûl*; **epidem'ical-ly**.

Epidemology, *ep'-i-de.môl''.ô-jy*, a medical treatise on the subject of epidemics; **epidemological**, *ep'-i.dēm'-o.loj''-i.kûl*.

† **Epidemic disease**, a disease of a temporary character not limited to one locality.

Endemic disease, a temporary disease limited to a locality.

Contagious disease, a disease communicated by contact.

An epidemic is diffused by disease spores (1 syl.) in the air.

Greek *epidêmôs*, popular, general, diffused throughout the nation.

An endemic is due to bad drainage, or other local conditions.

Greek *endêmos*, at home, local, limited to one spot.

A contagion is communicated, like the plague, by contact.

Latin *contâgio* (con *tago*, i.e. *tango*, to touch together).

Epidermic. Endermic, *ep'.i.der''.mîk*, *en'.der''.mîk*.

Epidermic (adj.), pertaining to the outer skin or cuticle.

Endermic (adj.), something put on the skin to be absorbed by it. (Greek *en derma*, [put] on the skin.)

Epidermal, *ep'.i.der''.mûl*, same as epidermic.

Epiderm or epidermis, *ep'.i.derm* or *ep'.i.der''.mîs*, the scarf, the cuticle (*kû'.ti.k'l*) or outer skin of the body.

Gk. *epi derma*, [the skin] upon the skin; Fr. *épidermique*, *épiderme*.

Epigastric, pertaining to the upper part of the abdo'men.

Epigastrium, *ep'i.gās''.tri.um*, popularly called "the pit of the stomach." (No connection with the word *gas*.)

Gk. *epi gaster*, upon or above the paunch; Fr. *épigastre, épigastrique*.

Epigee, *ep'i.je*, same as **Perigee** (*q.v.*)

Epigenesis, *ep'i.jěn''.e.sis*. **Evolution**, *e'.vo.lū''.shun*.

Evolution is that theory of generation which considers the germ to pre-exist in the parent, or "Whose seed is in itself" (*Gen. i. 11, 12*), and this germ being "evolved" becomes an offspring.

Epigenesis, the theory which considers that the germ does not pre-exist, that "the seed is not in the parent stock," but is produced. Thus, in a flower, according to this theory, the "embryo" does not pre-exist in the parent flower, but is generated as well as evolved by the fecundating organs of the plants.

Gk. *epi gēnēsts*, [the germ] born after [the parent stock had existence].

Epiglottis, *ep'i.glōt''.tis*, the valve which covers the orifice of the windpipe when food or drink is swallowed; **epiglottic**. (The "o-" is long in the Greek glōttis.)

Greek *epi glōttis*, on [the root of] the tongue; French *épiglotta*.

Epigone, *e.pīg'.ō.ne* (in *Bot.*), the cellular layer which, in mosses, covers the young seed-case. **Epigoni**, *e.pīg'.ō.ni*, the seven sons of seven Grecian chiefs, who conducted, without success, the first mythical war against Thebes.

"Epigone," Greek *epi gōnē*, upon the seed [case].

"Epigoni," Greek *epi-gōnoi*, offspring.

Epigram, *ep'i.grām*, a single idea in verse so contrived as to surprise the reader with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought; **epigrammatic**, *ep'i.grām.māt''.ic* (double *m*), of the nature of an epigram: **epigrammatical** (double *m*), *ep'i.grām.māt''.i.kāl*; **epigrammatical-ly**.

Epigrammatist, *ep'i.grām''.ma.tist*, a writer of epigrams.

Gk. *epigramma* (*epi grapho*, [an inscription] written upon [something]). "In-scription" (Latin *in scribo*) and "epi-gram" (Greek *epi grapho*) both mean "written-on" [something].

Epigraph, *ep'i.grāf*, an inscription on a building, a citation heading a chapter, a motto on the title-page of a book.

Greek *epi graphō*, written upon [the building, chapter, &c.]

Epilepsy, *ep'i.lēp.sy*, the "falling-sickness"; **epileptic**, *ep'i.lēp''.tik*, affected with epilepsy; **epileptical** (-*le-* long in Gk.)

Greek *epilēpsia, epileptikōs* (*epi lambánō*, to seize on [one]).

Epilogue, *ep'i.lōg*, an address in prose or verse made to the audience at the close of a drama.

Prologue, *pró.lŏg*, an address in prose or verse preceding a poem or drama.

The vile ending of these words shows we have taken them from the French. The *-ue* is quite un-English and worse than useless.

French *épilogue* and *prologue*; Greek *epilŏgos* and *prŏlŏgos*; Latin *epilŏgus* and *prŏlŏgus*.

Epiphany, *e.pif'.ă.ny*, a church festival held on the 6th January, to commemorate the visit of the "wise men from the East" to the child Jesus.

Greek *epiphānia*, the manifestation [of Christ to the Gentiles]; *epi phainō*, to show oneself, to present oneself to others.

Epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*, a parasitic plant; epiphytic, *ep'.i.fit'.ik* (adj.) A parasitic animal is an epizoon, *ep'.i.zo''.on*.

Greek *epi phutōn*, [a plant growing] on a plant.

Episcopacy, *e.pis'.kŏ.pă.sy*, church government by bishops, the order of bishops in a country; **episcopal**, *e.pis'.kŏ.păl*, pertaining to bishops; **episcopally**; **episcopalian**, *e.pis'.ko.pay''.li.an*, a member of the episcopal church of England; **episcopalianism**, *e.pis'.ko.pay''.li.an.izm*, the system of church government by bishops; **episcopate**, *e.pis'.ko.pate*, the office, order, or rank of bishop.

Gk. *episkopŏs*. "Episkopos," Gk. *epi skŏpŏs*; "Inspector," Lat. *in episcŏ*; and "Overseer," Eng. *over see*, are about equal in meaning.

Episode, *ep'.i.sode*, a digressive narrative interwoven into the main narrative of an epic poem, &c.; **episodic**, *ep'.i.sŏd'.ik*, of the nature of an episode; **episodical**, *ep'.i.sŏd'.i.kăl*; **episodically**. (Has no connection with *ode*.)

Greek *episŏdŏn*, an adventitious part of a narrative poem (*epi eis-ŏdŏs*). The entrances or the chorus in the ancient Greek dramas were called *eisodoi* (the roads in), the *ep-eisode* is the part between these *eisodoi*, hence called *epi-eisŏdoi*, or intervening matter.

Epistle, *e.pis'tl*, a letter; **epistolary**, *e.pis'.tŏ.lŭ ry* (adj.); **epistolographer**, *e.pis'.tŏ.lŏg''.ra.fer*; **epistolography**.

Greek *epistolē*; Latin *epistŏla*, *epistŏlaris*; French *épistolographe*.

Epitaph, *ep'.i.tăf*, a monumental inscription; **epitaph'-ist**.

Gk. *epitaphŏn*; Lat. *epitāphium* (*epi taphŏs*, [written] on a tomb).

Epithalamium, *ep'.i.rha.lŭm''.i.um*, a bridal song.

Greek *epithālāmŏn* (*epi thālāmŏn*, [a song] on the bridal subject).

Epithet, *ep'.i.rhĕt*, an elucidative word; **epithet'-ic**.

Greek *epithĕtŏs* (*epi tithĕmi*, [a word] added to [another]).

Epitome, *e.pit'.o.me*, an abridgment, a summary.

Epitomise, *e.pit'.o.mize*; **epitomised** (4 syl.), **epit'omis-ing** (Rule xix.). **epit'omis-er**, **epit'omist**.

Greek *epitŏmē* (*epi tēmnō*, to cut into, to gash); Latin *epitŏma*.

Epizoon, *ep'.i.zo''.on* (not *ep.i.zoon'*), a parasitic animal; **epizootic**, *ep'.i.zo.ŏt''.ik*. A parasitic plant is an epiphyte, *ep'.i.fite*.

Entozoon, *en'.to.zō'.on*, an animal which lives inside another.

Greek *epi zōōn*, [an animal living] upon [another] animal.
(Every word beginning with *epi-* is from the Greek.)

Epoch. *Era*. **Age**; *e'.pōk*, *e'.rah*, *age* (1 syl.)

An *epoch* is not continuous, but is simply that point of time marked by some important event, from which future years are counted.

An *era* is continuous. It starts from some epoch, and continues till a new epoch introduces a new era.

An *age* is a period of time distinguished by some characteristic, but not ushered in by any epoch or striking event: Thus the *birth of Christ* was the *epoch* from which the Christian *era* began.

The present period is the "age of coal." We have had the *golden age*, *silver age*, *iron age*, and *age of bronze*.

Greek *epōché* (*ep'epiēchō*, to hold back, to stop, to pause, because the preceding *era* "stops" at the new epoch, from which a new era begins; Latin *epocha*; French *époque*).

Epode, *ep'.ōde*, the third and last part of an ode; **epodic**, *ep.ođ'.ik*.

Greek *epōdē* (*epi adō*, i.e. *acidō*, to sing an addition song).

Eponym, *ep'.o.nīm*, a race or tribe name from some founder.

Anonym, *an'-o.nīm*, one without a name.

Pseudonym, *su'-do.nīm*, a false or assumed name.

Synonym, *sin'.o.nīm*, a word of the same meaning as another.

(We have followed the Latin forms in these words, but it would be hard to say why *ōnūma* was preferred to the more regular *ōnōma*.)

"Eponym" is no Latin word, but is formed on the Latin type.

Greek *ep[epi]ōnūma* for *ōnōma*, from [a man's] name.

"Anonym," Lat. *anōnymus*; Gk. *an[anēn]ōnūma*, without a name.

"Pseudonym," Lat. *pseudōnymus*; Gk. *pseudēs* *ōnūma*, false name.

"Synonym," Greek *sun* *ōnūma* [another name] with your own name.

Epsilon, *ep.sī' lōn* (not *ep'.sī.lōn*), the Greek short *ε* (*ε*).

Greek *psīlōs*, naked, bare; v. *psilōō*, to rub quite bare.

Epsom Salt (not *Epsom salts*), sulphate of magnesia, originally obtained by evaporation from certain springs in Epsom (Surrey). The manufactured article is called **Epsomite**.

(-ite, in chemistry, denote a salt formed from an acid with a saltifiable base. *Epsomite* has magnesia for its base.)

Equable, *ēk.wā'.b'l*, even, uniform; **equable-ness**, **equably** (*adv.*); **equability**, *ek.wā'.bīl''i.ty*.

Equal (*noun* and *verb*), *e'.kwīl*; **equalled** (2 syl., Rule iii., -AL), **equal-ling**, **equal-ly** (*adv.*), **equal-ness**.

Equal-ise, *e.kwīl'ize* (Rule xxxi.); **equal-ised** (3 syl.), **equalis-ing**; **equalisation**, *e'.kwīl'izay''shun*.

Equality, *plu. equalities*, *e.kwōl'ī.tiz* (Rule xliv.)

("Equalled" and "equalling" ought to have only one "L")

Latin *æqualis*, *æqualitas*, *æquābilitas*, *æquābilitas*, *v. æquāre*.

Equanimity, *e'.kwā.nīm''.i.ty*, steadiness of temper.

Latin *æquānimitas* (*æquus animus*, evenness of mind).

Equation, *e.kwā'.shun*, an algebraic process for discovering an unknown quantity. Take this very simple example: If 10 lbs. of sugar cost 5s., what is that per pound?

Let *x* represent a pound of sugar. Then by the terms given $10x = 5s.$, or 60d. That is the equation, and *x* the unknown quantity whose value is to be discovered. Divide both sides by 10, and we get $10 \div 10x = 60d. \div 10$, or $x = 6d.$ —Ans.

Equate, *e.kwā'te'*, to reduce to an equation; **equat'ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **equat'-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *équation*; Latin *æquatio* (*æquus*, equal).

Equator, *e.kwā'.tor*, the great circle which hypothetically divides the globe into two hemispheres, one N. and the other S.; **equatorial**, *e'.kwā.tōr''.ri.āl*; **equato'rial-ly**.

French *équateur*, *équatorial*; Latin *æquator* (*æquus*, equal).

Equerry, an officer in a prince's household, who has charge of the horses. (Double *r* a blunder.)

(This is a disgraceful word, being in the first place a perversion of the French *écurie*, a stable; and next a blunder for *ecuyer*, the gentleman master of the royal stables.) Latin *equus*, a horse.

Equestrian, *e.kwēs'.tri.an*, a horseman.

Lat. *equestria*, pertaining to a horse; Fr. *équestre*. Our word is ill-chosen, because *equestria* (Lat.) means the benches in the theatre appropriated to the knights, and *equestrian* should be its adj.

Equi-, *e'.kwi-* (Latin *æqui-*), equal.

(Every word, except *equip* and its derivatives, beginning with *equi-*, is from the Latin, or has been formed of Latin elements.)

Equiangular, *e'.kwi.ăn''.gu.lar*, having equal angles.

Latin *æqui-angulāris* (*æquus angulus*); French *équiangle*.

Equidistant, *e'.kwi.dis''.tant*, at equal distances.

Latin *æqui-distans* (*ex æquo distans*); French *équidistant*.

Equilateral, *e'.kwi.lăt''.e.ral*, having equal sides.

Lat. *æqui-lătēralis* (*æquus lātus*, gen. *lătēris*); French *équilatéral*.

Equilibrium, *e'.kwi.lib''.ri.um*, equal balance.

Latin *æqui-librium* (*æquus libra*, a balance); French *équilibre*.

Equimultiple, *e'.kwi.mül''.ti.p'l*, an equal multiple, a number multiplied by the same multiplier as another.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *æqui-* and *multiple* (French). Latin *multiplīco*, to multiply.

Equine, *ēk'.wīne*, pertaining to the horse. **Equidæ**, *ēk'.wī.dēe*, the horse tribe. (Latin *equinus*; *equus*, a horse.)

Equinox, *e'.kwī.nox*, the time when a solar day has the sun twelve hours above the horizon, and twelve hours below (March 21st and September 23rd).

Equinoctial, *e'.kwī.nōk''shāl*, occurring at the time of the equinoxes, pertaining to the equinoxes; **equinoct'ial-ly**.

Latin *æqui-noctium*, *æqui-noctiālis*; French *équinoxe*, *équinoxial*.

Equip, *e.kwīp'*, to fit out with all that is required; **equipped'** (2 syl.), **equipp'-ing** (Rule iv. "Qu" = kw, is treated as a consonant); **equip'-ment**; **equipage**, *ēk'.wī.page*.

Fr. *équiper*, *équipage*, *équipement* (*esquif*, a boat or skiff). It originally meant a ship furnished with its complement of boats. *Roquefort*.

Equipoise, *e'.kwī.poize'*, equilibrium, equality of weight.

This word exists neither in Latin nor French. It is compounded of *æqui-* and *pondus*. French *poids* (weights). "*Evoudupoise*" shows the same word, *poise* for *poids*.

Equiponderant, *e'.kwī.pōn''de.rant*, being of the same weight; **equiponderance**, *e'.kwī.pōn''de.rance*, equipoise.

French *équi-ponderant*, *équi-ponderance*; Latin *æqui pondēris*, v. *pondērāre*, to weigh [equally].

Equisetaceæ, *ēk'.wī-se.tay''-se-e*, the horse-tail and other plants of the same order; **equisetum**, *ēk'.wī.see''-tum*, a single specimen of the order; *plu.* *equise'ta* or *equise'tuma*.

Equisetite, *ēk'.wī.see''-tite*, a fossil equisetum.

Latin *equisetum* and *equisētis* (*equi sēta*, horse's bristle). In *Bot.*, *-aceæ* denotes an order of plants. In *Geol.*, *-ite* denotes a fossil.

Equitable, *ēk'.wī.tū.b'l*, just, fair; **equ'itable-ness**, **equ'itably**.

Equity, *ēk'.wī.ty*, justice even if not in conformity with the rigid letter of law; **Court of equity**, *plu.* **Courts of equity**, courts in which justice is administered according to previous judgments, with discretionary power in the judge.

Latin *æquitas* (*æquus*, equal); French *équitable*, *équité*.

Equivalent, *e.kwīv'.a.lent*, equal in value, compensation; **equiv'alent-ly**, **equiv'alence**, **equiv'alency**, *plu.* **-lencies**.

Lat. *æquivalentia*, *æquivalentis*, gen. *æquivalentis*; Fr. *équivalent*.

Equivocal, *e.kwīv'.o.kūl*, doubtful, bearing two meanings; **equiv'ocal-ness**, **equiv'ocal-ly**.

Equivocate, *e.kwīv'.ō.kate*, to quibble; **equiv'ocāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **equiv'ocāt-ing** (R. xix.), **equiv'ocāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **equivocatory**, *e.kwīv'.ō.kū.t'ry*; **equivoque**, *ēk'.wī.voke*, a quibble; **equivocation**, *e.kwīv'.o.kay''-shun*.

Latin *equivocus*, *equivocatio*, *equivocātor* (*æque vōco*, to call two things equally [by one name]); French *equivoque*.

-er (termination of verbal nouns) means an agent, a doer: as **ruler**; (added to nouns) and meaning an agent, it is sometimes **-ster**: as **malt-ster**; (added to names of places) it

means an inhabitant of that place: as *London-er*; (after *t-* and *s-*) the termination of verbal nouns from the Latin is generally *-or*: as *act-or*, *spons-or*.

-er, the comparative affix (Ang.-Sax. *ær*, before, superior): as *great-er*. (The superlative affix is *-est*.)

This comparative is used with almost all monosyllables capable of comparison: as *full*, *full-er*.

With most dissyllabic adjectives accented on the final syl.: as *genteel*, *genteel-er*.

With adjectives of two syllables in which the last syllable is elided: as *able*, *abl-er*.

With many adjectives of two syllables ending in *-y*.

¶ If an adjective comes under Rule i., the final consonant is doubled: as *red*, *redd-er*.

If it comes under Rule xi., the *-y* is changed to *-i*: as *happy*, *happi-er*.

If it comes under Rule xix., the final *-e* is dropped: as *polite*, *polit-er*.

Era, *epoch*, *age*; *e'.rah*, *e'.pök*, *age* (1 syl.)

Era, a succession of years dating from some important event.

Epoch, an important event from which an *era* begins.

Age, a period of time characterised by some leading feature.

The birth of Christ was an *epoch*, from which the Christian *era* begins.

The *iron age* is a period of history characterised by incessant wars.

Latin *æra*, *épôcha*; French *ère*, *époque*, *age* (Latin *ætas*).

Eradicate, *e.rüd'.i.kate*, to root out; *erad'icât-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *erad'icât-ing*, *erad'icât-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *eradicable*, *e.rüd'.i.kü.b'l*; *erad'icable-ness*, *erad'icably*; *eradication*, *e.rad'.i.kay''.shun*; *eradictive*, *e.rüd.i.kü.tiv*.

Latin *eradicâre*, supine *eradicâtum* (*e radiz*, [pulled up] from the roots); French *éradication*.

Erase, *e.race'*, to scratch out; *erased'* (2 syl.). *eräs'-ing* (R. xix.); *eräs'-er*; *erasure*, *e.ray'.zhur*; *erasable*, *e.ray'.sa.b'l* (Rule xxiii.); *erase'-ment*, *effacement*.

Latin *erâdere*, supine *erâsus*; French *raser*, to shave.

Ere, *air*; *e'er*, *air*; *ear*, *ēr'*; *air*; *are*, *r*; *heir*, *air*; *here*, *he'r*; *hear*, *he'r*; *hair*; *hare* (1 syl.)

Ere, *air*, before in time, sooner. (Old English *ær*.)

Eer, contraction of *ever*. (Old English *æfer*.)

Ear, *ēr*, organ of hearing. (Old English *eār*.)

- Air**, atmosphere. (Latin *aer*.)
- Are** = *r* (Norse plural of the Anglo-Saxon *beð*.)
- Heir**, *air*, the next male successor. (Latin *hæres*.)
- Here**, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)
- Hear**, *hēr*, to apprehend with the "ear." (Old Eng. *hȳr[an]*.)
- Hair** of the head. (Old English *hær*.)
- Hare** (1 syl.), a quadruped so called. (Old English *hara*.)
- Erect**, *e.rekt'*, upright, to raise, to build, to set up; **erect'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **erect'-ing**, **erect'-ness**, **erect'-ly**, **erect'-able** (R. xxiii.); **erectile**, *e.rekt'.il*, that which may be erected.
- Erect'-er**, one who erects; **erect'-or**, a muscle which erects.
- Erection**, *e.rēk'.shun*, an upraising, a building, &c.
- French *érection*, *érecteur* (muscle); Latin *erectio*, *erector*, *erectus*, *v. erigere*, supine *erectum* (*e rego*, to guide forth).
- erel** (diminutive): as cock, *cockerel*, a little chanticleer.
- Eremite**, *er're.mite*, a hermit. (The *-re-* is long in Greek.)
- Gk. *erēmítēs* (*erēmia*, a desert). "Hermit" is a perversion of *erēmítēs*.
- Erin**, *er'rin*, Ireland. (Keltic *Eri* or *Iar* and *innis*, Western island.)
- Erisa**, *e.rī'.sah*, a flower.
- Greek *ereiko*, to break. Supposed to break the stone in the bladder.
- Ermine**, *er'mīn*, one of the weasel kind, a fur; **ermined** (2 syl.)
- French *hermine*, i.e. *d'Arménie*, the animal from Armenia.
- Erode**, *e.rodé*, to gnaw away; **erōd'-ed**, **erōd'-ing**; **erōd'-ent**.
- Erosive**, *e.rō'.siv*; **erosion**, *e.rō'.zhun*.
- French *érosion*; Latin *erōdens*, gen. *erōdentis*, *v. erōdere*, *erōsis* (*e rōdo*, to gnaw off or out).
- Erotic**, *e.rōt'.ik*, pertaining to love: as *erotic poetry*, love songs.
- French *érotique*; Greek *erōtikós* (poetry of *ērōs*, love, *o long*).
- Erpetology** better *herpetology*, *her'.pe.tōl'.ō.gy*, that part of natural science which treats of reptiles; **erpetologist** better *herpetologist*, *her'.pe.tōl'.ō.gist*.
- (The erroneous spelling, as usual, is from the French.)
- French *erpétologie*; Greek *herpēlōn*, a reptile (*herpō*, to creep), with *logos*, a discourse on [reptiles]; *-ist*, Greek *-istēs*, one who.
- Err**, to wander, to be in error. (One of the 14 monosyllables [not in *f*, *l*, or *s*] which double the final letter: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz* and *whizz*, R. vii.)
- Err**, **erred** (1 syl.), **err'-ing**, **err'-ing-ly**, **err'-er**, one who errs;
- Error**, *ēr'.ror*, a mistake; **erroneous**, *ēr.rō'.ně.us*; **erro'-neous-ly**, **erro'-neous-ness**; **err'-or-ist**.
- Errand**, *ēr'.rand*, a message; **errand-boy**, a boy messenger.
- Errant**, *ēr'.rant*, wandering; **errantry**, *ēr'.ran.trŷ*.

Erratic, *ēr.răt'.ik*, having no fixed orbit; **erratical**, *ēr.răt'.i.käl* (not *e.răt'.i.käl*); **erratical-ly**.

Erratic, *plu. erratics* or **erratic blocks** (in *Geol.*), boulders.

Erratum, *plu. errata*, *ēr.ray'.tah*, a printer's error.

Fr. error, errant, errante, errantry, erratum, and errata; Lat. errans, gen. errantis, errantia, erratum, and errata, errare, to wander.

Erse (1 syl.) same as Gaelic (*gay'.lik*), native Irish and Highland Scotch. (*Erse*, a contraction of *Erinish, Irish*.)

Erst, first (super. of *ere*, Ang.-Sax. *ēr, erra* (comp.), *ærest* (sup.)

Erudite, *ēr.ru.dite*, learned; **erudite-ly**; **erudition**; **-dish'un**.

French érudit, érudition; Latin eruditio, erudire, sup. eruditum (e [ex] rudis doctus, [to convert] from ignorance to learning).

Eruginous, *e.ru'.jī.nūs*, resembling the rust of brass or copper.

French érugineux; Latin ærugo, rust of brass, æruginosus.

Eruption, *e.rüp'.shun*, an outburst of a volcano, flood, &c., a breaking out of spots or pustules on the skin; **erup'tive**.

Irruption, a bursting in; as the sudden invasion of a country; **irruptive**, *ir.rüp'.tīv*; **irruptive-ly**.

French éruption, éruptif, irruption, irruptive; Latin eruptio, v. erumpo, supine eruptum (e rumpo, to burst out from); irruptio, irrumpo, supine irruptum (ir [in] rumpo, to burst in).

-ery, -ary (Latin *-eria, -aria*, termination of nouns), denotes a place for: as *buttery*, a place for butter; *library*.

Eryngo, *ēr.rīn'.go* (not *erynga*), the sea-holly and similar plants.

Gk. êruggōn (êruggos, the beard of goats), referring to the thistly head.

Erysipelas, *ēr'.i.sīp''.ē.lās*, a fiery redness of the skin; **erysipelatous**, *ēr'.i.sī.pel''.ū.tūs*, adj. (-y- shows it is Greek.)

Greek êrūsis pilas, drawing near. "Parce que cette maladie s'étend ordinairement de proche en proche."—Bouillet. Latin erysipēlas, St. Anthony's fire; French érysipèle (wrong), érysipélateux.

Erythema, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.mah*, a superficial redness of the skin; **erythematous**, *ēr'.ī.rhē''.ma.tus*, adjective of the above.

Erythrine, *ēr'.ī.rhīne*, a mineral of a red colour.

Erythrite, *ēr'.ī.rhīte*, a flesh-coloured variety of felspar.

(The -y- shows that these words have a Greek origin.)

Greek êruthēma, a blush (êruthrōs, red).

-es, the plural termination of nouns ending in *-s, -sh, -ch* (soft), and *-x*: as "gas," *gases*; "glass," *glasses*; "fish," *fishes*; "church," *churches*; "fox," *foxes*. When *ch = k* only *-s* is added: as "monarch," *monarchs* (not *monarches*).

¶ In the 3rd per. sing., pres. tense, indic. mood, the same rule holds: as to "bias," he *biases*; to "guess," he *guesses*; to "clash," *clashes*; to "enrich," *enriches*; to "box," *boxes*.

-as was the plural masc. of one of the two "strong" Ang.-Sax. declensions. It was changed to *-es* after the Conquest, in conformity with the French plural, and ultimately supplanted other forms.

ERRORS OF SPEECH

- , the prefix *en-* or *ex-* before *-p*, *-s*, and sometimes *-c*, *-t*.
- Escalade**, *ēs.kā.ladē'*, an attack on a town, &c., by scaling ladders, to scale by ladders; *es'calād'-ed*, *es'calād'-ing*.
 French *escalade*; Latin *scala*, with *es-* [en], to attack with ladders.
- Escape**, *ēs.kapē'*, avoidance, to evade; *escaped'* (3 syl.), *escāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *escāp'-er*.
Escape'-ment, a contrivance in clocks and watches by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibratory one;
- Escapade**, *es'.ka.pard'* (not *es'.ka.paid'*), the "fling" of a horse, a freak involving impropriety and mischief.
 French *escapade*, *échapper*, *échappement*; Latin *e* [ex] privative or negative, and *cipio* to take, to fail to take.
- Escarp**, *ēs.karp'* (in *Fort.*), the steep slope, to form a slope; *escarped'* (2 syl.), *escarp'-ing*, *escarp'-ment*, ground cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent an enemy from climbing up it into the fort above.
 The noun is generally called the **scarp**, and is opposed to **counterscarp**. The *scarp* of a rampart slopes down to the ditch or fosse, and the *counterscarp* is the exterior slope of the ditch. Thus in V, the long line is the "scarp," the short one the "counterscarp," and the space between the "ditch."
- Fr. *escarper*, *escarpement*; Ital. *scarpa*, a slope; (Lat. *scalpo*, to cut).
- esce** (Lat. *-esc[o]*, added to verbs) is inceptive: as *effervesce*.
-escence (Latin *-escentia*), *-sc-* is inceptive, and *-escence* added to nouns indicates an inceptive state: as *convalescesce*, a state of health gradually improving more and more.
- Escheat**, *es.chēte'*, real property which lapses to the overlord through failure of heirs or by forfeiture, to revert to the overlord or to the crown; *escheat'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *escheat'-ing*, *escheat'-or* (Rule xxxvii.), *escheat'-or-ship* (Old Eng. "office of"), *escheat'-able*; *escheat'-al*.
 French *échoir*; Low Latin *escheta*, *eschator*, *eschatria*, *eschaton*.
- Eschew**, *ēs.tchū'*, to avoid; *eschewed'* (2 syl.), *eschew'-ing*.
 German *scheuen*, to shun, with *e*, "from"; Norman *eschever*, to shun.
- Escort**, (noun) *es'.kort*, (verb) *ēs'.kort'* (Rule l.), an attendant, cortège; to conduct someone as an attendant, to stand on a person as a guard of honour; *escort'-ed*, *escort'*.
 French *escorte*, *escorter*; Latin *scortea*, a traveller's bag or cloak.
- Ecritoire**, *es'.krī.tuor*, a writing-case or desk.
 French *écritoire* (*écritures*; Latin *scriptūra*), *scripturarius*, v.
- Esculent**, *ēs'.kā.lēnt*, fit for food. (Fr. *esculent*; Lat. *escōli*

Escutcheon, *ēs.kūt'.shūn*, the shield of coat-armour, the ornamental shield of a key-hole; **escutcheoned**, *ēs.kūt'.shūnd*.

Fr. *écusson*, *écussonné*; Lat. *scūtum*, a shield; Gk. *skutos*, a hide.

-ese (French *-is*, *-ois*, *-ais*; Latin *-ensis*), means "belonging to," "a native of": as *Chinese*.

Esophagus, *e.sōf'.ă.gūs*, the gullet; **esophagotomy**, *e.sōf'-ă.got'-ō-mŷ*, the operation of cutting the gullet.

French *œsophage*. This wretched compound is made up of the future tense of *phéro* [*ois*], I shall carry, and *phagōs*, a glutton. The meaning is "I convey food" [to the stomach], but *phagō*, "I eat," has no noun like *phagōs*, meaning "food."

"Esophagotomy" is *œsophagos temnō*, to cut the esophagus.

Esoteric, *ēs'.o.tēr'rik*, private. **Exoteric**, *ex'.o.tēr'rik*, public; **esoterical**, *ēs'.o.tēr'ri.kūl*; **esoterical-ly**.

Esoterics, *ēs'.o.tēr'riks*, mysterious or hidden doctrines;

Exoterics, *ex'.o.tēr'riks*, those parts of mysteries which may be taught to the general public.

French *ésotérique*; Greek *esōterikos* (*esōtērōs*, inner).

Pythagōras stood behind a curtain when he lectured. Those disciples who were admitted within the veil were termed *esoteric*, and the rest *exoteric*. Aristotle called those who were admitted to his abstruse morning lectures his *esoteric* disciples, and those who came to his popular evening discourses his *exoteric* auditors.

Espalier, *ēs.pāl.yer*, a fruit tree trained to stakes.

Fr. *espalier*; Lat. *palus*, "a stake," with *es-* [en-], trained to a stake.

Especial, *ēs.pēsh'.āl*, chief, particular; **especial-ly**.

French *special*; Latin *spēciālis*. (The initial *e-* is to soften the *s*.)

Espionage, *ēs.pē'.o.narj*; **espied**, **espies**, &c. (See **Espy**.)

Eplanade, *ēs.plā.nādē'* (in *Fort.*), an open space outside the glacis, a promenade between the sea and the houses facing it, or between the ramparts and the town.

Fr. *eplanade*; Lat. *planum*, with *es-* [en-], "to make" [a level plane].

Espouse, *es.pōwz'* (*-pouse*, to rhyme with *cows*), to betroth, to adopt an opinion or cause; **espoused'** (2 syl.), **espous'-ing** (Rule xix.), **espous'-er**, **espous'-al**;

Espousals (no *sing.*), *ēs.pōw'.zūlz*, marriage, betrothal.

French *épousailles*, *épouser*; Latin *sponsālia* (*sponsa*, a bride).

Espirit de corps, *ēs'.prē dē.kōr'*, the spirit of clanship.

This is Eng.-Fr.; the French phrase is *esprit de parti*, party spirit.

Espy, *ēs.py'*, to discern; **espies**, *ēs.pizé'*; **espied**, *ēs.pide'*; **espī'-er** (Rule xi.), **espī'-al**, but **espy'-ing**.

Espionage, *ēs.pēē'.o.nāje* or *ēs.pē'.o.narje*, a prying into the acts and words of others, the employment of a spy.

Fr. *épier*, *espionnage*; Ital. *spiare*, to spy; Lat. *spēcio*, to view.

-esque (French termination of adj.; Latin *-iscus*), "like," "after the manner of": as *picturesque*, picture-like.

Esquiman, plu. **Esquimaux**, or **Eskemo**, plu. **Eskemos**, *Es'.kě.mō*, *Es'.kě.mōze*, natives of the northern seaboard.

Esquire, *ēs.kwīr'*, a young gentleman attendant of a knight, to carry his shield, &c. (*escu*, Latin *scutum*, a shield); now appended to the address of the untitled younger sons of the nobility, to untitled officers of the royal court and household, to counsellors of law [not *serjeants*], to untitled justices of the peace, sheriffs, gentlemen holding a commission in the army or navy below captain, graduates of the universities not in holy orders, &c. By courtesy, appended to the address of lawyers, surgeons, professors, merchants, bankers, gentlemen living on their means, and to almost everyone above the lower middle class.

-ess, the female of a male animal: as *lion-ess*.

1. All the twenty-two nouns which add *-ess* to the male without change or contraction are French, and *-ess* = *-esse* (Fr.)
2. Ten of the words which contract the masculine noun by omitting the last vowel before adding *-ess* are French, and *-ess* represents *-ice*. The exceptions are "chantr-*ess*" for *chanteuse*, with *enchantress*[e], *negress*[e], *ogress*[e].
3. Three are Anglo-Saxon: *huntress*, *mistress*, and *songstress*.
4. Six have a common basis, to which *-er* or *-or* is added for the male, and *-ess* for the female: *adulter-er*, *adulter-ess*; *cater-er*, *cater-ess*; *emper-or*, *empr-ess*; *govern-or*, *govern-ess*; *murder-er*, *murder-ess*; *sorcer-er*, *sorcer-ess*.
5. The following are irregular: *duke*, *duchess*; *lad*, *lass*; *marquis*, *marchioness*; *master*, *mistress* and *miss*.

French *-esse*, *-ice*, and *-euse*; Italian *-essa*; Spanish *-esa* and *-isa*; Anglo-Saxon *-isse*; Latin *-ix* and *-issa*, &c.; Greek *-issa*.

Essay, (noun) *ēs'sy*, (verb) *ēs.say'* (Rule l.); **Assay'**.

Es'say, plu. **es'says** (Rule xlv.), a short prose composition on some practical or moral subject; **es'say-ist**.

Essay' (verb), to try; **assayed'** (2 syl.), **essay'-er**, **essay'-ing**.

Assay', to prove metals; **assayed'**, **assay'-er**, **assay'-ing**.

French *essayer*, n. *essai* (both meanings); Latin *exige*, to try, to prove; (*ex ago*, to drive out [what is dross, &c.])

Essence, *ēs'sence* (Rule lix.), a volatile oil, the concentrated virtues of a plant, drug, &c., the real being divested of all logical accidents; **essential**, *ēs.sēn'.shūl*, **necessary**; **essen'tial-ly**; **essentiality**, *ēs.sēn'.shū.ăl'.i.ty*.

French *essence*; Latin *essentia*, *essentialis*. **Essence** is the opposite of absence; the one is *es* [in] *ens* "being in," and the other *ab-ens* "being without." *Ens* is the present part. of *esse*, to be.

Establish, *ēs.tāb'.lish*, to settle, to found permanently; **estab'-lished**, **estab'lish-ing**, **estab'lish-ment**.

French *établir*, *établissement*; Latin *stabilio*, *stabilimentum*.

Estate, *ēs.tatē*, real property, condition, caste.

French *état*; Latin *status*.

Esteem, respect, to respect; **esteemed'** (2 syl.), **esteem'-ing**.

Estimable, *ēs'.tī.ma.b'l*; **es'timable-ness**, **es'timably**.

Estimate, *es'.tī.mate*; **es'timāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **es'timāt-ing** (R. xix.), **es'timāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **estimat-ive**, *ēs'.tī.mā.tiv*.

Estimation, *es'.tī.may''shun*, regard, esteem.

French *estimer*, *estime*, *estimable*, *estimation*, *estimeur*; Latin *estimatio*, *estimator*, *estimare* (Greek *eis timō*, to hold in honour).

Esthetics (no sing.), *ese.rhēt'iks*, the perception of good taste in nature or art. (The second syllable in Greek is long.)

Greek *aisthētikós* [beauty as it is] appreciated by the senses.

Estrange, *ēs.trānge*, to alienate; **estranged'** (2 syl.), **estrāng'-ing**, **estränge'-ment** (Rule xviii.), withdrawal of affection.

(Followed by *from*.) (*Strange* with *es-* [en], "to make".)

Estrapade, *ēs'.trū.pard'* (French), the violent jerking of the hind legs when a horse tries to get rid of its rider.

Estreat' (2 syl.), a duplicate of the fines, &c., in the rolls of court, to make...; **estreat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **estreat'-ing**.

Latin *extractum*, an extract; *extraho*, supine *extractum*, to draw out.

Estuary, *ēs'.tu.ā.ry*, the mouth of a tidal river, a frith.

French *estuaire*; Latin *æstuārium* (*æstuāre*, to boil or rage).

-et (Latin *-et[us]* added to nouns), "one who," "a place where or with": as *prophet*, *banquet*.

-et (French *-ette*), diminutive, as *locket*, *packet*, *pocket*.

Et cætera, *et sēi'.e.rah* (written thus &c. or etc.), and so on.

Put at the end of a list of articles to denote that all similar ones are to be included. (Latin, "and the rest.")

Etch, to engrave by the action of an acid; **etched** (1 syl.), **etch'-ing**, **etch'-er**, **etching**, *plu.* etchings, designs etched.

German *ätzen*, to etch, corrode, or fret.

-ete (Lat. *et[us]*, added to adj.), "subject of an action:" *complete*.

Eternal, *ē.tēr'.nal*, everlasting; **eter'nal-ly**; **eternity**, *ē.ter'.nī.ty*.

Eternise, *e.ter'.nize* (R. xxxi.); **eter'nised** (3 syl.), **eter'nis-ing**.

French *éternel* (wrong), *éterniser*, *éternellement*, *éternité*; *æternitas*, *v. æternāre*, *æternum* (*ærum* and the affix *-turnus*, as in *diu-turnus*).

Etesian, *ē.teē'.zī.ăn*, [winds], the Mediterranean monsoons.

Artesian, *ar.teē'.zī.an*, [well], one made by boring till a perpetual spring of water has been reached.

Fr. *étésien* (wrong); Lat. *etēsias*; Gk. *ētēsiai* (*ēleids anēmōs*, yearly wind). "Artesian," so called from *Artesium*, i.e., Artois, in France.

Ether, *ē'.rhēr*, a light volatile liquid obtained by distillation of alcohol with an acid, a fluid which pervades the atmos-

phere, and is supposed to be connected with light and heat; ethereal, *ē.rhē'.rē.āl*, celestial, extremely rarefied; ethe'real-ly; ethereality, *ē.rhē'.rē.āl'.i.ty*.

Etherealise, *ē.rhē'.rē.āl.ize*; ethe'realised (5 syl.), ethe'realis-ing (Rule xix.), etheriform, *ē'.rhēr'.i.form*.

Fr. *éter*, *éthéré*; Lat. *æther*, *æthereus* and *ætherius*; Gk. *aîthēr*, *aîthērios*. It will be seen that *etherial* would be the better spelling.

Ethics (no sing.), *eth'iks* (Rule lxi.), moral philosophy.

Ethical, *eth'i.kal*, pertaining to morals; eth'ical-ly.

Fr. *éthique*, *éthiques*; Lat. *ethica*, *ethicus*; Gk. *ethikós* (*éthos*).

Ethiopian, *ē'.rhī.ō''pī.an*, a native of Ethio'pia; **Ethiopic**, *ē'.rhī.ōp''ik*, pertaining to Ethio'pia. An **E'thiop**.

French *Ethiopien*; Latin *Æthiopia*, *Æthiopicus*, *Æthiops*; Greek *Aithiōpia*, *Aithiōps* (*aîthos ops*, burnt face).

Ethnical, *eth'.nī.kāl*, relating to the different races of man; eth'nical-ly, eth'nic; **ethnicism**, *eth'.nī.cizm*, heathenism.

Ethnology, **Ethnography**, **Archæology**.

¶ **Anthropology**, *ān'.rthro.pōl''.ō.gy*, the general term which embraces the other three, treats of man in his social condition. (Greek *anthrōpōs lōgōs*, treatise on man.)

1. **Ethnology**, *eth.nōl'.ō.gy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the origin and dispersion of the different races of man, their characteristics, physical features, &c.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

2. **Ethnography**, *eth.nōg'.ra.fy*, that part of Anthropology which treats of the works, the geographical position, the cities, literature, and laws, of the different races of man.

Greek *ethnōs graphō*, to describe [physically] the nations.

3. **Archæology**, *ar'.kē.ōl''.ō.gy*, treats of the antiquities of a people. (Greek *archaiōs lōgos*, treatise on antiquities.)

Ethnog'raphy; **ethnographic**, *eth'.no.grāf''ik*: **ethnograph-ical**, *eth'.no.grāf''i.kāl*; **ethnographer**, *eth.nōg'.ra.fēr*.

Ethnol'ogy; **ethnological**, *eth'.no.lōj'.i.kāl*; **ethnol'ogist**.

French *ethnique*, *ethnographique*, *ethnographie*, *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*; Latin *ethnicus*; Greek *ethnōs*, a race or tribe.

Ethology, **ethnology**, **etiology**.

Ethology, *eth.ōl'.ō.gy*, the science of ethics, shows the bearing of external circumstances on the character.

Greek *ethōs lōgōs*, treatise on manners and habits.

Ethnology, *eth.nōl'.ō.gy*, treats of the human race in its social condition, or as a family of nations.

Greek *ethnōs lōgōs*, treatise on nations.

Etiology, *ē.ti.ōl'.ō.gy*, treats on the causes of disease.

Greek *aîtta lōgōs*, treatise on causes.

- Ethology**; **ethological**, *éth'.ð.løj''i.käl*, adj. of ethology.
- Ethnology**; **ethnological**, *éth'.nð.løj''i.käl*; **ethnologist**.
- Etiology**; **etiological**, *é'.ti.o.løj''i.käl*, adj. of etiology.
- Etiolate**, *é'.ti.ð.läte*, to blanch by exclusion of light; **e'tiolät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **e'tiolät-ing**; **e'tiolation**, *é'.ti.ð.lay''shun*.
- French *étioier*, *étiolement*; Greek *aithô*, to light up, to glisten.
- Etiquette**, *ét'.i.kët'* (Fr.), the conventional forms of polite society.
- The word means a ticket containing directions to be observed by those who attend court.
- Etymology**, *plu.* **etymologies** (Rule xlv.), *ét'.i.möl''o.jiz*, the derivation of words; **etymologist**, *ét'.i.möl''o.jist*; **etymological**, *ét'.i.möløj''i.käl*; **etymological-ly**.
- Etymologise**, *ét'.i.möl''o.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to search out **etymologies**; **etymol'ogised** (5 syl.), **etymol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix.); **etymon**, *ét'.i.mön*, the root from which a word is derived. (The -y- points to a Greek origin.)
- French *étymologie*, *étymologique*, *étymologiste*, *étymologiser*; Latin *etymologia*, *etymologicus*, *etymologus*, *etymon*; Greek *etimologia*, *etimon* (*etimos*, the real word).
- Eu-** (Gk. prefix), good, well, easy. It is opposed to *dys* [dus].
- Every word beginning with *eu-* is derived from the Greek.
- Eucharist**, *u'kä rist*, the communion; **eucharistic**, *u'.ka.ris''tik*.
- French *eucharistie*, *eucharistique*; Latin *eucharistia*, *eucharisticus*; Greek *eucharistia*, an act of gratitude; (*charis*, gratitude, favour).
- Eudiometer**, *ü'.di.öm''ët.ër*, an instrument for analysing atmospheric air; **eudiom'etry**, the usage of the eudiometer; **eudiometric**, *ü'.di.ð.mët''rik*; **eudiomet'rical**.
- French *eudiométrique*; Greek *eu* *Διός* *metrôn*, the metre of good air.
- Eulogy**, *plu.* **eulogies** (Rule xlv.), *ü'.lo.giz*, an encomium; **eulogist**, *ü'.lo.jist*, the praiser of another; **eulogistic**, *ü'.lo.jis''tik*; **eulogistical**, *ü'.lo.jis''ti.käl*; **eulogistical-ly**.
- Eulogise**, *ü'.lo.jize* (Rule xxxi.), to laud; **eulogised** (3 syl.), **eulogis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eulogis-er**, one who eulogises.
- Eulogium**, *plu.* **eulogiums**, *ü.lj'.ji.ümz*, same as eulogy.
- Latin *eulogia* and *eulogium*; Greek *eulôgeo*, to eulogise; *eulôgia*, *eulôgôs* (*eu* *lego*, to speak well of one).
- Eunuch**, *ü'.nük*, a man who has charge of the women's apartments in the East; **eunuchism**, *ü'.nük.izm*.
- "A eunuch," not *an* eunuch. A pre-cesses *u-* or *eu-* pure, that is, making a distinct syl. without the aid of a consonant. In *un-der*, *up-per*, *use-ful*, the *u-* is not pure.
- Eponymus**, *plu.* **eponymuses**, *ü.ön'.i.müs*, the spindle-tree.
- Greek *eu önoma* [the plant with] the good name. The tree being poisonous, this euphemism was given to it to avert the evil omen of calling it *deadly*; so the "Furies" were termed *euménides* (the good tempered goddesses), to propitiate them by flattery; similarly a grave-yard was called a "sleeping-place" (cemetery).

Euphemism, *ū'fe.mizm*, a word or phrase less objectionable used to soften down one more offensive; as a *he'p* or *employé* (for "a servant"); **euphemistic**, *ū'fe.mis'.tik*.

"Euphemize" (a good Greek word) might be introduced.

French *euphémisme*; Latin *euphēmus*; Greek *euphēmia*, *euphēmos* (*eu phēmo*, to speak well of one).

Euphony, *ū'fō.ny*, an agreeable sound of words; **euphonic**, *ū'fōn'.ik*; **euphonical**, *ū'fōn'.i.kāl*; **euphon'ical-ly**.

Euphounious, *ū'fō.ni.ūs*, sounding agreeably; **eupho'nious-ly**.

Euphonise, *ū'fō'nize* (Rule xxxi.); **eu'phonised** (3 syl.), **eu'phonis-ing** (Rule xix.), **eu'phonis-er**.

Fr. *euphonie*, *euphonique*; Lat. *euphōnia*; Gk. *eu phōné*, good sound.

Euphorbia, *ū'for'.bi.ah*, the spurge.

So named from *Euphorbos*, physician to Juba, king of Libya.

Euphrasy, *ū'frā.sŷ* (in *Bot.*), the plant "eye-bright."

Greek *euphraino*, to give joy.

Called "eye-bright" because it once had the repute of repairing vision.

Euphuism, *ū'fū.izm*. **Euphemism**, *ū'fē.mizm*.

Euphuism, high-flown diction, affected conceits in language; **euphuist**, *ū'fū.ist*; **euphuis'tic**, **euphuis'tical**.

Euphemism, a softening down of unpleasant expressions; **euphemist**, *ū'fē.mist*; **euphemis'tic**, **euphemis'tical**.

The word comes from John Lilly's book, entitled *Euphuës* (graceful [phrases and periods]. Greek *eu phus*, well-formed [periods]).

Eureka, *ū'ree'.kūh* (not *ū'.rē.kah*, as Dryden writes the word in the line: "Cries *Eureka!* the mighty secret's found." A discovery made after long and laborious research. (The word should be *heurēka*, Greek *εὕρηκα*, not *εὐρηκα*.)

The tale is that *Hēro* asked Archimēdēs to test a golden crown, which the monarch believed to have been alloyed with some baser metal. The philosopher one day stepping into his bath observed that his body removed its own bulk of water. Now for the solution: As all alloys are lighter than gold, a golden crown alloyed will be larger than one unalloyed of the same weight. When this idea flashed across the philosopher's mind he is said to have exclaimed *heurēka!* (I have hit on it).

Euroclydon, *ū'rōk'.lī.dōn*, a tempestuous wind in the Mediterranean Sea (Acts xxvii. 14), now called the *Levan'ter*.

Greek *eurōkludōn* (*eurōs kludōn*, east or south-east wave-[maker]).

The word "seems to mean a storm from the east" (*Liddell and Scott*).

European, *ū'rō.pee'.ān*, a native of Europe, pertaining to Europe.

French *européen*; Latin *Eurōpæus*; Greek *Eurōpōs* (*eurōs* for *eurus* *ōpis*, wide-spread vision, so called because it beholds many nations).

Eury- (the Lat. spelling of the Gk. *euru-*), broad, wide, ample.

Eurynotus, *ū'.rī.nō''.tūs*, certain extinct fishes in the coal formations, noted for their high bream-like back.

Greek *eurus nōtōs*, the big-back [fish].

Eurypterite, *ū.rĭp'.tĕ.rĭte*, a fossil crustacean, noted for its broad swimmers; eurypteridæ, *ū.rĭp.ter''ry.de*, the genus.

Greek *eurus plērōn*, wide wing, i.e., the "creature with wide oar-like feet" (*-ite* in *Geology* means a fossil; Greek *lithos*, a stone).

Eustachian, *ū.stay'.kĭ.ăn* [tube], a tube which forms a communication between the back of the mouth and the ear.

So named from *Bartholomew Eustachius*, who discovered it in 1574.

Euterpe, *ū.tĕr'.pĕ*, the muse of music and inventor of the flute.

Calliope, *kāl'.lĭ.ō.pĕ* (not *kāl.lĭ'.ō.pĕ*, the epic muse).

Greek *kallĭpē* (*kallos ops*, [the Muse with the] beautiful voice).

Olio, *klĭ'ō*, Muse of history. (Gk. *kleidō* [*klēōs*, rumour, news].)

Erato, *er'ra.tō* (not *ĕ.ray'.tō*), muse of love and the lyre.

Greek *ērtōs*, from *ērtōs*, beloved; *ērōs*, love.

Euterpe, *ū.ter'.pĕ*, the Muse of music.

Greek *euterpē*, delightful muse.

Melpomene, *mĕl.pōm'.ĕ.nĕ*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek *mēlpōmēnē* [*mōusa*], the singing [muse], from *mēlpō*, to sing.

Polyhymnia, *pōl'.i.hĭm''.nĭ.ah*, the Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek *pōlū-hymnia* (*pōlus humnos*, [muse of] many hymns).

Terpsichore, *terp.sĭk'kō.rĕ*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek *terpsī chōrē*, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, to delight).

Thalia, *thā.lĭ'.ah* (not *thā'.lĭ.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek *thaleia* [*mōusa*], the blooming muse.

Urania, *ū.răn'.ĭ.ah* (not *ū.rāy'.nĭ.ah*), muse of astronomy.

The Latin form of the Greek *ourānta*, the heavenly [muse].

Evacuate, *ĕ.vāk'ku.ate*, to empty, to quit, to eject; *evac'uat-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *evac'uat-ing* (R. xix.), *evac'uat-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Evacuation, *ĕ.vāk'ku.ā''.shŭn*, a voiding, an emptying.

Evacuative, *ĕ.vāk'ku.ā.tĭv*; *evac'uant*, a purgative.

French *évacuant*, *évacuatif*, *évacuer*, *évacuation*; Latin *evacuātio*, *evacuāre* (*e vacuo*, to empty out).

Evade, *ĕ.vāde'*, to elude; *evād'-ed*, *evād'-ing*, *evād'-er*.

Evasion, *ĕ.vay'.zhŭn*, a subterfuge, a slipping aside;

evasive, *ĕ.vay'.zhŭ*; *eva'sive-ly*, *eva'sive-ness*.

French *évasif* ("evasion" is not French); Latin *evādēre*, *supine evāsum*, *evāsio* (*e vado*, to escape from).

Evaluation, *ĕ.vāl'.u.ā''.shŭn*, a complete valuation.

Fr. *évaluation*; Lat. *evāleo*, *vālor*, value (*e-* means "thorough").

Evanescence, *ĕ.vā.nĕs''.sent*, fleeting; *evanescent-ly*; *evanescence*, *ĕ.vā.nĕs''.sense* (only six words end in *-ense*, R. xxvi.)

French *évanescence*; Latin *evanesco*, gen. *evanescentis*, v. *evanesco* (all verbs in *-sco* are inceptive (*e vanesco*, to vanish wholly).

Evangelize, *ĕ.vān'.ge.lize* (not *evangelise*, Rule xxxii.), to convert to Christianity; *evan'gelized* (± syl.), *evan'geliz-ing* (Rule xix.), *evan'geliz-er*; *evangelization*, *ĕ.vān'.jĕ.lĭ.izay''.shŭn*; *evan'gelist*; *evangelism*, *ĕ.vān'.jĕ.lĭ.sĭm*.

Evangelical, *ē.văn.jəl''ī.kāl*, *orthodox*; **evangelic** *evangelic*, *ē.văn.jəl''īk*, of gospel tenour.

French *évangélique*, *évangile*, *évangéliste*, *évangéliser*; Latin *gēlīcūs*, *evangēlista*, *evangēllum*, *evangelus*, *evangēliza*; *euaggēlia*, *euaggēllkōs*, *euaggēllōn*, *euaggēllistēs*, *euaggēllōs*, *līzo* (*eu aggēlla*, good tidings). From the announcement shepherds, "I bring you good tidings" (*εὐαγγελίζομαι ὑμ*

Evaporate, *ē.văp'.d.rate* (not *ē.vă'.pō.rate*), to pass off in *ve* **evap'orāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evap'orāt-ing** (Rule **evaporation**, *ē.văp'.d.ray''shūn*; **evaporative**, *ē.v rā.tiv*; **evap'orable**; **evaporometer**, *ē.văp'.d.rōm''ē*. instrument to measure the amount of evaporation

French *évaporable*, *évaporer*, *évaporation*; Latin *evaporātio*, *rāre* (*e vāpōro*, to send out vapours: *vāpor*, vapour).

Evasion, *e.vay'.zhun*; **evasive**, *e.vă'.zīv*. (See **Evade**.)

Eve (1 syl.); **even**, *ē.v'n*; **evening**, *evē'ning*, from mid sunset, in popular language the glooming which pr night. The first half of the day is called **morning**. (1 syl.), **evening**, a vigil, the evening preceding a c festival: as Christmas *eve* (the evening of Dec 24th), Midsummer *eve* (the evening before Midst day). This is because the church begins the day sunset of the preceding day; **even-tide**, evening ti Old English *efen* or *afen*, *afen-tid*, even-tide.

Evection, *ē.vēk'.shun* (in *Astron.*), the libration of the mo Latin *evectio*, a carrying out [of its orbit] from solar attraction

Even, *ē.v'n* (noun, adj., and adv.) **Even** (noun), evening.

Even (adj.), level, not odd; **even-ly**, *ē.v'n.lȳ*; **e'ven-** (The degrees are: *nearly even*, *more nearly even*, *nearly even*, *quite even*. "More even" and "most are the degrees of *not even*.)

Old English *æfen*, *efen* or *efn*; (adj.) *efenlic*, smooth, equal; evenly, plainly; *efennes* (n.), evenness. The adv. is *efenlic*

Evening, *evē'ning* (2 syl.), not *ē.vēn.ing* (3 syl.)

Evening song, &c. In this and all similar phrases, *ev* is *not* an adjective, but a noun in regimen. It is the "possessive case," but as we have abolished possessive affix, except in nouns denoting anim and nouns personified, the 's is omitted.

Event, *ē.vēnt'*, an incident, a result; **event'-ful** (Rule viii **Eventual**, *ē.vēnt'.u.āl*, consequential; **event'ual-ly**;

Eventuality, *ē.vēnt'.u.āl''ī.tȳ*, contingency. In *Ph* denotes a quick perception of events and their res

Eventuate, *ē.vēnt'.u.ate*, to happen as a result or quence; **event'uat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **event'uat-ing** (R

French *éventuel*; Latin *eventus*, *evēntre*, supine *eventum* (*e* come out [as a consequence]).

Ever, *ĕv'ĕr*, always, at any time; **For ever**, always, eternally;

For ever and ever, duration without beginning or end.

Ever and anon, occasionally, from time to time, frequently.

Ever so, or Never so (†). Which is correct: *Be he ever so wise*, or *Be he never so wise*? Both are correct. The former states the sentence affirmatively, and the latter negatively. "*He refuses to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely*," means "though he charms as no charmer ever did before," or "as never a charmer charmed before." "... *charm he ever so wisely*," means "though he charms as wisely as [the best] charmer ever charmed." The latter form is now the more usual, and is certainly more in accordance with English idiom.

Old English *āfer* or *āfre*, ever, always.

Ever- (a prefix), without intermission, never ending, perpetually.

Evergreen, *ĕv'ĕr grĕen*, perpetually green, not deciduous.

Everlasting, endless; **everlasting-ly**, **everlasting-ness**.

Evermore, *ĕv'er-more* (3 syl.), always.

Evert, *ĕ-vert'*, to turn aside, to overthrow; **evert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evert'-ing**; **eversion**, *ĕ.vĕr'shun*; **eversive**, *ĕ.vĕr'sĭv*.

Latin *evertĕre*, supine *eversum*, *eversio* (e *verto*, to turn away from).

Every, *ĕv'ĕrĭ*, all taken one by one, each one of several.

Everyday, common, usual. **Everywhere**, in every place.

A compound of the Ang.-Sax. *æfer* and *alc*, ever-each, all one by one.

Evesdropper, *ĕvz'.drop.per* (is the better spelling, but **eavesdrop-per** is the more general), a sneak, a surreptitious listener.

Old English *efese*, eaves; *efes dropa* (not *æfese*).

Evict, *ĕ.vikt'*, to dispossess by legal proceedings; **evict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **evict'-ing**; **eviction**, *e.vĭk'shun*.

Fr. *éviction*; Lat. *evictio*, *evictus* (e *vinco*, sup. *victum*, to expel from).

Evidence, *ĕv'i.dense*, testimony, proof; **evident**, *ĕv'i.dĕnt*; **evident-ly**; **evidential**, *ĕv'i.dĕn''shŭl*; **evidential-ly**.

To evidence, *ev'i.dense*, to show by proof; **evidenced** (3 syl.), **evidenc-ing** (Rule xix.)

French *évidence*, *évident*; Latin *evidentia* (*video*, to see).

Evil, *ĕ.vĭl* (noun and adj.), wickedness, calamity, wicked, calamitous; **e'vil-ly**, **e'vil-ness**; **evil-doer**, a wicked person.

Evil-eye, a malicious look, a look which has an evil influence.

It was supposed at one time that certain persons possessed the power of darting noxious rays into the object glared at.

Evil-minded, wrongly disposed, malicious.

The Evil-One, the devil, Satan.

Old English *æfel* or *yfel*, *yfele*, evilly; *yfelnes*, evilness; v. *yfell[ian]*.

Evince, *ē.vince'*, to make evident; **evinced'** (2 syl.), **evince'-ing** (Rule xix.), **evince'-ible**, **evince'-ibly**; **evincive**, *ē.vin'.siv*.

Latin *evincere*, to prove, to evince (*e vinco*, to vanquish wholly). The word means to show what is right by the *argumentum ad absurdum*, that is, by proving the contrary to be wrong.

Eviscerate, *ē.vīs'.se.rate*, to disembowel; **evis'cerāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **evis'cerāt-ing**; **evisceration**, *ē.vīs'.se.ray''.shun*.

Fr. *éviscé rer*, *éviscé ration*; Lat. *eviscé rā tor*, *eviscero* (*viscé ra*, bowels).

Evoke, *ē.vōkē'*, to call forth; **evoked'** (2 syl.), **evōk'-ing** (R. xix.)

Evocation, *ē'.vo.kay''.shun*, the act of calling forth.

French *évocation*, *évoquer*; Latin *evocatio*, *evocā tor*, *evocā re* (*e voce*).

Evolve, *ē.vōlve'*, to unroll; **evolved'** (3 syl.), **evolv'-ing**, **evolv'-ar**.

Evolution, *ēv'.ō.lū''.shun*, (in *Algebra*) the extraction of roots.

The reverse process is **Involution**. Thus—

³ $\sqrt[3]{27}$, that is, find the cube root of 27 (viz., 3) is an example of *Evolution*; but 3^3 , that is, raise 3 to the cube or third power (viz., 27) is an example of *Involution*.

Evolutionary, *ē'.vo.lu''.shun.a.ry*, pertaining to evolution.

French *évolution*; Latin *evolvere*, supine *evolutum*, *evolutio* (*e volvo*, to roll out or unfold; *in volvo*, to roll on [itself]). In the example given, three is rolled three times on itself.

Evulsion, *ē.vūl'.shun*, the act of pulling or plucking out.

French *évulsion*; Latin *evulso* (*e nullo*, supine *vulsum*, to pull out).

Ewe, **Yew**, **You** (pronounced alike). **Yew**, a tree. **You**, a pron.

Ewe, pronounced *ū* (not *yow* to rhyme with *grow*), a female sheep. —

Ram or **Tup**, the sire; *female ewe*; *offspring, lamb*; if a ~~male~~ it is a **tup-lamb**, *fem. a ewe-lamb*.

After being weaned, lambs are called **hoggets** [or **hoggs**] = the *male* is a **tup-hogget**, the *fem.* a **ewe-hogget**.

After removal of the *first* fleece both are **shearlings**.

After removal of the *second* fleece the *male* is a **two-shear-** ~~tup~~ (if castrated a **wether**), the *fem.* is a **ewe**.

Old English *ewu*, plu. *ewwa*, a ewe; *eww*, you; *iw*, the **yew-tree**.

Ewer, *u'.er*, a toilet jug, a cream-pot. **Your**, *u'.er* (pron.)

Ewery, *ū'.ry*, one of the royal household who serves water in ewers after dinner, and has charge of the table-line.

Old Eng. *huer* or *hwer*, a ewer or jug. "Your," *ewer*; Germ. *ewer*.

Ex- (Lat. and Gk. prefix), out of, out, proceeding from, off ~~the~~, beyond. Occasionally it is intensive. Added to the names of office it means that the office was once held by the person named, but is no longer so: as *ex-mayor*.

Ex- is written *ef-* before an "f," and *e-* before the *liquids* and the consonants *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, and *v*.

The Greek prefix is written *ec-* before *c*, and in one example (*eccentric*) the Latin prefix is so written also.

Exact, *ex.akt'*, precise, to extort; **exact'-ly**, **exact'-ness**; **exact'-ed**, **exact'-ing**; **exaction**, *ex.āk'.shun*; **exact'-or**.

Exactitude, *ex.āk'.tūde*, precision.

French *exact*, *exaction*, *exactitude*, *exacteur*; Latin *exactio*, *exactor*, *v. exigo*, supine *exactum* (*ex ago*, to drive on [to the end]).

Exaggerate, *ex.aj'jē.rate*, to overstate the truth; **exag'gerāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exag'gerāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exag'gerāt-or**, **exag'geratory**; **exag'gerative**, *ex.aj'jē.ra.tiv*; **exaggeration**, *ex.aj'jē.ray".shun*, overstatement.

French *exagérer* (wrong), *exagération*, *exagératif*; Latin *exaggeratio*, *exaggrātor*, *exaggrāre* (*agg-r*, a pile or heap). The French word is nonsense, being a compound of *ager*, a field.

Exalt, *ex.olt'*, to elevate; **exalt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exalt'-ed-ness**, **exalt'-ing**, **exalt'-er**; **exaltation**, *ex'ōl.tay".shun*.

Examine, *ex.ām'.in*, to scrutinise, to test by trial; **examined**, *ex.ām'.ind*; **exam'in-ing**, **exam'iu-er**, **exam'inant**.

Examination, *ex.ām'.i.nay".shun*; **exam'en**, the tongue or needle of the beam of a balance, examination.

Fr. *examination*, *examiner*; Lat. *exāmen*, *exāmnātio*, *exāmnāre*.

Example, *ex.ām'.p'l*, a pattern. (Fr. *exemple*; Lat. *exemplum*.) (*It is a pity that this word is cut off by false spelling from its congeners.*) See *Exemplar*.

Exasperate, *ex.ūs'.pe.rate*, to irritate; **exas'perāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exas'perāt-ing**; **exasperation**, *ex.ūs'.pe.ray".shun*.

Fr. *exaspérer*, *exaspération*; Lat. *exasperatio*, *exasperāre* (*asper*, rough).

Ex cathedra, *ex kath'.ē.drah*, with dogmatic authority.

Latin *ex cathēdra*; Greek *ex kathēdra*, from the [papal] chair.

Excavate, *ex.kū.vate*, to dig out; **ex'cavāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'cavāt-ing**, **ex'cavāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), one who excavates; **excavation**, *ex'.ka.vay".shun*, a digging out.

French *excaver*, *excavation*; Latin *excāvatio*, *excavāre* (*cāvea*, a cave).

Exceed, to go too far, to excel; **exceed'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **exceed'-ing**, going too far, excelling, (*adj.*) very large, (*adv.*) extremely; **exceed'ing-ly**.

Excessive, *ex.sēs'.siv*; **exces'sive-ly**, **exces'sive-ness**; **exces'sive-ly**, extremely; **excess'**, superabundance.

(*Exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, end in *-ceed*, but all other compounds of *cedo* end in *-cede*. Rule xxvii.)

Latin *excēdo*, supine *excessum* (*ex cedo*, to go forth [too far]). French *exceès*, *excessif*; Latin *excessus*.

Excel, *ex.sēl'*, to surpass; **excelled'** (2 syl.), **excell'-ing** (R. iv.)

Excellent, *ex'.cel.lent*; **ex'cellent-ly**, **ex'cellence**.

Excellency, *plu. excellencies* (Rule xlv.), *ex'.sēl.lēn.sēz*. A title of address given to viceroys, ambassadors, &c.

French *exceller*, *excellence*, *excellent*; Latin *excellens*, gen. *excellētia*, *excellētia*, *v. excellēre* (*ex cello*, to break or go beyond).

("Excel" ought to have double -i, as it comes from the Latin *cello*, "to go beyond"; and not from *celo*, "to hide.")

Excelsior (Lat.) Longfellow's poem has given to this word the meaning of "my aim is always higher still."

Exocentric (*ex.sen't.trik*) is the better spelling, but **eccentric** the more general. (See **Eccentric**.)

Except, *ex.sĕpt'*, unless, without, exclusive of, to pass over, to leave out; **except'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **except'-ing**; **except'-or**;

Exception, *ex.sĕp'.shun*, not according to rule, an objection;

Exception'-able (Rule xxiii.), liable to objection;

Unexception'-able, free from objection;

Exception'-al, forming an exception.

Except, Unless. *I will not let thee go except thou bless me*, or "unless" *thou bless me*. Both these are grammatical. "I will not let thee go, Except this proviso, viz. that thou bless me." Here *except* is the imperative mood of the verb. "Unless" is preferable.

French *excepter*, *exception*, *exceptionnel*; Latin *exceptio*, v. *excipere*, supine *exceptum* (*ex cāpio*, to take out).

Excerpted, *ex.serp'.ted*, expurgated, selected; **excerpt'-or**.

Excerptions, *ex.sĕrp'.shuns*, [literary] selections; **excerpts**.

Latin *excerpo*, to pick out (*carpo*, to cull), *excerptio*, *excerpta*.

Excess', superfluity; **excess'-ive**, *ex.sĕs'.siv*. (See **Exceed**.)

Exchange, *ex.tchange'*, to barter, to give one thing for another; **exchanged'** (2 syl.), **exchang'-ing** (R. xix.), **exchang'-er**.

Exchange'-able (-ce and -ge retain the -e final before -able, Rule xx.); **exchangeability**, *ex.tchange'.a.bil''.i.ty*.

Bill of Exchange, a written promise on stamped paper to pay a stated sum of money within a stated time.

'Change, the Royal Exchange for money brokers.

French *échange*, *échangeable*; Latin *cambire*; Low Latin *cambiar* to exchange; *cambium*, a change; *cambitas*.

Exchequer, *ex.tchĕk'.er*, a treasury, (*colloquially*) funds in hand. Court of Exchequer, has jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue; **Exchequer Chamber**.

French *échiquier*, *cour de l'échiquier*. "It was denominated *Scaccarium*, from *scacrum* (a chess-board), and was so called from checkered cloth laid on the table of the court."—*Madox*.

Excise, *ex.size'* (Rule lix.), a tax on articles of home production (*adj.*) pertaining to such a tax; **excisable** (Rule xxi) *ex.size'.a.b'l*; **excised**, *ex.sizd'*; **excis'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Excision, *ex.sizh'.un*, amputation, a cutting off.

French *excise*, *excision*; Latin *excisio*, *excidere*, to cut off (*ex cad*)

Excite, *ex.sit'*, to stimulate; **excit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **excit'-ing**, **excit'-ing-ly**, **excit'-er**, **excit'-able**, **excit'-able-ness**, **excit'-ably**; **excitability**, *ex.sit'.a.bil'.i.ty*; **excit'-ant**; **excitation**, *ex.si'tay''shun*; **excite'-ment**.

French *excitabilité*, *excitable*, *excitant*, *excitation*, *excitâtif*, *exciter*; Lat. *excitatio*, *excitans*, gen. *excitantis*, *excitâre* (*ex cieo*, to stir up).

Exclaim' (2 syl.), **exclaimed'** (2 syl.), **exclaim'-ing**, **exclaim'-er**.

Exclamation (not *exclamation*), *ex'.kla.may''shûn*.

Exclamative, *ex.klûm'.a.tiv*; **exclām'atory**.

French *exclamation*; Latin *exclāmatio*, *exclāmare* (*clamo*, to call).

Exclude, *ex.klûde'*, to shut out; **exclud'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exclud'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exclud'-er**;

Exclusion, *ex.klû'.zhûn*; **exclu'sion-ary**, **exclu'sion-ist**;

Exclusive, *ex.klû'.siv*; **exclu'sive-ly**, **exclu'sive-ness**.

French *exclusion*; Latin *exclusio*, *excludo* (*ex claudio*, to shut out).

Excogitate, *ex.kôj'.i.tate*, to think deeply on a subject, to think till the solution is discovered; **excog'itât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excog'itât-ing** (R. xix.); **excogitation**, *ex.kôj'.i.tay''shun* (one of the few words in *-tion* which is not French).

Latin *excogitatio*, *excogitâre* (*ex cogito*, to think out).

Excommunicate, *ex'.kôm.mu''.nî.kâte*, to exclude from church "communion"; **excommu'nicât-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **excommu'nicât-ing**; **excommunication**, *ex'.kôm.mû'.nî.kay''shûn*.

Excommunication, **Interdict**, **Anathema**.

Individuals are "excommunicated," or excluded from church privileges;

The *clergy* is "interdicted," or forbidden to administer to persons under excommunication, and persons excommunicated are interdicted or forbidden to receive the sacraments. A *nation* is laid under an "interdict," or deprived of church privileges, but not "excommunicated." "Anathema," the curse accompanying excommunication.

Lesser excommunication, prohibition to receive the eucharist.

Greater excommunication, exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and services of the church.

Fr. *excommunication*, *excommunier*; Lat. *excommunicatio*, *excommunicare* (*communio*, communion; *com munus*, a mutual benefit).

Excoriate, *ex.kô'.ri.ate*, to abrade the skin; **exco'riât-ed**, **exco'riât-ing**; **excoriation**, *ex.kô'.ri.a''shun*, abrasion.

Fr. *excorier*, *excoriation*; Lat. *excôriâre* (*ex corium*, [loss] of the skin).

Excoriication, *ex.kor'.ti.kay''shun*, denudation of the bark; **excoriicated**, *ex.kor'.ti.ka.ted*, stripped of its bark.

French *excoriication*; (Latin *ex cortex*, [deprived] of its bark).

Excrement, *ex'.krě.měnt*, animal soil; **excrement'al**, voided excrement; **excrementitious**, *ex'.krě.měn.tish''.ūs*, of the nature of excrement.

Excrete, *ex.kree'*, to discharge from the body; **excrēt-** (Rule xxxvi.), **excrēt'-ing**; **excretion**, *ex.kree'.shun* **excretive**, *ex.kree'.tīv*; **excretory**, *ex.kree'.tō.ry*.

Fr. *excrément*, *excrémentitiel*, *excrétion*, *excrétoire*; Lat. *excrementum*, *excrētio*, v. *excernere*, supine *excrētum*, to purge from [the body].

Ex crescences, *ex.krěs'.sense* (not *ex.kree'.sense*), a tumour.

Ex crescency, plu. **ex crescencies**, *ex.krěs'.sěn.siz* (Rule xlii)

Ex crescent, *ex.krěs'.sěnt* (not *ex.kree'.sěnt*).

Lat. *ex crescens*, gen. *ex crescens*, *ex cresco*, to grow out [of the body]

Excrete, *ex.cree'*; **excretion**, *ex.cree'.shun*. (See **Excrement**.)

Excruciate, *ex.krū'.sī.ate*, to torment; **excruciat-ed** (R. xxxvi. **excruciat-ing** (R. xix.); **excruciable**, *ex.krū'.sī.ā.b'l*.

Excruciation, *ex.krū'.sī.ā''.shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin *excruciābilis*, *excruciāre*, sup. *excruciātum* (cruz, a cross).

Exculpate, *ex.kūl'.pate*, to exonerate; **excul'pāt-ed** (R. xxxvi. **excul'pāt-ing** (R. xix.); **exculpatory**, *ex.kūl'.pā.tō.ry* **exculpation**, *ex'.kūl'.pay''.shun*. (Not a French word.)

Latin *exculpāre* (*ex culpa* [to free] from blame); French *disculper*.

Excursion, *ex.kūr'.shun*, a pleasure trip; **excurs'ion-ist**.

Excursive, *ex.kūr'.siv*; **excurs'ive-ly**, **excurs'ive-ness**.

Fr. *excursion*; Lat. *excursio*, *excursare* (*cursus*, a running [about])

Excuse, (noun) *ex.kūce'*, (verb) *ex.kūze'* (Rule li.), an apology to pardon, to dispense with; **excuse'-less**. *ex.kūce'.less*.

Excused, *ex.kūzd'*; **excūs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **excūs'** **excus-able**, *ex.kūze'.ā.b'l*; **excūs'able-ness**, *excūs'ab'l*.

Excuse my writing more, or **Excuse my not writing more**

Both these are correct, but the former is more agreeable to our English idiom. *Excuse* [dispense with] *my writing more*, so *excuse* [dispense with] *my attendance*; *excuse* [pardon] *my not writing more*, *excuse* [pardon] *absence*. The rule is *excuse* [dispense with] *the presence*; *excuse* [pardon] *the non-performance*.

French *excusable*, *excuser*, *excuse*; Latin *excūsare*, *excūsā causa*, [free] from motive).

Excrate, *ex'.e.krate*, to detest, to curse; **ex'ecrāt-ed** (R. xix.) **ex'ecrāt-ing** (R. xix.); **execrable**, *ex'.e.krā.b'l* **detestably**; **execration**, *ex'.e.kray''.shun*; **ex'ecr**

French *exécration*, *ex'ecration*; Latin *excrābilis*, *excrātio* (*ex sacro*, the reverse of "consecrate"; *sacer*, sacred).

Execute, *ex'.e.kute*, to perform, to put to death; **ex'ec'** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'ecūt-ing** (R. xix.); **executory**, *ex'.ē.k*

Executive, ez ek'utiv, the governing body, usually by
Executor, fem. **executrix**, ez ek'utis, one who is
 appointed to carry out the "will" of a deceased person
Execution-ship, ez ek'utis hip, the act of
Executioner, ez ek'utis shun, one who executes
Execution, ez ek'utis shun, the act of executing

Exequer, ez ek'utis, one who executes
Exequerer, ez ek'utis shun, one who executes
Exequerer-ship, ez ek'utis shun hip, the act of
Exequerer, ez ek'utis shun, one who executes

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Exequerer-ship, ez ek'utis shun hip, the act of
Exequerer, ez ek'utis shun, one who executes

Exfoliate, *ex.fō.li.ate*, to scale off; **exfo'liat-ed** (Rule xxxvi. exfo'liat-ing (Rule xix.); **exfoliation**, *ex.fō.li.ā''shun*.

Fr. *exfolier*, *exfoliation* (Lat. *ex folium*, [to throw] off leaves or scales).

Exhale, *ex.hale'* (not *ex.ale'*), to reek, to send forth vapour **exhaled'** (2 syl.), **exhāl'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhāl'-ant**.

Exhalation, *ex'.ha.lay''shun* (not *ex'.ā.lay''shun*).

French *exhalation*, *exhaler*, *exhalant*; Latin *exhalans*, gen. *exhalantis* *exhālatis*, *exhalāre* (*hālitus*, breath, vapour).

Exhaust, *ex.haust'* (not *ex.aust'*), to expend; **exhaust'-e** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhaust'-ing**, **exhaust'-er**, **exhaust'-less**.

Exhaustion, *ex.haus'.tōhun*; **exhaustive**, *ex.haus'.tīv*.

French *exhaustion*; Latin *exhaustio*, *exhauro*, supine *exhaustum* (*exhausto*, to draw from, to draw out liquids).

Exhibit, *ex.hīb'.it* (not *ex.īb'.it*), to show, to display; **exhib'it-e** (Rule xxxvi.), **exhib'it-ing**; **exhibitive**, *ex.hīb'.it.tīv*.

Exhibiter, *ex.hīb'.it.ēr* (better-or, R. xxxvii.), one who exhibits.

Exhibitioner, *ex'.hī.bish''.ōn.ēr*, a scholar's pension.

Exhibition, *ex'.hī.bish''.un*, a public show, a pension for scholars; **exhibitory**, *ex.hīb'.it.tō.ry*.

French *exhiber*, *exhibition*, *exhibitoire*; Latin *exhibito*, *exhibitor* *exhibere*, supine *exhibitum* (*ex habeo*, to have out).

Exhilarate, *ex.hil'.e.rate* (not *ex.īl'.e.rate*), to cheer; **exhil'a-rāt-ed**, **exhil'arāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **exhil'arating-ly**.

Exhilaration, *ex.hil'.e.ray''shun* (not a French word) **exhil'arāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **exhil'arant**.

Latin *exhilaratio*, *exhilarator*, *exhilarāre* (*hilaro*, to make merry).

Exhort, *ex.hort'* (not *ex.ort'*), to incite to good works; **exhort'-ed** **exhort'-ing**, **exhort'-er**; **exhortative**, *ex.hor'.tū.tīv*.

Exhortation, *ex'.hor.tay''shun*; **exhortatory**, *ex.hor'.tū.tō.ry*.

French *exhortation*, *exhortatif*, *exhortaire*, *exhorter*; Latin *exhortatio* *exhortāre* (*hortor*, Greek *horto*, part of the verb *ornūmi*, to stir up).

Exhume, *ex.hume'* (not *ex.ume'*), to disinter; **exhumed** (2 syl.) **exhūm'-ing** (Rule xix.); **exhumation**, *ex'.hu.may''shun*.

French *exhumer*, *exhumation*; Latin *ex hūmare*, to disinter (*hūmus*).

Exigency, *plu. exigencies*, *ex'.ī.jēn.siz*, a necessity; **exigence**, *ex'.ī.jence*; **exigent**, *ex'.ī.jēnt*; **exigible**, *ex'.ī.jī.bīl*.

Lat. *exigens*, gen. *exigentis*, *exigēre*; Fr. *exigent*, *exigence*, *exigible*.

Exile, *ex'.ile*, one banished, place of banishment, to banish; **exiled**, *ex'.ild*; **exil'-ing** (Rule xix.), **exile'-ment**.

Fr. *exiler*, *exil*; Lat. *exilium*, *exilāre*, *exul* (*ex solum*, from the soil).

Exist, to live, to be; **exist'-ed**, **exist'-ing**, **exist'-once**, **exist'-ent**.

Fr. *exister*, *existant* (wrong), *existence*; Lat. *existens*, gen. *antis*, *existēre*.

Exit, *plu. exeunt*. "Exit," a stage direction for the speaker to leave the stage. **Exeunt**, *ex'.ē.ūnt*, more than one to leave.

Exeunt omnes, *ex'.ē.ūnt om'.nēs*, all the actors to leave.

Exo- (a Greek prefix), out of, on the outside, out from.

Exodus, *ex'ō.dūs*, a departure from a place. (Should be *exhodus* according to our English system.)

Greek *ex hōdōs*, the way out; in Greek *ἐξόδος*.

Ex officio (Lat.), *ex of'fish'ī.o* (not *o'fish'ī.o*), by virtue of office. As the Lord Mayor of London is "ex officio" member of the privy council.

Exogena, *ex'ō.jēns*, plants (like timber trees) which grow in bulk by concentric layers, each year being marked by a layer outside the previous ones.

Endogenous, *en'dō.jēns*, plants (like reeds) which increase in bulk by pith formed within the plant.

Exogenous, *ex'ōj'e.nūs*; **exog'enite**, a fossil plant of the exogenous structure. (-ite (in Geol.), a fossil, Gk. *λίθος*.)

Gk. *exo-génē*, to produce from the outside; *endo-génē*, ...inside.

Exonerate, *ex'ōn'e.rate*, to exculpate; **exon'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exon'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **exoneration**, *ex'ōn'e.ray''shun*.

Lat *exonerāre* (*onus*, a burden) "Exoneration" not French.

Exorbitant, *ex'or'bit.ant*, enormous, unreasonable; **exor'bitant-ly**, **exorbitance** (4 syl.), **exorbitancy**.

French *exorbitant*; Latin *exorbitans*, gen. *exorbitantis*, *exorbitare* (*ex orbita*, out of the way).

Exorcise, *ex'or.size* (not *ex'or'size*.) **Ex'ercise**, to practise.

Ex'orcise, to expel evil spirits; **ex'orcised** (3 syl.), **ex'orcis-ing**.

Ex'orcis-er, an exorcist; **ex'ercis-er**, one who exercises.

Exorcism, *ex'or.sizm*, the act of exorcising; **ex'orcist**.

French *exorciser*, *exorciste*, *exorcisme*; Greek *exorkizo*, *exorkistēs* (*orkōs*, an oath).

Exordium, plu. **exordiums** (not *exordia*), *ex'or.dī.um*, the introduction of [a speech]; **exordial**, *ex'or.dī.āl*, introductory.

Latin *exordium* (*ordior*, to begin, from *orior*, to arise); Fr. *exorde*.

Exomose, *ex'ōz.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the outside of a membrane or other porous substance; **exosmotic**, *ex'ōs.mōt'īk* (adj.)

Endosmose, *en'dōs.mōse*, the transmission of a fluid to the interior surface of a membrane or other porous substance.

Gr. *exo-ōsmōs*, impulsion outwards; *endo-ōsmōs*, impulsion inwards.

Exostome, *ex'os.tom* (in Botany), the passage through the outer integument of the ovule (2 syl.)

Greek *exō stōma*, out of the forāmen or mouth.

Exostosis, *ex'os'tō.sīs* (not *ex'ōs.tō'sīs*), a tumour of the bone.

Greek *ex'ōstōs* (and the affix), a growth out of the bone.

Exoteric, *ex.ō.tēr''.rĭk*, public; **exoterical**, *ex.ō.tēr''.ry.kāl*
exotericism, *ex.ō.tēr''.ry.sĭzm*. Opposed to **Esoteric**
ēs.ō.tēr''.rĭk. (The *o* in these words is long in the Gk.)

Pythagoras stood behind a curtain when he lectured; those admitted
 "within the veil" were called his **esoteric** disciples, those outside
 his **exoteric**.

Aristotle applied the word **esoteric** to the disciples who attended his
 abstruse morning lectures, and **exoteric** to those who attended one of
 his popular evening ones.

Greek *esōterikós*, (*esōtērós*, outer); *esōterikós* (*esōtērós*, inner).

Exotic, *ex.ōt''.ĭk*, foreign, applied to hothouse plants.

Indigenous, *in.dij''.e.nus*, native, applied to native plants.

(The *-o-* in "exotic" is long in the Greek.)

French *exotique*; Greek *exōtikós*; Latin *exōticus*, from a foreign land.

Expand, to spread; **expand**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **expand**-ing.

Expanse, *ex.pance'*, extent; **expansion**, *ex.păn'.shun*
expansive, *ex.păn'.sĭv*; **expansive-ly**, **expansive-ness**
expansibility, *ex.păn'.sĭ.b'l*; **expansible-ness**, **expansibly**
expansibility, *ex.păn'.sĭ.bĭl''.i.ty*.

Fr. *expansibilité*, *expansion*, *expansif*; Lat. *expandere*, supine *ex-
 pansum*, *expansio*, *expansum* the firmament (*ex pando*, to open out).

Ex parte (Lat.), *ex par''.te*, one-sided: as an *ex parte* statement.

Expatiate, *ex.pāsh''.i.ate*, to enlarge on; **expatiat**-ed (R. xxxvi)
expatiat-ing (Rule xix.), **expatiat**-or; **expatiatory**
ex.pāsh''.i.ā.tō.ry; **expatiation**, *ex.pāsh''.i.ā''.shun*.

Latin *expatiari*, to wander forth; *expatiator* (*passus*, a footstep).

Expatriate, *ex.pāt''.rĭ.ate* (not *ex.pā''.trĭ.ate*), to banish; **ex-
 patriat**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **expatriat**-ing (Rule xix.)
expatriation, *ex.pāt''.rĭ.ā''.shun*, banishment.

Fr. *expatrier*, *expatriation* (Lat. *expatriā*, [driven] from one's country).

Expect, to look out for, to hope; **expect**-ed (Rule xxxvi), **ex-
 pect**-ing, **expect**-ing-ly; **expect**-er, one who expects;
expect-ant, one who expects a berth; **expectation**:
ex.pĕk''.tay''.shūn; **expect**-ance; **expectancy**, **plu.**
expectancies (Rule xlv.), *ex.pĕk''.tăn.stz*.

Expect, **Suspect**. **Expect** is often misused for **suspect** ('*to
 be of opinion*): as *I expect [suspect] he is wrong. I ex-
 pect [suspect] he was disappointed. ... was guilty*.

Fr. *expectation*; Lat. *expectatio*, *expectare* (*ex spectro*, to look out from).

Expectorate, *ex.pĕk''.tō.rate*, to spit out; **expectorat**-ed (Rule
 xxxvi.), **expectorat**-ing (Rule xix.), **expectorat**-or; **expecto-
 ration**, *ex.pĕk''.tō.ray''.shun*; **expectorative**, *ex.pĕk''.tō.ri-
 ra.tĭv*; **expectorant**, a medicine to promote expectoration:

French *expectorant*, *expectorer*, *expectoration*; Latin *expectorare*
 (*pectus*, the chest).

Expedient, *ex.pĕ''.dĭ.ent*, proper, necessary, a shift; **expedient**-ly

Expediency, plu. **expediencies**, *ex.pĕ''.dĭ.en.sĭz*.

Expel, to drive out; expelled' (2 syl.), expell'-ing, expell'-er.
 ("Expel" would be better.)

Expel, *v.* "to drive out; expelled" (2 syl.), expell'-ing, expell'-er.
Expulsion, *ex.pūl'.shun*; *expulsive*, *ex.pūl'siv*.
 ("Expel" would be better with double l, Latin pell[o]).
French expulsion, *expulsif*, *v. expulsor*; Latin *expulso*, *expello*,
sapine expulsum, to drive out or away.
Expend, to lay out money; expended.
Expenditure.

Expenditure, *ex.pěn'.dīt.chūr*, disbursement of money.
Expense' (2 syl.) not *expence*, cost. (One of the six words
in -*ense*, and one of the four compounds of -*pence* (Stule
xxvi.) "Expense" is not a compound of "pence,"
which is a contraction of *pennies*. (German *phennig*.)
Expensive, *ex.pěn'.siv*; expen'sive-ly, expen'sive-ness.
Lat. expensæ, expensum, v. expendere (pendo, to weigh)
Experience, *ex.pě'.ri.ence*, practical knowledge.

Experiment, *ex.pě.rience*, practical knowledge, to know practically; experienced (4 syl.), exper-ienc-ing. (See Expert.)
Experiment, *ex.pě.r'y-ment*, trial, to try, to essay; experi-ment-ed, experiment-ing.
Experimentist, *ex.pě.r'y-men-tist*

Experimental, *ex.pér'ry.mén.tál*, one who tries experiments;
Experimentation, *ex.pér'ry.mén'tál*; experimentation, *ex.pér'ry.mén'tál-ly*;
practice;
Experimentative, *ex.pér'ry.mén.tay'shun*, experimental
Experiment-

crucial experiment. crucis (Latin), *ex.pér ry.men.tum k'ró's s'is*, a
 (hard Boorn says that two diseases or sciences may run parallel
 a time, but will ultimately cross.
 For weather has crossed.

[illegible][illegible]

...of power to make movement.
The whole makes movement.

Expire' (2 syl.), to die; **expired'** (2 syl.), **expir'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Expiration, *ex'pī.rāy''shun*, exhalation, conclusion;

Expirable, *ex'pī.rā.b'l*; **expir'y**, the end; **expiratory**.

Fr. *expirer*, *expiration*; Lat. *expiratio*, *expirare* (*spīre*, to breathe).

Explain', to expound; **explained'**, **explain'-ing**, **explain'-er**
explain'-able (1st Lat. conj.), capable of being explained

Explanatory (not *explanatory*), *ex'plān.ă.tō.ry*.

Explanation (not *explanation*); *ex'pla.nāy''shun* (not Fr
Latin *explānābilis*, *explānatio*, *explānare* (*plānus*, plain).

Expletive, *ex'plē.tīv* (not *ex'plec'tīv*), a supernumerary word
(oaths and exclamations are expletives); **ex'pletory**, *t'ry*

Fr. *expletif*; Lat. *expletivus*, *expleo*, supine *expletum* (*pleo*, to fill).

Explicate, *ex'plī.kate*, to explain; **explicat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.
explicat-ing; **explicable**, *ex'plī.kā.b'l* (not *ex'plīk'ă.b'l*)

Explication, *ex'plī.kay''shūn*; **explicative**, *ex'plī.ka.tīv*

Explicat-or; **explicatory**, *ex'plī.ka.t'ry* (not *ex'plīk'.a.tor'ry*)

Explicit, *ex'plīs'it*, distinct, plain; **explic'it-ly**, **explic'it-ness**

Fr. *expliquer*, *explication*, *explicatif*, *explicateur*, *explicite*; Lat. *explicābilis*, *explicatio*, *explicator*, *explicat*, *explicare* (*ex'plīco*, to unfold)

Explode, *ex'plōdē'*, to burst forth with sudden violence; **explōd'-e**
(R. xxxvi.), **explōd'-ing**, **explōd'-er**; **explōd'-ible** (not *-able*)

Explosion, *ex'plō'shun*; **explosive**, *ex'plō'siv*; **explo'sive-ly**
explo'sive-ness, liability to explode.

Fr. *explosion*; Lat. *explosio*, *explōdere*, sup. *explōsum* (*plaudē*, to clap)

Exploit' (2 syl.), an heroic deed, an achievement (Fr. Lat. *explētīc*)

Explore' (2 syl.), to examine; **explored'** (2 syl.), **explōr'-in**
explōr'-er; **exploration**, *ex'plō.ray''shun*; **explōtato**
ex'plor'ra.tor (not *ex'plo.ray''tor*); **exploratory**.

French *exploration*, *explorer*; Latin *exploratio*, *explorator*, *explora*

Explosion, *ex'plō'shun*; **explosive**, *ex'plō'siv*. (See **Explode**)

Exponent, *ex'pō.nēnt*, an interpreter, the index of a number
thus in a^3 , 2^5 the 3, 5 are the exponents of a and 2.

Latin *expōnens*, gen. *expōnentis* (*ex'pōnēre*, to put or spread out).

Export, (noun) *ex'port*, (verb) *ex'port'*, goods sent to a foreign
market, to send goods to a foreign market; **export'-e**
(Rule xxxvi.), **export'-ing**, **export'-er**, **export'-able** (1
Latin conjugation), **exportation**, *ex'por.tay''shūn*.

French *exporter*, *exportation*; Latin *exportatio*, *exportare* (*ex'porte*)

Expose, *ex'pōzē'*, to exhibit; **exposed'** (2 syl.), **expōs'-in**
expōs'-er, one who exposes or discloses.

Exposure, *ex'pō'shēr*; **expositor**, *ex'pōz'ī.tor*, **expositor**

Exposition, *ex'pō.zīsh''shūn*, an interpretation, a public display

Expositive, *ex.pōz'it'iv*; **exposedness**, *ex.pō'sēd.nēs*.

Exposé, *ex.pō'za* (French), a laying bare of secret acts.

Expound' (2 syl.), to interpret; **expound'-ed**, **expound'-er**.

French *exposer*, *exposition*; Latin *expōsitio*, *expōsitior*, *expōnere*.

Expostulate, *ex.pōs'tū.late*, to remonstrate. (Followed by *with*); **expos'tulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **expos'tulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Expostulation, *ex.pōs'tu.lay''shun*; **expos'tulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **expostulatory**, *ex.pōs'tu.la.t'ry*.

Latin *expōstulatio*, *expōstulātor*, *expōstulāre* (*postūlo*, to beseech).

Expound'; **exposure**, *ex.pō'shur*. (See **Expose**.)

Express', a special railway train, a special messenger, to utter, to delineate in words or otherwise, to squeeze out; **expressed'** (2 syl.), **express'-ing**, **express'-ly**, **express'-ness**.

Expression, *ex.prēs'shun*, a mode of speech, the phrase of the countenance, the soul of music, the representation of a quantity, a squeezing out; **expressive**, *ex.prēs'siv*; **expressive-ly**, **expressive-ness**, **express-ible**, **express-ibly**.

Fr. *exprès*, *expression*, *expressif*; Lat. *expressio*, *exprimo*, sup. *expressum* (*ex prēmo*, to press out, to draw out, hence to portray).

Expulsion, *ex.pūl'shun*; **expulsive**, *ex.pūl'siv*. (See **Expel**.)

Expunge' (2 syl.), to efface; **expunged'** (2 syl.), **expung'-er**.

Latin *expungere* (*ex pingo*, to prick out).

Expurgate, *ex'pur.gate* (not *ex.pur'gate*), to purify; **ex'purgāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ex'purgāt-ing**, **ex'purgāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Expurgation, *ex'pur.gay''shun*; **expurgatory**.

Index expurgatorius, *in'dex ex.pur'ga.tor'ri.ūs*, the list of books condemned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Lat. *expurgatio*, *expurgātor*, *expurgatōrius*, *expurgāre* (*purgo*, to purge).

Exquisite, *ex'kwī.zīt* (not *ex'kwī.zite*), excellent, a dandy; **ex'quisite-ly**, **ex'quisite-ness**.

Lat. *exquisitus*, *exquirere*, sup. *exquisitum* (*ex quero*, to search out).

Exsicate, *ex.sik'.kate*, to dry; **exsic'cāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exsic'cāt-ing** (R. xix.), **exsic'cant**, **exsiccation**, *ex'sik.kay''shun*.

Latin *exsiccare* (*ex sicco*, to dry out). (See **Desiccate**.)

Extant, *ex'tant*, in existence.

Latin *extans*, gen. *extantis*, standing out (*ex stare*).

Extacy (no such word. See **Extasy**).

Extempore, *ex.tēm.pō.re* (not *ex.tēm.pore*), offhand, without preparation; **extemporaneous**, *ex.tēm.po.ray''nēs*; **extempora'neous-ly**, **extempora'neous-ness**, **extem'porarily** (Rule lxvi., *-eously* and *-iously*).

Extemporise (R. xxxi.), *ex.tēm.po.rise*, to improvise; **extem'porised** (4 syl.), **extem'poris-ing** (R. xix.), **extem'poris-ex-**

Extemporality, *ex.tēm'.po.rāl''.i.ty* (Latin *extemporality*) might be introduced, the art of improvising.

Lat. *extemporāneus*, *-pōrārius*, *ex tempōre* (without time [to prepare]).

Extend', to prolong; **extend'-ed**, **extend'-ing**, **extend'-er**, **extend'-ible**; **extent'**, size; **ex'tant**, in existence.

Extension, *ex.tēn'.shun*; **extensive**, *ex.tēn'.siv*; **exten'sive-ly**, **exten'sive-ness**; **extensible**, *ex.tēn'.st.b'l* (not *-able*); **exten'sor** [muscle], opposed to the **flex'or** [muscle].

French *extension*, *extensible*, *extensibilité*, *extenseur*; Latin *extendere*, supine *extensum*, *extensio*, *extensivus* (*ex tendo*, to stretch out).

Extenuate, *ex.tēn'.u.ate*, to lessen; **exten'uāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **exten'uāt-ing**, **exten'uāting-ly**, **exten'uāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extenuation, *ex.tēn'.u.ā''.shun*; **extenuatory**, *ex.tēn'.u.ā.t'ry*.

Fr. *exténuation*; Lat. *extēnuatio*, *extēnuātor*, *extēnuāre* (*tēnuis*, thin).

Exterior, *ex.tē'.rī.or*, outer, the outside. **Inte'rior**, inner, the inside; **exte'rior-ly**. **Exte'riors** (*plu.*), outward parts.

Lat. *extērior* (*extra*, on the outside); *intērior* (*intra*, within).

Exterminate, *ex.ter'.mi.nate*, to eradicate; **exter'mināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exter'mināt-ing**, **exter'mināt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Extirmination, *ex.ter'.mi.nay''.shun*; **exterminative**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.tiv*; **exterminatory**, *ex.ter'.mi.nā.t'ry*.

French *exterminer*, *extermination*; Latin *extermīnatio*, *extermīnātor*, *extermīnāre* (*ex terminus*, [to drive] out of the border).

Exter'nal, outward; **exter'nals** (*plu.*), the outward parts and forms; **exter'nal-ly**; **ex'tern**, an out-patient. **Internal**.

Latin *externus*, v. *externāre*; French *externa*.

Extill' (*better* extill), to distil; **extilled'** (2 syl.), **extill'-ing** (Rule iv.), **extill'-er**; **extillation**, *ex.til.lay''.shun* (Rule viii.)

Latin *extillatio*, *extill[āre]* (*ex stillo*, to fall out in drops).

Extinct', **extinction**, *ex.tink'.shun*. (See **extinguish**.)

Extinguish, *ex.tīn'.gwish*, to put out; **extin'guished** (3 syl.), **extin'guish-ing**, **extin'guish-er**, **extin'guish-able**.

Extinct', no longer in existence; **extinction**, *ex.tīnk'.shun*.

Fr. *extinction*; Lat. *extinctio*, *extinguo*, supine *extinctum* (*stingo*).

Extirpate, *ex.tir'.pate* (not *ex.tir'.pate*), to root out; **ex'tirpāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ex'tirpāt-ing**, **ex'tirpāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **extirpatory**, *ex.tir'.pā.t'ry*; **extir'pable**.

Extirpation, *ex.tir'.pay''.shun* (*-tir-*, not *-ter-*).

Fr. *extirpation*; Lat. *extirpātor*, *extirpātio*, *extirpāre* (*stirpe*, a root).

Extol', to laud; **extolled'** (2 syl.), **extoll'-ing** (R. iv.), **extoll'-er**. ("Extol" would be far better with double l. Lat. *extoll[ō]*.)

Extort', to wrest from; extort'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extort'-ing, extort'-er; extortion, *ex.tor'.shun*; extor'tion-er, extor'tion-ist, extor'tion-ary; extorsive, *ex.tor'.siv*.

("Extortion" ought to be spelt extorsion.)

French *extorsion*; Latin *extorqueo*, sup. *extorsum* (*torqueo*, to twist).

Extra, *ex'.trah*, in addition; extras, *ex'.trahz*, additional charges.

Extra- (Lat. pref.), beyond, in excess, additional. (With a hyphen)

Extra-judicial, *-ju.dish'.al*, in excess of court business.

Extra-mundane, *-mün'.dane*, not of this world.

Extra-mural, *-mu'.räl*, outside the city walls.

Extra-parochial, *-pa.rö'.käl*, not of the parish.

Extra-professional, *-pro.fësh'.on.äl*, not professional.

Extra-trop'ical, *-tröp'.i.käl*, beyond the tropics.

Extract, (noun) *ex'.tract*, (verb) *ex.tract'*. (Rule l.)

Ex'tract (noun), a tincture, a selection.

Extract' (verb), to draw out, to select; extract'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extract'-ing, extract'-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Extraction, *ex.träk'.shun*; extract'-ible; extrao'tive, *-tö*.

Fr. *extraction*, *extractif*; Lat. *extractum* (*ex traho*, to draw out).

Extraneous, *ex.trä'.ne.us*, foreign; extra'neous-ly.

Latin *extraneus* (*extra*, without, beyond).

Extraordinary, *ex'.tra.or''.di.nër ry* (not *ex.tror'.di.nër ry*), unusual; ex'traor'dinari-ly (Rule xi.), extraordinaries (plu.) *ex'tra.or''.di.nër rîz*, extras, things very unusual.

French *extraordinaire*, *extraordinaires*; Latin *extra ordinarius*.

Extravagant, *ex.träv'.a.günt*, wasteful, prodigal; extrav'agant-ly; extravagance, *ex.träv'.a.günce*; extravagancy, plu. extravagancies (Rule xlv.), *ex.träv'.a.gan.siz*.

Extravaganza, *ex.träv'.a.gan''.zäh*, a musical or dramatic piece in which extravagant licence has been taken.

Fr. *extravagant*, *-gance*; Lat. *extra vagäri*, to wander beyond [bounds].

Extravasate, *ex.träv'.a.sate*, to get out of the proper vessels [as blood]; extrav'asät-ed (Rule xxxvi.), extrav'asät-ing (Rule xix.); extravasation, *ex.träv'.a.say''.shun* (-tion, "a state of being" [out of the proper vessels]).

Fr. *extravaser*, *extravasation*; Lat. *extra vasa*, out of the [proper] vessels.

Extreme, *ex.treem'*, furthest (extremest, *ex.treem'.est*, in poetry only); extremes (plu.), *ex.treemz'*, the two extreme ends; extreme'-ly; extremity, plu. extremities, *ex.trëm'.i.tîz*.

French *extrême*, *extrémité*; Latin *extrēmum*, *extrēmītas*, *extrēmus*.

Extricate, *ex'.tri.kate*, to free from difficulties; extricät-ed (R. xxxvi.), extricät-ing (R. xix.); extricable, *ex'.tri.kä.b'l*.

Entrication, *ex'tri.kay' shān*, Mderation from difficulties.

Latin *extricābilis*, *extricātio*, *extricare* (*trica*, hairs, &c., wrapped round the feet of birds to prevent them from wandering. To "extricate," to get the feet out of these *trica*s or impediments).

Extrinsic, *ex'trin'stik*, independent; **extrinsically**, *ex'trin'stikālly*.

French *extrinsèque*; Latin *extrinsecus*, acting from another source.

Extrude' (2 syl.), to thrust out; **extrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **extrūd'-ing** (R. xix.); **extrusion**, *ex'trū'shun*. (Not a Fr. word.)

Latin *extrūdēre*, supine *extrūsum* (*ex trudo*, to thrust out).

Exuberant, *ex.u'bē.rant*, boisterous, luxuriant; **exu'berant-ly**.

Exuberance, *ex.u'bē.rance*; **exu'berancy**, *plu.-cies*, *-tis*.

French *exubérance*, *exuberant*; Latin *exuberans*, gen. *exuberantis*, *exuberāre* (*uber*, a dug or udder).

Exude' (2 syl.), to issue through the pores (1 syl.); **exūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exūd'-ing** (R. xix.), **exudation**, *ex'ū.day''shun*.

A corruption of *exude*, Latin *ex sūdo*, to sweat out.

Exult', to rejoice exceedingly; **exult'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **exult'ing-ly**; **exultation**, *ex'ū.tay''shun*; **exult'-ant**, **exult'-er**.

Lat. *exultantia*, *exultatio*, *exultare* (*ex salto*, to leap about).

Exuvise, *ex.ū'vī.e* (in *Geol.*), all fossil animal matter, the cast-off skins, &c., of animals. (Latin *exuvia*, things left off.)

Eye, *plu. eyes*, *i, ise* (1 syl.), organ of sight, to watch; **eyed-ide** (1 syl.); **eye-ing**, *i.ing*. ("Eye-ing" and "dye-ing" are exceptions to Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *ēge* or *edge*; *edg-appel*, the apple of the eye; *edg-tōth*, &c.

Eyre, *i'r*, a circuit, as *Justices in Eyre*, itinerant judges.

Latin *ire*, to go.

Eyrie, *ē'ry*, the nest of birds of prey. (Welsh *eryr*, an eagle.)

Fable, *fa'b'l* (noun and verb); **fabled**, *fa'b'ld*; **fa'bling**, **fa'bles**

Fabulist, *fāb'ū.list*; **fabulous**, *fāb'ū.lūs*; **fab'ulous-ly**, **fab'ulous-ness**; **fabulise** (not *-ize*, R. xxxi.), *fāb'ū.lis*, **fab'ulised** (3 syl.), **fab'ulis-ing** (R. xix.)

French *fable*, *fabuliste*; Latin *fabula*, *fabularis*, *fabulāre*.

Fabric, *fāb'rik*, texture, &c.; **fabrication**, *fāb'ri.kay''shun*;

Fabricate, *fāb'ri.kate*, to manufacture, to falsify; **fab cāt-ed**, **fab'ricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fab'ricāt-or** (R. xxxvii)

French *fabriquer*, *fabrication*; Latin *fabricatio*, *fabricator*, *fāre* (*fāber*, a forger or smith).

Facade, *fa.sard'* (French), the front of a building.

Face (1 syl.), the visage, a surface. **Phase**, *fāzē*, the disc o moon, &c., the shape of a wave, &c. **Face**, to i opposite, to encounter; **faced** (1 syl.); **face-ing**, **face' facial**, *fā'si.əl*, pertaining to the face, as *facial ang*

Facet, *fās'.et* (not *fay'.set*), one of the little flat surfaces of a cut diamond. (Fr. *facette*, *face*; Lat. *fācies*, a face.)
Facetious, *fā.sē.shūs*, jocular; **fac'tious-ly**, *facō'tious-nem*.

Facetiae, *fa.sē.shī.ē*, witticisms, merry conceits.

Fr. *facétie*, *facétieusement*; Lat. *fācties*, *fāctōsus*, *fāctus*, merry.

Facilitate, *fa.sil'.i.tate*, to make easy; **facil'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **facil'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **facil'ity**, dexterity; **facilities** (*plu.*) *fa.sil'.i.tiz*, means of reducing difficulties.

French *facilité*, *faciliter*; Latin *facilitas* (*fāctis*, easy).

Fac-simile, *fak.sim'.i.le* (Fr.), an exact copy. (Lat. *factum similitis*.)

Faction, *fak'.shun*, a cabal; **fac'tion-ist**, an unscrupulous opponent; **factions**, *fak'.shus*; **factions-ly**, *fac'tious-nem*.

French *faction*; Latin *factio*, *fāctōsus* mutinous, (*facio*, to do).

Factor, *fāk'.tor*, an agent; **fac'tor-ship** (*-ship*, office of).

Factory, *fāk'.to.ry*; **factorage**, *fūk'.tō.rage*, a factor's dues.

French *facteur*, *factorage*; Latin *factor* (*facio*, to make or do).

Factotum, *fūk'.tō'.tum*, an employé who does all sorts of work.

Fr. *factotum*; Lat. *facitō totum*, to do everything.

Faculae, *fāk'.ū.lē*, bright spots in the sun. **Maculae**, *māk'.a.lē*, dark spots in the sun. (Latin *fūcula*, a little torch.)

Faculty, *plu. faculties*, *fūk'.ūl.tiz*, capacity, skill, science.

The faculty, medical practitioners collectively considered.

French *faculté*; Latin *fācilitas* (*facul* for *fāctis*, easy).

There are four "faculties" or sciences, viz., arts, theology, law, and medicine, but the word faculty is now restricted to the last.

Faddle, *fūd'.d'l*, to trifle; **fiddle-faddle**, purposeless nonsense.

Fade (1 syl.), to droop, to lose colour; **fād'-ed**, **fād'-ing** (R. xix.)

French *fader*, insipid; Latin *vādo*, to go; Greek *badōs*, a walk.

Fag, a drudge, to drudge. A fish-fag, a female fish-hawker.

The fag-end, the selvage, the worst end.

Fagged (1 syl.), **fagg'-ing** (Rule i.), **fagg'-er**.

A "fag," Gk. *phāgōs*, a great eater. "Fag-end," Ang.-Sax. *fagtan*, to change the colour.

Fagot, *fūg'.ōt*, a bundle of sticks, cakes made of pork scraps.

"A bundle," Welsh *fagot*, Fr. *fagot*. "A cake," Gk. *phāgo*, to eat.

Fahrenheit, *Fār'ren hite*, the inventor of the thermometer which marks 32° as the freezing point of water, and 212° as its boiling point (difference 180°). Reaumur's thermometer, used in Germany and Russia, divides the distance between these extremes into 80 parts. The centigrade thermometer divides it into 100 deg.

Fail (1 syl.), to become bankrupt, to miss; **failed** (1 syl.), **fail'-ing**; **failure**, *fail'.yēr*, insolvency, defeat.

Welsh *faelu*, to fail or miss; *fael*, a failing. Germ. *fehlen*, to fail.

Fain, fane, feign (all pronounced *fane*, 1 syl.)

Fain, desirous. (Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to desire; Fr. *fain*.)

Fane, a temple. (Latin *fānum*, a temple.)

Feign, to pretend. (Fr. *feindre*, Lat. *fingere*, to feign.)

Faint, feint (both *faint*, 1 syl.) **Faint**, languid, to swoon; **faint'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **faint'-ing**, **faint'-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like"), **faint'-ly**.

Feint, a pretence. (Fr. *feinte*, Latin *fingere*, to feign.)

French *fainéant*, sluggish (*faire néant*, to do nothing).

Fair, a free market, delicate. Fare, cost of a journey, provisions.

Fear, *fēr*, terror. **Fair**; **fair'-ing**, a present from the fair; **fair'-ish**, rather fair (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **fairish-ly**, **fair'ly**.

"**Fair**" (a free market), French *foire*; Latin *feria*, a holiday.

"**Fair**" (just, beautiful), Old English *fægr*, fair; *fæger*, beauty.

"**Fare**," Old Eng. *fer*, a journey, hence cost of a journey, provision.

"**Fear**," Old Eng. *fērlan*, to fear from being startled (*fēr*, sudden).

Fairy, plu. fairies, fair'riz. Spenser's word is **Faëry** [Queen].

German *fee*; French *fée*, a fay, *féerie*; Persian *peri*.

Faith, fāih, belief, trust; **faith'-ful** (Rule viii.), **faith'ful-ly**, **faith'ful-ness**; **faith'-less**, **faith'less-ly**, **faith'less-ness**. The faith, Christianity.

Ital. *fede*, *fedele*, faithful; Fr. *foi*; Lat. *fides*, *fidelis* (*fido*, to trust).

Fakir, fa.keer', a Mahometan monk. (Arab, a poor man.)

Falchion, fawl'.shun (not *fāl-shun* nor *fawl'.shē.ōn*).

French *fauchon*, a curved sword; Latin *falx*, a reap-hook.

Falcon, faw'.kōn (not *fāl'.kōn* nor *fawl'.kōn*), a female hawk; **falconer, faw'.kōn.er**; **falconry, faw'.kōn.ry**.

Fr. *faucon*, a falcon; Lat. *falx*, gen *falcis*, a reap-hook. So called from its curved beak. The male is called a *tassel* or *tarcel* (Fr. *tiercelet*, a tierce, or third smaller).

Faldstool, fald'.stool, the bishop's chair within the altar rails.

Old Eng. *fald stōl*, a folding stool; Fr. *fauteuil*, i.e., *faudestuhl*.
Low Lat. *faldistorium*; Germ. *feldstuhl*.

Fall, fawl; past fell, past part. fallen, *fawl'n*; **fall'-ing, fall'-en**.
("Fall" retains double l in all its compounds: as *befall*, *downfall*, *windfall*, *falling-in*, *falling-sickness*, &c.) (R. x.)

Old English *feallan*, past *feol*, past part. *ge-feallen*, to fall.

Fallacy, plu. fallacies, fāl'.la.siz, an error; **fallaci-ous, fāl'lay**.
shus (Rule xi.); **falla'cions-ly, falla'cions-ness**.

Latin *fallācia*, *fallāctōsus* (*fallax*, deceitful); French *fallacien*.

Fallible (not *-able*), liable to fall; **fallibility, fāl'.li.bil' .i.ty**.

Lat. *fallere*, to deceive; Gk. *sphallo*, to make to fall; Fr. *faillir*.

Fallopian [tube], *fal.lō'.pi.an* (not *fal.lōp'.i.an*), so called from
Gabriel Fallopius, of Modena (1523-1562).

Fallow, reddish bay colour, uncultivated, ploughed but not sown.

"Fallow [deer]," Old Eng. *fealo*, yellowish brown (*fealwian*, to ripen).

"Fallow land," is land left to "ripen."

False, *folce*, not true; false'-hood, a lie; false'-ly, false'-ness;

Falsify, *föl'.sī.fy*; falsifies, *föl'.sī.fize*; falsified, *föl'.sī.fide*; fal'sifi-er (Rule xi.), fal'sify-ing. (See -fy.)

Falsification, *föl'.sī.fī.cay''shun*, misrepresentation.

Old English *false*; Latin *falsus*, v. *fallo*, supine *falsum*, to deceive.

Falsetto, *plu. falsettos* (R. xlii.), *föl.set'toze* (Ital.), a false voice.

Falter, *föl'.ter*, to hesitate; fal'tered (2 syl.), fal'ter-ing, &c.

Spanish *faltar*, to be at fault (*falta*), hence *sin falta*, without fail.

Fame (1 syl.), renown; famed (1 syl.), renowned; fame'-less.

Famous, *fā'.mus*; fa'mous-ly, fa'mous-ness.

Latin *fāma*, *fāmbōus*; French *fame*, *fameux*.

Familiar, *fa.mil'.yer*, intimate, an attendant demon; famil'iar-ly;

familiarity, *plu. familiarities* (R. xlii.), *fa.mil'.i.ar''ri.tiz*.

Familiarise (Rule xxi.), *fa.mil'.i.ar.ize*, to accustom;

Familiarised, *fa.mil'.i.ar.izd*; famil'iaris'ing (Rule xix.)

Family, *plu. families* (Rule xlii.), *fūm'.i.lē, fūm'.i.liz*.

French *famille*, *familiér*, *familiarité*, *familiariser*; Latin *fāmilīa*, *fāmilīāris*, *fāmilīārīas* (*fāmilūs*, a household servant).

Famine, *fūm'.in*; famish, *fam'.ish*, to starve; fam'ished (2 syl.),

fam'ish-ing (-ish, "to make" [hungry]). Rule lxvii.

French *famīne*, *fam*, hunger; Latin *fāmes*, dearth, hunger.

Fan, (noun and verb), fanned (1 syl.), fann'-ing (R. i.), fann'-er.

Old Eng. *fann*, a fan; Germ. *wanne*; Lat. *vannus*, a winnowing fan.

Fanatic, *fa.nāt'.ik* (not *fūn'.a.tik*), a visionary; fanatical,

fa.nāt'.i.kūl; fanat'ical-ly; fanaticism, *fa.nāt'.i.sizm*.

French *fanatique*, *fanatisme*; Latin *fānāticus* (*fānum*, a temple).

Fanatics were persons who haunted temples and pretended to utter predictions).

Fancy, *plu. fancies*, *fūn'.siz*, a whim, a liking, to like, to imagine;

fancied, *fūn'.sēd*; fan'ci-ful (Rule viii.), fan'ciful-ly,

fan'ciful-ness, fan'cy-ing (Rule xi.) (See Fantastic.)

(The spelling of "fancy" for phansy is disgraceful.)

Gk. *phantasia* (*phaino*, to appear); Lat. *phantasia*; Fr. *fantasie*.

Fandango, *plu. fandangoes*, *fūn.dān'.goze*, a Spanish dance.

Fane, a temple; fain, desirous; feign, *fane*, to pretend.

"Fane," Latin *fanum*. "Fain," Old English *fægn[ian]*, to desire.

"Feign," French *feindre*.

Fanfare (not *fanfire*), *fūn'.fare* (Fr.), a flourish of trumpets (*Arab.*)

Fang, improperly applied to the root of teeth, a pointed tooth.

Old Eng. *fæng-tōth*, a tusk; (*fūn*, to seize, the tooth which seizes hold).

Fantasia, *fān.tay'.zī.ah* (not *fūn'.ta.zee''.ah*), a musical composition unrestricted by rules (Ital.)

- Step-father**, *plu.* step-fathers, the second father of a child who has lost her first father; *fem.* Step-mother.
- Grandfather**, *fem.* grandmother, the parents of parents are grandparents to the third generation.
- Great-grandfather**, &c., the parents of grandparents are great-grandparents to the fourth generation.
- Godfather**, *fem.* Godmother, sponsors at baptism.
- Son**, daughter [*both* child], offspring of father and mother.
- Sire**, *fem.* dam, father and mother of a quadruped.
- Old English *fæder*, *móder* (common to the whole Aryan family of languages), *fæderlic*, fatherly; *steop-fæder*, *steop-móder* (*steop[am]*), to bereave, the father, &c., of a child bereaved). "Grandfather" is French *grand [père]*, great grandfather. (Anglo-Saxon *great*.)
- Fathom**, a measure of six feet, to sound the sea, to penetrate; fathom, *fúth'um*; fath'omed (2 syl.), fath'om-ing, fath'om-er, fath'om-able, fath'om-less.
- Old English *fæthm*, a cubit; *v. fæthm[ian]*, to fathom; *fæthm[ia]*.
- Fatigue**, *fa.teeg'*, weariness, to weary; fatigued, *fa.teeg'd'*; fatigu-ing (Rule xix.), *fa.teeg'ing*; fat'iga'tion, -shun.
- French *fatigue*; Latin *fatigo*, to weary (*fatim*, overmuch).
- Faubourg**, *fó'boo'rg*, a suburb. (Old French *forsbourg*.)
- Low Latin *foris burgium*, the borough beyond [the town].
- Fault**, *fólt*, offence; faulty, *fól'ty*; faul'ti-ness, faul'ti-ly.
- French *faulte*, now *faute*; Latin *fallo*, to slip; *faletas*, falsehood.
- Fawn**, a woodland deity. Fawn, a young deer, to cringe.
- Fauna**, *faw'nah*, the collective animals (Flora, *fó'rah*, the collective plants) of any given region.
- "Fauna" (Latin), the goddess of procreation. "Flora," of flowers.
- Favour**, *fā'vor*, a kindness, to befriend; fa'voured (2 syl.), fa'vor-er, fa'vor-ing, fa'vouring-ly, fa'vor-er, fa'vour-able, fa'vourable-ness, fa'vourably; favourite, *fa'vor.it*; fa'vourit-ism, fa'vour-less.
- French *faveur*, favorable, favorite, favoritisme; Latin *fāvor*, *fāvoribilis*, *fāveo*, to befriend. (Our apology for the -u- in these words is that it marks their French origin, but the French do not interpolate u after o, and it would be far better to follow the Latin.)
- Fawn**, a young deer, to cringe. Faun, a woodland deity.
- Fawn, fawned (1 syl.), fawn'-ing, fawn'ing-ly, fawn'-er.
- Fr. *foen* = *fahn*, a fawn; Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to cringe or flatter.
- Faalty**, *fē'āl.ty* (not *feel'ty*), loyalty.
- French *féal*, trusty; Latin *fidēlis*, faithful.
- Fear**, *fēr*, terror, to feel terror; feared (1 syl.), fear'-ing, fear'-ful (Rule viii.), fear'-ful-ly, fear'-ful-ness, fear'-less, fear'-less-ness, fear'-less-ly; fear-nought, *fē'r'not*.
- Old English *fēr[ian]*, to startle; *fēr*, terror from sudden danger.

Feasible, *fee'si.b'l*, practicable; *feas'ibly*; *feasibil'ity*.

French *faissable* (wrong-), Latin *facere*, *facilis*, easy to do.

Feast, *feest*, a banquet, to eat sumptuously; *feast'-ed* (R. xxxvi.)

French *feste* now *fête*; Latin *festum*, a holiday, a banquet

Feat, *feet*, an exploit. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*. *Fête*, *fate* (French.)

"Feat," French *fait*; Latin *factum*, a deed. "Feet," Old Eng. *fēt*, *plu. fēt*. "Fête," i.e., *feste*, a festival (Latin *festum*).

Feather, *feth'er* (noun and verb); *feath'ered*, *feath'ering*.

Old Eng. *fæther* or *fether*, *fethered* or *fythered*, feathered.

Feature, *fee'tchūr*, the five members of the face, a characteristic.

Norman *fature*; Latin *factura*, the make-up of a thing (*facto*).

Febrile, *fēb'ril* (not *fē.brile* nor *fēb'.rile*), relating to fever.

Febrifuge, *fēb'.rī.fūje*, a medicine to mitigate fever.

Fr. *fébrile*; Lat. *febrilis*, *febris fūga* (*febris fugo*, to put to flight fever).

February, *fēb'.ru.ā.ry* (not *fēb'.u.ā.ry*). Latin *febrūārius*.

The month, among the Romans, of the lustralia (*febrūo*, to cleanse).

Fecula, *fēk'.u.lah*, starch; *fec'ulent*, *fectulency*. (See *Facula*.)

French *féoule*; Latin *facilla*, diminutive of *fax*, sediment.

Fecund, *fēk'.ūnd*, fruitful; *fecundate*, *fēk'.ūn.date*; *fec'undāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fec'undāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *fec'undāt-or*.

Fecundation, *fēk'.ūn.day''shun*; *fecundity*, *fe.kūn'.dī.ty*.

French *féconder*, *fécondation*, *fécondité*; Latin *fecunditas*, *fecundus*.

Federal, *fēd'.e.rāl*, leagued together. The *fed'erals*, states leagued together; *fed'eral-ism*, *fed'eral-ist*; *federal-ise*, *fēd'.e.rāl.ize*; *fed'eralised* (4 syl.), *fed'eralis-ing* (R. xix.), *federative*, *fēd'.e.ra.tīv*. **Confederate**, *con fēd'.ā.rate*.

Federation, *fēd'.e.ray''shun* and **Confederation**, a league.

Fr. *fédéral*, *fédéraliste*, *fédération*, *fédératif*; Lat. *fœdus*, a league.

Fee, a payment, to pay; *feed*, *fee'-ing*. Land held under an overlord; *fee-simple*, land not entailed; *fee-tail*, lands entailed; *fee-farm*, a farm held on payment of rent.

Old Eng. *feoh*, stipend, goods. "Fee = feoff," Span. *fe*, Ital. *fece*, (Lat. *fides* [land] in trust), not a word of Teutonic origin

Feeble, *fee'b'l*, weak; *fee'ble-ness*, *fee'bly*.

French *faible*; Spanish *feble*; Italian *fiavole*.

Feed, *past fed*, *past part. fed*; *feed'-ing*, *feed'-er*. (See *Fee*.)

Old English *fēd[an]*, *past fēdde*, *past part. fēded*, v. n. *fēding*.

Feel, *past felt*, *past part. felt*; *feel'-ing*, perceiving by touch, sense of touch; *feel'ing-ly*, tenderly; *feel'-er*.

Old English *fellan*, *past felde*, *past part. feled*; *felung*.

Feet, *plu. of foot*. **Feat**, an exploit. *Fête*, *fate*, a festival.

"Feet," Old Eng. *fēt*, *plu. fēt*. "Feat," Fr. *fait*. "Fête," Fr. *fête*.

Feign, fane, to pretend. Fain, desirous. Fane, a temple.

Feign, feigned (1 syl.); **feigned-ly, fay'.nēd.ly; feign'-ing.**

Feint, faint, a pretence. Faint, inclined to swoon.

"Feign," Fr. *feindre, feint*; Lat. *fingere, supine finctum, to counterfeit.*

"Fain," Old Eng. *fægn[ian]*, to desire; *fægnung*, a desiring, a wish.

"Fane," Lat. *fanum*, a temple (from *fari*, to speak, quod pontifices a sacrande fanum "fantur," quod vocabant *effari templa* (Varr.)

Felicitate, fe.lis'.i.tate, to congratulate; felic'itāt-ed (R. xxxvi), **felic'itāt-ing** (R. xix.); **felicitation, fe.lis'.i.tay'.shun.**

Felicity, fe.lis'.i.ty, happiness; felicitous, fe.lis'.i.tus, lucky, happy; felic'itous-ly, felic'itous-ness.

Fr. *féliciter, félicitation, félicité*; Lat. *felicitas, felicitäre (felix, happy).*

Fell, the skin; [fell of hair], a hilly moor, cruel, to bring to the ground, did fall. Fell-monger, dealer in hides; felt.

To fell, felled (1 syl.), **fell'-ing, fell'-er, one who fells wood.**

("Fell" retains double l in its compounds, R. viii., as befell.)

Old Eng. *fell*, skin, fur; *felt* [for hats]; Germ. *fell*; Lat. *pellis*, a hide.

Germ. *fels*, a rock, hill, cliff. Old Eng. *fell*, cruel; *fyll*, death.

(Verb) Old Eng. *felhan*, to cut down; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fellow, fēl'.lo, a person. Fellow, fēl'.lo (of a wheel). **Fell'er, one who fells trees. Felo de se, fēl'.o de se, self murder.**

"Fellow," Old Eng. *felaru*. "Felloe," Old Eng. *felge*. (See **Fell**.)

Felly, plu. fellies, fēl'.liz, one of the parts of the rim of a wheel. This is a better spelling than felloe. (Old Eng. felge.)

Felon, fēl'.ōn, one who has committed felony;

Felony, plu. felonies, fēl'.ō.niz, a capital offence; felonious, fēl'.ō.ni.ūs; felo'nious-ly.

Felo de se, fēl'.o de se, suicide, a self murderer.

Low Lat. *felonia, felo de se, felony on oneself (by suicide)*: Fr. *félon*.

Fel'spar (in Geol.), a volcanic product the basis of many rocks.

German *feldspath*, field spar. Kirwin says *fel spar*, rock spar.

Felt, the hide and its fur, used for hats. Past tense of feel.

Old English *fell*, a hide, fur; *felt* a hide with its fur.

Felucca, fe.lūk'.kah (Italian *feluca*), a small sailing vessel.

Female, fē'.mail, the feminine sex. Male, the masculine sex.

Feminine, fēm'.i.nin (not *fēm'.i.nine*), pertaining to the female sex. **Masculine, mās'.kū.lin**, pertaining to the male sex.

Female screw, the nut or indented spiral. Male screw, the part with the thread in relief.

Femme-sole, fēm-sōle, an unmarried woman.

Fr. *femelle, femme*, a woman, *fémélin*; Lat. *femininus, femella* or *femina*, a woman (a *feminum* partibus, quibus [femina] distinguitur a viro.—Isidore of Seville (*Originum* a. *Etymolog.*, lib. xx).

Femoral, fēm'.o.rāl, pertaining to the thigh.

Lat. *femur*, gen. *femoris*, outside of the thigh; *femen*, gen. *femina*, the inside of the thigh.

Fen, land wholly or partially covered with water; *fenn'-y* (R. i.)
Old English *fenn*, a marsh or fen; *fennig*, *fenny*, muddy.

Fence (1 syl.), a hedge, to enclose with a hedge, to fight with
foils; *fenced* (1 syl.), *fenc'-ing* (Rule xix.), *fenc'-er*.

Latin *defensio*, a defence; *v. defendo*, supine *defensum*.

Fennel, a pot-herb. (Old Eng. *fenol*; Lat. *feniculum*, *fennum*, hay.)

Feod, *feud*, *fee*, *feoff*, *fief*, *feodal*, *feudal*.

(At present the uncertain spelling and meaning of these words is most perplexing. The French *fief* is not wanted and might be discarded. *Feud* should be restricted to the quarrels of clans and tribes. It is a very corrupt spelling of the Old English *fægth* or *fæth*, a deadly feud.)
The words retained and their meanings would then be—

Fee, property held for service; *fee-simple*, *fee-tail*, *base-fee*, conditional fee, *fee-expectant*, *fee-farm* (*Law terms*).

Old English *féh* or *feoh*, property, goods, any medium of exchange.

Feod, *fude*, the right of a tenant to a fee; *feodality*, *fealty*; *feodary*, *fū'da.ry*, an officer of the court of wards (*abolished*); *feodatory*, *fū.da.tō.ry*, the tenant of a fee.

Feoff, *fēf* (same as fee, but not a law term), whence *feoff-or*, *fēf'-or*, one who gives possession of a fee; *feoff-ee*, *fēf'.ee*, one who is put in possession of a fee; *feoff-ment*, *fēf.ment*, a deed conveying a fee.

Feud, a deadly quarrel between clans or families; *feud-bote*, *fude.bote*, money paid for engaging in a "feud" quarrel; *feud'-ist*, a writer on family feuds.

Feudal [system]. Unhappily the spelling is too firmly established to be disturbed, otherwise *feodal* would be better, and then *feudal* would be the adj. of *feud*.

Low Latin *feodum*, *feoffamentum*, *feoffator*, *feoffatus*; French *feodal*.

Ferment, (noun) *fer'.ment*, (verb) *fer.ment'* (Rule l.), *ferment'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *ferment'-ing*, *ferment'-able*.

Fermentation, *fer'.mēn.tay''shun*; *fermentability*, *fer'.mēn'ta.bil''.i.ty*; *fermentative*, *fer'.mēn'ta.tiv*.

French *fermenter*, *fermentation*, *fermentable*, *fermentatif*; Latin *fermentatio*, *fermentum*, *fermentāre*, to leaven.

Fern, a family of cryptogamic plants; *fern'-y*. (Old Eng. *fearn*).

Ferocious (Rule lxvi.), *fe.rō'shus*, savage; *fero'ciously*;

Ferocity, *fe.rōs'.i.ty*, inhuman cruelty, savageness.

Ferrel (better *ferrule*, *fēr'.rule*, q.v.)

Ferret, *fēr'.rēt*, an animal of the weasel kind, a narrow woollen tape, to drive out of a hole, to tease; *fer'ret-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fer'ret-ing*, *fer'ret-er*.

French *suret*, *sureter*; German *frett*; Old English *fretan*, to gnaw.
"Ferret" (tape), German *Noret*, [band], a coarse silk ribbon.

Ferruginous, *fēr.rū'.gĭ.nus* (not *fe.rū'.gĭ.nus*), containing the properties or colour of iron[rus-t]; **ferruginated**, *fēr.rū'.gĭ.na.ted*, impregnated with iron (not *fe.ru'.gĭ.na.ted*).

Latin *ferrūge*, iron rust (*ferum rubigo*, rust of iron).

Ferry, *plu. ferries*, *fēr'.rĭz*, a boat for conveying passengers across a river, to convey passengers across a river in a boat; *ferries*, *fēr'.rĭz*; **ferried**, *fēr'.rĭd*; **fer'ry-ing**.

Old Eng. *fērvan*, to carry; past *fērode*, past part. *fēred*; Lat. *fēre*.

Fertile, *fēr'.tĭl* (not *fēr'.tĭle*), more fertile (*comp.*), **fer'til-est**, or most fertile (*super.*); **fer'tile-ly**; **fertility**, *fēr'.tĭl'.i.ty*.

Fertilise (not *fertilize*, Rule xxxi.), *fēr'.tĭl.ĭze*; **fer'tilised** (3 syl.), **fer'tilis-ing** (Rule xix.); **fer'tilis-er**, a rich manure, &c.; **fertilisation**, *fēr'.tĭl.ĭzā''shŭn*.

French *fertile*, *fertilité*, *fertiliser*; Latin *fertilis*, *fertilias*.

Ferula, *fēr'.ru.lah*, a small pallet of wood or leather for striking children on the hand by way of chastisement.

Latin *fērŭla*, *fērio*, to strike. (*Ferulae tristes, sceptrā pedagogorum cessant.*—*Martial*, 10, 62, 10.)

Ferrule, *fer'rule*, a small metal hoop for walking canes, &c.

Spanish *birola*; French *virole*.

Fer'vent, ardent; (*comp.*) **fer'vent-er**, (*super.*) **fer'vent-est**; **fer'vent-ly**, **fer'vent-ness**; **fervency**, *fēr'.vĕn.sy*.

Fervour, *fēr'.vor*; **fer'vid**, **fer'vid-ly**, **fer'vid-ness**.

Latin *fervens*, gen. *ferventis*; *fervco*, to be hot; *fervidus*, *fervor*.

Fesse (1 syl.), a band crossing an heraldic shield horizontally, and equal to one-third of its entire field. It is one of the nine honourable ordinaries. (Latin *fascia*, a band.)

Festival, *fēs'.tĭ.vŭl*, a holiday, a time of rejoicing; **festal**, *fĕstäl*; **fest'al-ly**; **festive**, *fēs'.tĭv*; **fest'ive-ly**; **festivity**, *plu. festivities*, *fes.tĭv'.i.tiz*, amusement.

Latin *festivitas*, *festivus*, *festivare*; French *feste*, now *fête*.

Festoon, *fĕs.toon'* (noun and verb); **festooned'** (2 syl.), **festoon'-ing**. Ital. *festone* (*festa*, a festival); Fr. *feston* (Lat. *festum*, a holiday).

Fetch, the apparition of a living person, to go and get; **fetched'**.

To **fetch a compass**, to make a circuit in order to reach a point.

Old English *fec[an]*, to fetch. *Fetich* (q.v.), a kind of demon.

Fête, *fate*, a holiday. **Fate**, destiny. **Feat**, *feet*, an achievement. **Feet**, *plu. of foot*.

"Fête," French *fête* for *feste*; Latin *festum*, a festival.

"Fate," Lat. *fatum*. "Feat," Fr. *fait*; Lat. *factum*, something done.

"Feet," Old English *fōt*, *plu. fēt*.

Fetich, *fĕ.tish*, a West African idol; **fetich-ism** or **fetichism**, *fĕ.ti.cizm*, the worship of a fetich.

Portug. *feitiço*, witchcraft; Lat. *fascinum* (Gk. *bashēnē*, witchcraft).

Petid, *fē'əd*, ill-smelling; *fē'tid-ly*, *fē'tid-ness*, *fē'tor*.

French *fétide*; Latin *fetidus*, *fetor*, v. *fetro*, to smell offensively.

Pestle, *fē'lōk*, the tuft of hair behind the pastern of a horse.

Old English *fē't locc*, a lock of hair [on the] foot.

Putter, a chain for the feet. **Manacle**, a shackle for the hands.

Old English *feter* or *feter*. French *manacles*; Latin *manica*.

Feud, the quarrel of a clan or tribe. (See **Feod**.)

Old Eng. *feðian*, past *feðde*, to be at enmity, *feðth* or *feðth*, a feud.

Feudal [system], by which lands were held for military service; **feudal-ism**, *fū'dāl-izm*, the feudal constitution; **feudal-ist** or **feud-ist**, one versed in feudal laws; **feudality**, *fū'dāl-i-ty*, state of being feudal; **feudary**, *fū'dāl-ry* (adj.), holding lands for service; **feudatary**, *fū'da.tē-ry*, one who holds lands for service.

Fr. *feudiste*, *feudataire*, *féodal*, *féodalité*; Span. *feudal*, *feudalismo*, *feudatario*, *feudista*, *feudo*, a fief; Ital. *feudatario*, *feudo*.

Feu-de-joie (French), *fēw'd' zjwah'*, a joy-volley.

Feuilleton, *fū'l-ton[g']*, that part of [French] journals devoted to literary articles, as critiques, tales, and so on. (Fr.)

Fever, *fē'vēr*; *fē'ver-ish*, having a slight fever; *fē'ver-ish-ly*, *fē'ver-ish-ness* (R. lxvii.) (Old Eng. *fefer*; Lat. *febris*.)

Feverfew, *fē'ver-fū*, a corruption of Old English *seferfuge*, to drive off fever, the *pyrē'thrum* [*Parthénium*].

Latin *febrifuga*. *Pyrethrum* (Greek *πύρεθρος*, fever).

Few, (*comp.*) *fēw'er*, (*super.*) *fēw'-est*; *fēw'-ness*.

Old English *few*, (*super.*) *fewost*, *fewnes*, *fewness*.

Fiat, *fī'at* (Latin "let it be done"), an order to do something.

Fib, a falsehood, to tell a falsehood; *fibbed* (1 syl.), *fibb-ing* (Rule i.), *fibb'er*. (Irish *fiabbare*, to tell flim-flam tales.)

Fibre, *plu.* *fibres*, *fī'ber*, *fī'berz*, the solid part of animal flesh, a hair-like root, &c.; *fibrous*, *fī'brūs*; *fibrine*, *fī'brīn*, that which forms fibre; *fībrīn-ous*.

French *fibre*, *fibrine*, *fibreux*; Latin *fibra* (*fiber*, an extremity).

Fibula, *fīb'u-lah* (in Lat. *fī'būla*), the small bone of the leg; *fīb'ular*, adj. of fibula; *fīb'ulated*. (Lat. *fībūlare*, to button.)

Fickle, *fīk'l*, inconstant; *fickle-ness*. (Old English *ficol*.)

Fico, *plu.* *ficoes* (Rule xlii.), *fī'kō*, *fī'kōze*, a snap of the finger. Italian *fico*, a fig, &c. I don't care a fig or fice.

Fictile, *fīk'əl*, pertaining to pottery; *fictor*. (Latin *actilla*.)

Fiction, *fīk'shun*; *fīk'tion-ist*, a writer of fiction.

Fictitious, *fīk'tish'əs*; *fīk'titious-ly*, *fīk'titious-ness*.

French *fiction*; Latin *actio*, *actitius*. (See Rule lxi.)

Fiddle, *fīd'əl*, a violin, to play the violin; *fiddled*, *fīd'əl*; *fiddling*, *fīd'ling*; *fiddler*, *fīd'lēr*; *fiddle-stick*, a bow

for playing a fiddle, a sword, a term of contempt signifying that what is said is unworthy of notice.

Fiddle-faddle, trifling matter, much ado about nothing.

German *fedel*, v. *fedeln*, *fiedler*; Latin *fides*, a fiddle.

Fidelity, *fī.dēl'ī.ty*, faithfulness. (Fr. *fidélie*; Lat. *fidēlitas*.)

Fidget, *fɪʃ.ət*, a restless person, worry, to annoy with petty annoyances; *fɪd'get-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *fɪd'get-ing*; *fɪdgety*, *fɪʃ.ət.y*, restless; *fɪdgets*, a fidgety fit or conduct.

German *ficksacken*, to fidget; *ficksacker*, *ficksackerel*.

Fiduciary, *plu.* *fiduciaries* (Rule xlv.), *fī.dū'st.ū.riz*, a feoffee in trust; *fiduciary* (*adj.*), bound on conditions of trust.

Latin *fiduciarius*, v. *fiduciare*, to make conditions of trust.

Fie! *fī*, an exclamation to deter children from doing something disagreeable or naughty.

Fief, *feef*, land held on condition of military service.

This French word is not wanted. (See *Feeff*.)

Field, *feeld*, originally meant a "clearing," and was spelt *fēld*, that is, a place where the trees have been "felled."

Old English *fēld*, v. *fell[an]*, to fell; past *fealde*, past part. *feled*.

Fieldfare (2 syl.), a corruption of *feal-fare*, a kind of thrush.

Old English *feala-fer*, the migratory flock (*far[an]*, past *fōr*, past part. *faron*, to travel; and *feala*, many). These birds flock to Britain in October, and leave in February.

Fiend, *feend* (not *feen*), the devil; *fiend'-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to *adj.* it is *dim.*); *fiend'-ish-ly*, *fiend'-ish-ness*, *fiend'-like*.

Old English *feōnd*, *feōndlic*, fiend-like (*feōn*, to hate).

Fierce, *fē'erce*, (comp.) *fierc'-er*, (super.) *fierc'-est*, *fierce'-ly*; *fierce-ness*, ferocity; *fierce-minded*.

Fier ferve (se dit d'un lion hérissé); Latin *fērus*, savage.

Fiery, *fī'ē.ry*, passionate, like fire. (See *Fire*.)

Fife, *plu.* *fifes* (1 syl., Rule xl.), *fif'-er*, *fif'-ing*, *fifed* (1 syl.)

French *fife*; German *pfeife*, *pfeifer*, v. *pfeifen*.

Fifteen, *fɪf.tēen'*, a numeral; *fifteenth*, *fɪf.tēenth'*, an ordinal;

Fifth, ordinal of five; *fifth'-ly*, in the fifth place;

Fifty, *fɪʃ.ty*, five times ten; *fifti-eth*, *fɪʃ.tɪ.ət*, its ordinal.

Old Eng. *fif*, 5; *fista*, 5th; *fiften*, 15; *fifteotha*, 15th; *fiftig*, 50; *fiftigthæt*, 50th.

Fig, a fruit, a snap of the fingers: as *I don't care a fig*.

Old English *fīc*; Latin *ficus*, a fig. *Fico* (Ital.), a fig, a snap of the fingers. Fr. *Faire la figue à quelqu'un*, to make a butt of one.

Fight, past fought, past part. fought, *fite*, *sawt*; [*foughten*, *adj.*: as the *foughten field*, used in poetry], *fight-ing*, *fite'-ing*; *fighter*, *fite'.er*.

Old English *feoht[an]*, past *foeht*, past part. *fohten*.

(The *g-* is interpolated, and is worse than useless.)

Fig'ment, an idle dream. (Lat. *figmentum*; *figo*, to imagine.)

Figure, *fig'ūr* (not *fi.geur'*), shape, form, to shape, to make figures; *figured*, *fig'urd* (not *fi.geurd'*); *figur-ing*, *fig'ūr-ing*; *figurative*, *fig'gu.rā.īv*; *figurative-ly*, *fig'urative-ness*, *fig'ur-ist*.

Figurante, *fig'gu.rant*, a female ballet-dancer.

Fr. figurante. figuratif, figure, figuriste; Lat. *figura, figurativus, figurare* (*ango*, to mould, to fashion).

Filament, *fil'a.ment*, a thread; *fil'amen'tary*; *filature*, *fil'a.tchūr*, spinning [silk from the cocoons].

French filament; Latin *filamenta* (*filum*, thread).

Filbert, *fil'bert*, the hazel nut. Corruption of *filberd*.

Old English *fill berd* (fill-beard), so called because the nut exactly fills the cup made by the "beards" of the calyx.

Filch, to pilfer; *filched* (1 syl.), *filch'-ing*, *filch'-er*.

Probably a corrupt contraction of *pillage* (pilge, filch).

File (1 syl.), a tool for rasping, a line of soldiers, a wire on which bills are strung, to use a file, to put a [bill] on a file, to march in file; *filed* (1 syl.), *fil'-ing* (Rule xix.), *fil'-er*; *rank and file*, the privates of the army.

French fil and file; Latin *filum*, a thread.

Old English *jeol* or *fyl*, a file or rasp; Norse *fil* v. *file*, to file or rasp.

Filial, *fil'i.āl*, becoming in a son or daughter; *fil'ial-ly*.

Lat. *filialis* (*filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter; Gk. *philos*, to love).

Filibuster, *fil'i.būs'ter* (not *fill* ..), a piratical adventurer.

Spanish *filibuster*; French *filibustier*.

Filigree, *fil'i.gree*, thread-like work with gold or silver wire.

French *filigrane*; Spanish *filigrana* (the grain [made] with wire).

Fill, to make full; *filled* (1 syl.), *fill'-ing*, *fill'-er*.

To fill full, to fill completely; **To fulfil**, to accomplish.

Six words (all, thrall, full, fill, still, and mass) drop one of their double letters in those compounds which do not come under R. iv., thus *fulfil*, *fulfil-ment*, but the double *l* is resumed in *fulfill-ed*, *fulfill-ing*, *fulfill-er*, R. viii.

Old English *fyll[an]*, past *fyllde*, past part. *fyllled*.

PH'et, an astragal; meat boned, rolled, and tied with a string; a band for the head, to bind with a fillet; *fil'et-ed* (not *fillett-ed*), *fil'et-ing* (not *fillett-ing*), Rule iii.

(Every effort should be made to reduce the irregularities of Rule iii.)

French *fillet*, *fil* and dim. *et*, a little thread (Latin *filum*, a thread).

Filibeg, *fil'i.bēg* (not *philibeg*), the pouch of the Scotch kilt, the kilt is also called a filibeg.

Gaelic *filleadh-beg*, a little plait or fold.

Filibuster (should be *alibuster*, *g.v.*)

Fill'ip, a jerk with finger and thumb, to give such a jerk.
Philip, a man's name. **Fill'iped**, *fill'ipt* (not *fillipp-ed*);
fill'ip-ing (not *fill'ipp-ing*). Same as *flip, flap*, &c.

(Gossip, kidnap, and worship are the only verbs ending in "p" which absurdly violate R. iii., and they ought at once to be reduced to order.)

"**Flip**," a dim. variety of *flap*. We have a large number of these vowel changes, as *pit pat, chit chat, flim flam, snick snack, flip flop, wiggle waggle*, and many more.

"**Flap**" is allied to Latin *clāpa*, German *klappe*, Welsh *llabio*, *clap, slap*, &c.

Filly, (*mas.*) colt, (*both*) foal, *fōle*, the young of a horse.

Latin *filia*, a daughter; Old English *colt* and *fola*.

Film, a thin skin, to cover with a film; **filmed** (1 syl.), **film'-ing**;
film-y, *fil'my*; **fil'mi-ness**, R. xi. (Old English *film*.)

Filter, *fil'tēr*, a strainer, to strain. **Philter**, *fil'tēr*, a love-poison; **fil'tered**, **fil'ter-ing**; **fil'ter-er**, one who filters.

Filtration, *fil'tray'shūn*, the process of filtering; **fil'trage**.

French *filtrer, filtre, filtration, filtrage*; Low Latin *filtrum*.

Filth, dirt; **filthy**, *fil'thȳ*; **fil'thi-ly**, **fil'thi-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *filth* or *fyth*, *filth*, impurity.

Fin (of a fish), **finned** (1 syl.), having fins; **finn'-y** (R. i.), **fin'-less**.

Old English *fin* or *finn*, *finht*, *finny*. *Finnas*, the people of Finland.

Final, *fi'nāl*, last; **fi'nal-ly**; **finality**, *fi'nāl'ity*.

Finial, *fin'i.āl*, an ornamental top to pinnacles, &c.

Finale, *fi.nāh'le* (not *fi.nay'le*, nor *fi.nāl'ly*), the close.

Finis, *fi'nis*, the end; **in fine** (1 syl.), in conclusion, once for all. (French *enfin*.)

Finish, *fin'ish*, the end, to end; **fin'ished** (2 syl.), **fin'ish-ing**, **fin'ish-er**, (*-ish* in verbs means "to make").

Finite, *fi'nite*, terminable; **finite'-ness**, **finite'-less**.

Infinite, *in'fīnīt*, without end; **definite**, *dēf'īnīt*, precise.

Indefinite, *in.dēf'īnīt*, not definite.

Latin *finis, finitimus, finitio, finitus, finire, finālis*; Italian *finale* (3 syl.); French *finā*.

Finance, *fi.nānce'* (not *fi'nānce*), revenue; **finan'ces**, ready cash; **financier**, *fi.nūn'se'r*.

Fr. *finances, financier*; Low Lat. *fināre*, to fix a fine. "Finance" meant originally duty, tax (of the nature of a fine).

Finch, a singing bird; **bullfinch**, **goldfinch**. (Old Eng. *finč*.)

Find, (*past*) **found**, (*past part*) **found**; **find'-ing**, **find'-er**.

Finding of the court, sentence of the court.

To find fault, to censure. **How do you find yourself?** In what state do you find your health? (In Latin we have: *me male habere sentio*, I find or perceive myself ill.)

Old English *find[an]*, *past fand*, *past part. funden*.

Fine (1 syl.), a forfeit, delicate, beautiful, flashy, to impose a forfeit;

Fine (*adj.*), *fin'-er* (*comp.*), *fin'-est* (*super.*); *fin'-er*, one who refines metal; *finery*, *fi'ne.ry*, flashy clothes; *finary*, a forge at iron mills; *fine'-ly*, *fine'-ness*.

Finesse (*Fr.*), *fin.ess'*, petty artifices; *finess'-ing* (Rule *xix.*), practising petty artifices.

Fine (*v.*), *fined* (1 syl.), *fin'-ing*, *fin'-able*. (*See Final.*)

Low Lat. *fnis*, a fine; *fnäre*, to refine. *Fr. fn*, delicate; originally the amount of pure gold or silver found by assay; *fnesses*.

Finger, *fin'-ger* (not *fin'g'er*), noun and verb; *fin'gered* (2 syl.); *fin'ger-ing*, touching with the fingers, the right use of the fingers in playing on musical instruments. At my fingers ends (not *finger's* nor *fingers' end*), familiarly known; *fin'ger-board*, *fin'ger-post*.

Old Eng. *finger*, *feng*, a grasp, *v. fn*, past *feng*, *p. p. fangen*, to seize.

Finial, *fin'.i.al*, a decoration. (*See Final.*)

Finical, *fin.i.kül*; *fin'ical-ly*, *fin'ical-ness*.

-*ical* (Latin termination), "pertaining to" [what is *fine* or elegant].

Finis, *fi.nis* (Lat.), the end, the conclusion. (*See Final.*)

Finish, *fin'.ish*, the end; *fi'nish*, rather fine (*fine* with the dim. -*ish*). Finnish, pertaining to the Finns. (*See Final.*)

Finn, a native of Finland. **Fin** (of a fish). *See Fin.*

Fiord, *fi'.or*, a bay, frith, or inlet (Norw., Swed., Dan.)

Fir, name of a tree; its timber is deal. **Fur**, a soft short hair.

"**Fir**," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood. "**Fur**," Welsh *ffurw*.

Fire (1 syl.), *fired* (1 syl.), *fir'-ing*, shooting, fuel; *fiery*, *fi'e.ry*.

Old English *fir* or *fyr*, *fyrren*, fiery; *fyrpanne*, a fire-pan; *fyr-scaß*, a fire-shovel; *fyr-tange*, fire-tongs; *fyr-tholle*, an oven.

Firkin, *fir'.kin*, a quarter-barrel or nine gallons [of beer], a tub of butter containing fifty-six pounds.

Kilderkin, two firkins or eighteen gallons [of beer].

Barrel, four firkins, or thirty-six gallons [of beer].

"**Firkin**," German *fass* and *kin*, dim., a little barrel; or, Dutch *vier* with dim. a little four or quarter barrel. "**Kilderkin**," Dutch, a little baby [barrel or tub].

Firm, substantial, strong, a mercantile company; *adj. (comp.)* *firm'-er*, (*super.*) *firm'-est*; *firm'-ly*, *firm'-ness*.

Lat. *firmus*, steady; *firmämen*, an establishment (Gk. *herma*, a prop).

Firmament, *fir'.mä.mént*, the sky; *firmamen'tal*.

Latin *firmamentum*, the prop of the fixed stars (Greek *herma*, a prop).

Firman, *fir'.män*, a royal license or passport. (Turk. *firmaun*.)

First, foremost; *first'-ly*, a modern innovation for *first* (*adv.*)

At first, or at the first (?). If adverbially used, meaning "immediately," most decidedly, at first is to be used. It is the Anglo-Saxon adverb *æt fôre* (before), *æt frumen* at

first. At first sight, here *first-sight* is one word like *first-fruits*, *first-rate*, *first-born*, and "at" is the adverbial prefix as in *ætfore*.

Old English *fyr*, far; *fyrre*, farther; *fyrrest* or *fyrst*, farthest or first. Our word is a contraction of the Old English *fīrmost* (*fīr'st*), foremost.

Firth, a corruption of frith, *q.v.* (Lat. *frētum*, a frith.)

Fiscal, *fī'skāl*, pertaining to revenue.

Latin *fiscus*, a money-bag, the money put in the bag; *fiscalis*.

Fish, *plu.* (collective) fish, *plu.* (partitive) fishes, *fish'ēs*; fish's (poss. sing.), *fish'iz*; fishes', *fish'ez*. (Rule xxxiv.)

Fish (*verb*), fish'es (*third per. s. pres. Ind.*, Rule xxxiv.); fished (1 syl.), fish'-ing, fish'-er.

Fish'-y, fish'-i-ness (R. xi.), fish'ery, *plu.* fisheries, fish'.ē.riz.

Fish'er-man, one whose occupation is to catch fish.

Fish-woman [fishwife], a woman who sells fish by retail.

Fish-monger, a fish-dealer. (Old English *monger*, dealer.)

Fish'-tail, to shape like the tail of a fish.

Fish's tail, the tail of a fish.

Old Eng. *fisc*, *plu. fīscas*, *fiscere*, a fisher; *fisc-nett*, *fisc-hus*, *v. fīsc[ian]*.

"Fish" (a card counter), a blunder for the French word *fiche* (a five sou piece). The two points allowed for the rub are called in French *la fiche de consolation* (see Rule lxxiv.)

Fissure, *fīzh'-'r*, a crack or cleft. **Fisher**, *fish'-'er*, one who fishes.

"Fissure," French; Latin *fissūra* (*fīdo*, supine *fissum*, to cleave).

"Fisher," Old English *fiscere* (*fīsc[ian]*, to fish).

Fit, a paroxysm, a canto, suitable, to adapt, to qualify; (*adj.*)

fit, (*comp.*) fitt'-er, (*super.*) fitt'-est, fitt'-ing, fitt'-ing-ly (Rule i.); (*v.*) fitt'-ed, fitt'-ing; fitt'-ly (*adv.*), fitt'-ness;

fitt'-ful (Rule viii.), capricious; fitt'-ful-ly, fitt'-ful-ness; by fits and starts, intermittently.

"Fit" (of illness), Fr. *faîte*, the point or summit; *paroxysm*, means much the same thing, being from the Gk. *oxus*, pointed; *oxune*, to make pointed, to sharpen; *par-oxysmōs*.

"Fit" (a canto), Old Eng. *fitt*, a song; *fittan*, to sing.

"Fit" (suitable), Fr. *fait*, comely, well made, as *un homme bien fit*, *il est bien fit dans sa taille*, *c'est le père tout fit*. (Lat. *factum*.)

Five, a numeral; fifth, an ordinal; fifteen, fifteenth; fifty, fiftieth (Rule xi.); five-fold, one and four times more.

Old Eng. *fif*, five; *fifta*, fifth; *fiften*, fifteen; *fifteoþa*, fifteenth; *fiftig* or *fiftig*, fifty; *fiftigþæt*, fiftieth; *fif-scald*, five-fold; *æa*.

Fix, to fasten; fix'-ing, fixed (1 syl.); fixed-ly, fix'.ed-ly; fixed-ness, fix'.ed-ness; fixity, fix'.i.ty; fixture, fix'.tʃər; fixation, fix'.ā'shun; fix'-able.

French *fixer*, *fixité*, *fixation*: Latin *figo*, supine *fixum*, to fix.

Fizz, one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) ending with a double consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *fritz* and *whiss* (Rule vii.); *fizz'-ing*, *fizzed* (1 syl.) An imitative word.

Flab'by, flaccid; (*comp.*) flab'bi-er, (*super.*) flab'bi-est (Rule lxviii.); flab'bi-ly (Rule xi.), flab'bi-ness.

Welsh *lloŷin*, flaccid, limber; *lloŷ*, a flaccid state.

Flaccid, flāk'sid, limp; flac'cid-ly, flac'cid-ness, flaccid'ity.

Fr. *flaccidus*; Lat. *flaccidus*, flaccus, flap-eared; *flaccet*, to wither.

Flag, an ensign, a water plant, a paving stone, to droop; flagged (1 syl.), flagg'-ing (Rule i.), flagg'-ing-ly, flagg'-er, flagg'-y, flagg'-i-ness (Rule xi.); flag'stone, flag'ship.

To unfurl the black flag, a token of distress.

To unfurl the red flag [with the Rom.], a signal for battle.

To unfurl the white flag, to sue for quarter, to give in.

"Flag" (an ensign), German *flagge*; Danish *flag*, *flagen*, to flutter.

"Flag" (the water iris), so called from its resemblance to a flag.

"Flag" (a paving stone), Danish *flak*, flat; German *flach*, level.

"Flag" (to droop), Latin *flaccet*, flaccus; Welsh *lloŷu*, to flag.

Flagellate, flāj'.ēl.lāte, to scourge; flag'ellated (Rule xxxvi.), flag'ellat-ing (Rule xix.); flag'ellant, one who scourges himself; flagellation, flāj'.ēl.lay''shun; flagel'lum.

Fr. *flageller*, flagellante, flagellation; Lat. *flagellum*, flagellāre.

Flageolet, flāj'.ē.lēt (not flāj'.ē.ō.lēt), a wind instrument.

Fr. *flageolet*; Gk. *plagtaulos*, a flute (*plagtos aulos*, the cross flute).

Flagitious, fla.'jish'.us, villanous; flagitious-ly, flagitious-ness.

Latin *flagitiōsus*, flagitium, flagrum [a crime deserving] a scourge.

Flagon, flag'.ōn, a tankard; the word is now chiefly employed to designate the large metal vessel which holds the sacramental wine before it is poured into the chalice.

French *flacon*, a small bottle, with a stopper of the same material.

Flagrant, fla'.grānt, notorious; fla'grant-ly; fla'grancy.

Latin *flagrantia*, flagrare, flagrans (flagrum, [deserving] a scourge).

Flail (not *frail*), an instrument for thrashing corn.

Latin *flagellum*, flagellāre, to thrash.

Flake, anything put loosely together: as a *flake of snow*; flāk-y, flā'-ky (R. xix.); fla'ki-ness, flaked (1 syl.), flāk'-ing.

Old English *flacea*, flakes of snow; Latin *flocus*, a flock of wool.

Flambeau, plu. flambeaux (Fr.), flām'.bō, flām'.bōze. (Lat. *flamma*.)

Flame (1 syl.), a blaze, to blaze; flamed (1 syl.), flām'-ing (Rule xix.), flā'ming-ly, flām'-y; flame'-less; flam'beau (*q.v.*)

Flamingo, plu. flamingoes (Rule xlii.), fla.mīn'.gōze, a bird

Inflam'mable (double *m*); inflammability, in.flām'.ma.bīl'-.lty; inflammation, in'.flām.may''shun (double *m*).

French *flamme*, flambeau, inflammable, inflammabilité, inflammation.

Lat. *flamma*, inflammatio, inflammāre (Gk. *phlegma*, *phlegma*).

Flamen, flā.mēn, a Roman priest devoted to the service of one god only. It is an error to suppose that "flamen" has

any connexion with *flame*, and that these priests were so called because they "set flame to" the sacrificial fires.

Varro says (*De Ling. Lat.*, iv. 15) "*quod caput cinctum habebant filo*" (fillet), from "*filum*" we get *filāmines* contracted to *f'lāmines*.

Flannel (double n), not *flan'nen*, a woollen cloth; **flannelled**, *flūn'něld*; *flan'nell-ing* (Rule iii., -EL).

(The double n is a blunder peculiar to our own language.)

French *flanelle*; *filum laneus*, woollen thread, whence *f'lan'* with -el "pertaining to," "made of" [woollen thread]; Welsh *gwlanen*, flannel; *gwlan*, wool; German *flanell*; Spanish *flaneta*; Italian *flanella*; Danish *flanel* or *stonel*.

Flap, anything which opens as it were on a hinge, as the *flap* of a garment, the *flap* of a shutter, the *flap* of a table, the *flap* of the ear, &c., a disease on the lips of horses; to flap or move the wings backwards and forwards, to hang loose; **flapped** (1 syl.) or **flapt**, **flapp'-ing**, **flapp'-er** (R. i.)

German *klapp*, a flap or slap; *klappe*, a valve; French *frapper*.

"Flap" (in the lips of horses), German *flabbe*, a large hanging lip.

Flare (1 syl.), a glare, to glare; **flared** (1 syl.), **flār'-ing** (R. xix.), **flār'-ing-ly**. (German *flackern*; Danish *flagre*.)

Flash, a sudden burst [of fire, wit, &c.], to burst suddenly on the sight; **flashed** (1 syl.), **flash'-ing**; **flash'-y**, showy; **flash'-i-ly** (R. xi.), **flash'-i-ness**, **flash'-man**, **flash'-pipe**.

French *fleche*, a arrow. A "flash" is a dart of light.

Flask, a bottle, a powder-horn. (Old Eng. *flasc*, a leather bottle.)

Flat, level, insipid, a sign in music, a storey or floor; **flat'-ly**, **flat'-ness**, (*comp.*) **flatt'-er**, (*super.*) **flatt'-est** (R. lxviii.), **flatt'-ish** (-ish dim.); **flatt'-ed**, made flat; **flatt'-ing** (R. i.)

Flatt'-en (-en means "to make" [flat]), **flatt'ened** (2 syl.); **flatten-ing**, **flat'n-ing**; **flat'wise** (not *flatways*).

German *platt*, flat, plain; *platten*, to flatten; French *plat*.

Flatter, to praise falsely, *comp. deg. of flat*; **flattered**, **flāt'-erd**; **flāt'ter-ing**, **flatt'ering-ly**, **flatt'er-er**.

Flattery, *plu.* **flatteries**, **flūt'.e.rīz**, overwrought praise.

Fr. *flatter*, *flatterie* (Lat. *plaudo*, or *falso-laudo*, to praise falsely).

Flatulence, **flāt'tu.lēnce**, wind in the stomach; **flatulency**, **flūt'tu.lēn-sy**; **flat'ulent**, **flat'ulent-ly**, **flāt'tus**.

Latin *flatulentus* (*flātus*, a gust of wind, *flāre*, to blow).

("Flatulence" and "flatulant" would be more correct. 1st Lat. conj.)

Flaunt (to rhyme with *aunt*, is the more general pronunciation, but -au- as in "cause" is far more analogous to the general pronunciation of this diphthong), to give one-self pert airs, to parade fine clothes; **flaunt'-ed** (R. xxvi.), **flaunt'-ing**, **flaunt'-ing-ly**, **flaunt'-er**.

Flauto, *plu.* **flautos** (Rule xlii.), the flute, music for flutes (~~It.~~); **flautist**, **flaw'-tist**, a flute-player.

Flavour, *flā'.vēr* (noun and verb); flavoured, *flā'.verd*; fla'vour-ing; flavour-ous, *flā'.vēr.ūs*; fla'vour-less.

Corruption of *savour*: Lat. *sāpor*, relish; *sāpio*, sapid taste or smell.

Flaw, a blemish; flawed (1 syl.), flaw'-ing, flaw'-less.

Welsh *flaw*, a burst, a crack; *fla*, a parting from.

Flax, a plant; flax'-en, made of flax, yellow [hair], flax'-y.

Old English *flæz*, flax; *flæzen*, flaxen.

Flay, to strip off the skin of an animal (not *flee*); flayed (1 syl.), flay'-ing, flay'-er (Rule xiii.)

Old English *flæan*, to flay; past *flæande*, past part. *flæand*.

Flea, *flā*, an insect. Flee, to take to flight. Fly (not *flee*).

Fleas, *flēze*, plu. of flea. Flees, *flēze*, runs away.

Flea-bite, a spot caused by the bite of a flea, a trivial evil.

Old English *flæa*, a flea; *fléon*, to flee; *flæan*, to flay.

Fleam, *flēm*, a lancet for bleeding cattle. Phlegm, *flēm*.

Welsh *flaem*, a lancet. "Phlegm" (pituitous matter). Gk. *phlegma*.

Fledge (1 syl.), to be in feather; fledged (1 syl.), covered with feathers; fledg'-ing (Rule xix.), fledg'-ling, a young bird just fledged. (-ling Old Eng. affix, a dim., an offspring.)

Old English *flæog(an)*, to fly; German *flügge* or *flucke*, fledged.

Flee, to run from danger. Flea, *flā*, an insect.

Flee, (past) fled, (past part.) fled; flē'-er (R. xix.), flee'-ing (when a word ends in two vowels it retains both before -ing: as *baa-ing*, *see-ing*, *agree-ing*, *coo-ing*, *woo-ing*, *dye-ing*, *eye-ing*; except -ue: as *argu-ing*, *pursu-ing*, *ensu-ing*).

Flee, fly. Flea, an insect. To fly is to use wings or speed quickly, to flee, to run from danger. When great speed is to be expressed, or the idea of "running away" is not indicated, we say fly not flee, as:

The "express" flies along: the boy flew like lightning; fly hence to France with the utmost speed. Even running from danger, if great dispatch is to be expressed, as "Whither shall I fly to escape their hands" (3 Hen. V., i. 3.)

Old English *flæog(an)* or *flig(an)*, to flee or fly; (past) *fledh*, (past part.) *flægen*, *flugen*. "Flea," Old English *flæa*.

Fleece (1 syl.), the entire coat of a sheep; fleeced (1 syl.), coated with wool; fleec'-y (R. xix.), comp. fleec'-i-er (R. xi.), super. fleec'-i-est (R. lxviii.); (verb) to plunder by exactions; fleeced (1 syl.), fleec'-ing (R. xix.); fleec'-er. (The idea is "cutting off the wool," hence "plundering.")

Old English *flæs* or *flȳs*, a fleece.

Fleet, a navy, swift, to be transient, to skim [milk]; fleet'-ly, swiftly; fleet'-ing, transient, hastening away; fleet'-ness.

"Fleet" (a navy), Old English *flȳet*, a ship.

"Fleet" (swift, to flow away), Old Eng. *flēot(an)*, to float or flow away.

"Fleet" (to take the cream off), Old English *flēt* or *flȳet*, cream.

Flem'ing, a native of Flanders; **Flem'ish**, pertaining to Flanders.

Flesh (*noun*), to **flesh** [one's sword], to draw blood with it for the first time; **fleshed** (1 syl.), **flesh'-ing**. **Flesh'ings** (*plu.*), flesh-coloured clothes worn sometimes by actors; **flesh'-ly**, carnal; **flesh'-y**, full of flesh; **flesh'i-ness**; **flesh'-less**.

Old Eng. *flesc*, *flesceht*, fleshy; *flesclie*, fleshly; *flesclichez*, fleshiness.

Fleur-de-lis, *plu.* **fleurs-de-lis** (Fr.), *fleur d'lee*, the water iris or fleur-de-luce. The French word is nonsense, as the plant in nowise can be termed a lily [*lis*]. From this blunder arises the erroneous emblematic term *the lily of France*. The word means the "flower of Louis."

Flew, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, past tense of *fly*. **Flue** [of a chimney], **fluff**. **Flewed** (1 syl.)

"**Flew**" (large chaps), Welsh *fluo*, a tendency to spread.

"**Flew**" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, past tense of *fledgen*, to fly.

"**Flue**" (of a chimney), formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"**Flue**" (fluff), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

Flexible, *flex'ä.b'l*, pliant; **flex'ible-ness**, **flex'ibly**; **flexibility**, *flex'ä.b'l'i.ty*; **flexile**, *flex'ile*; **flexion**, *flëk'shën*; **flex'or**, a muscle for contracting or bending a joint; **extens'or**, a muscle for extending or straightening a joint; **flexuous**, *flex'ü.üs*, tortuous; **flexuose**, *flex'u.öse* (in Bot.), zigzag [stem]; **flexure**, *flëk'shür*.

Fr. *flexibilité*, *flexible*, *flexion*; Lat. *flexibilis*, *flexilis*, *flexio*, *flexuosa*, *flexura*, *flexus*, *flextere*, supine *flexum*, to bend.

Flicker, *flïk'kër*, to flutter; **flick'ered** (2 syl.), **flick'er-ing**, **flick'ering-ly**. **Flick**, to strike with a smart jerk; **flicked** (1 syl.), **flick'-ing**.

Old English *fliccer(ian)*, to flicker; *flacor*, a flickering.

Flier, *flï'er*, the regulator of a machine. **Fly'-er**, one that flies. **Fliers**, *flï'erz*, stairs which do not wind. (See **Fly**.)

Flight, *flite*, hasty removal; **flight'-y**, eccentric; **flight'i-ly** (Rule xi.); **flight'i-ness**, eccentricity, levity.

Old English *fliht*, v. *flig(an)*, to fly (-g- of *flight* is interpolated).

Flim-flam, mere nonsense, a worthless trifle (Rule lxix.)

Flim'sy, limp; **flim'si-ness**, **flim'si-ly** (Rule xi.)

Welsh *llymsi*, of fickle motion, weak.

Flinch, to shrink, to draw back [from pain or fear]; **flinched** (1 syl.), **flinch'-ing**, **flinch'ing-ly**, **flinch'-ar**.

Welsh *flïch*, to squeal out.

Fling, (*past*) **flung**, (*p. p.*) **flung**, to cast; **fling'-ing**, **fling'-er**.

Old English *flige*, flying, as *flige-pil*, a flying dart, v. *fligan*, to flie.

Flint, a stone; **flint'-y**, **flint'i-ness** (Rule xi.) (Old Eng. *flint*.)

Flip'pant, pert in speech; **flip'pant-ly**, **flip'pancy**.

Welsh *llypanu*, to make glib; *llypan*, a glib person.

Flirt, a coquette, to coquette, to flick; **flirt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **flirt'-ing**, **flirt'ing-ly**; **flirtation**, **flir.tay'.shun**.

Welsh *fritter*, a flighty girl; *frittyr*, a giddy man; *frit*, a jerk; or Old English *fleard[ian]*, to play the fool; *fleard*, folly.

Flit, to fly away; **flitt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **flitt'-ing** (Rule i.)

Flitter, **flitt'er-ing**, **flitt'er-flutt'er** (Rule lxix.)

Danish *flytte*, to remove; (*flytteri* [flittery], "the bustle and confusion of removal" would be a good word to introduce).

Fitch, the side of a hog salted and cured. (Old Eng. *fisce*.)

Float, *fote* (1 syl.), a buoy, to be buoyed on the top of water; **float'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **float'-ing**, **float'ing-ly**, **float'-able**, **float'-er**; **floatation**, **flō.tay'.shun**; **float'-age** (2 syl.)

Old English *flet*, a float; v. *flet[an]* part. *flett*, past part. *foten*.

Flock, a lock of wool, a collected number of sheep or birds. A collected number of large cattle is a herd, of horses [strung together] a string; of horses or oxen [driven] a drove, of hounds a pack, of bees a swarm, of whales a school, of mackerel, a shoal, of netted fish a haul or take, of human beings a crowd, of children a posse (*pōs'sy*), of soldiers a troop, of stars a galaxy.

Old English *floc*, a company. (A Christian congregation is called a flock by Dissenters, the minister being their pastor [shepherd]).

"A flock of wool," German *flocke*.

Floe, a mass of floating ice; an ice-berg, of stationary ice.

Old English *floh*, a fragment broken off.

Flog, to whip; **flogged** (1 syl.), **flogg'-ing** (Rule i.), **flogg'-er**.

Lat. *figelo*, to flog; *flagrum*, a scourge; Gk. *plēgē*, Dor. *plaga*, a blow.

Flood, *fūd*, a deluge, to deluge; **flood'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **flood'-ing**.

Flood'-tide, full tide; **ebb'-tide**, low tide.

Old English *flood*, a flood.

Floor, *flō'r*, not *flōre* (noun and verb); **floored** (1 syl.), **floor'-ing** (*n. and part.*); **floor'-er**, a knock-down blow.

Old English *flōr* or *flōre*, a floor.

Flop, to bounce, to bob; **flopped** (1 syl.), **flopp'-ing** (Rule i.)

(Another spelling of the word *flap*, as "strop" is of *strap*.)

Flora, *flō'rah*, all the plants of a country. **Fauna**, all the animals.

Floral, *flō'ral*, adj. of flower; **flō'ral-ly**; **flō'-ret**, a little flower; **florescence**, *flō.rēs'.sense*, the flowering of plants.

Florid, *flō'rid*, highly ornamented; **flor'id-ly**, **flor'id-ness**, **flor'id-ly**; **floridity**, *flō.rid'.i.ty*; **floriferous**, *flō.rif'.ē.rūs*, bearing flowers (*flores ferens*, Lat.); **floriform**, *flō'.rī.form* (Latin *floris forma*, form of a flower); **flō'rist**.

Floriculture, *flō'.rī.kūl.tchūr* (Lat. *cultūra*), cultivation of flowers; **floricultural**, *flō'.rī.kūl'.tū.rāl*; **flō'cule** (2 syl.)

Latin *Flora*, goddess of flowers; *flōs*, gen. *flōris*, a flower; *flōralis*, *flōrescens*, gen. *flōrescentis* (inceptive of *flōreo*, to blossom), *flōridus*.

Florentine, *flôr' rên.tîn*, a native of Florence, pertaining thereto.

Florid, *flôr' rîd* (not *flô'.rîd*), flowery. (*See Flora*.)

Florin, *flôr' rîn* (not *flô'.rîn*), a two-shilling silver coin.

This very un-English word was first applied to a coin struck in Florence in the thirteenth century. It had a *lily* on one side, and the head of *John Baptist* on the other. There was an English *floren* (value 6s.) issued by Edward III., in 1337, probably the German *florin* (value 2s. 6d.) suggested the word to us.

Florist, *flôr' rist* (not *flôr' rist*), a cultivator of flowers. (*See Flora*.)

Flotage, *flô'.tâge*, the act of floating; flotation, *flô.tay'.shûn*.

Flotsam (not *flotsom*), *flôt'.sûm*, goods found floating on the sea after a wreck. **Jetsam**, *jêt'.sûm*, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship in distress. (French *jeter*, to cast out.)

Old English *flotan*, to float; *flôta*, anything that floats.

Flotilla, *flô.tîl'.lah*, a fleet of small vessels. (Spanish *flotilla*.)

Flounce (1 syl.), a trimming, to bounce about; flounced (1 syl.), flounc'-ing. (Norman *flunsa*, to bluster.)

"Flounce" is one of the French words misspelt and misapplied. *Francis* is a gather: *as faire un francis à une manche, cette chemise n'est pas assez francée par le collet*. What we miscall a flounce is *volant* in French.

Flounder, *floun'.der*, a flat fish, to struggle in water.

"Flounder" (the fish), German *fûnder*; Danish *fynder*.

"To flounder" is to flap about in water like a flounder.

Flour, ground corn. **Flower**, the blossom of a plant (both *flôu'r*); flour'-ing, dredging flour on; flour'-y, like flour; flower-ing, *flou'r.ing*, blossoming; flower-y, full of flowers.

French *fleur de farine*, flour; *fleur*, a flower.

Flourish, *flûr' rîsh*, an ornamental scrawl with the pen, a salutation with trumpets, to brag, to thrive, to make a flourish; flourished, *flûr' rîshd*; flourish-ing, *flûr' rîsh.ing*; flourishing-ly; flourish-er, *flûr' rîsh.er*.

Latin *flōresco* (inceptive of *flōreo*, to flourish; *flōres*, flowers), hence "ornament," a flourish with a pen is an ornamental scrawl, a flourish with trumpets is an ornamental turn by way of honour, to flourish a sword is to use it ornamentally not serviceably.

Flout, to mock; flout'-ed, flout'-ing, flout'-ing-ly, flout'-er.

Old English *flū(an)*, to quarrel, to wrangle.

Flow, *flô*, (past) flowed (1 syl.), (past part.) flowed (not *flown*)

Fly, (past) flew, (past part.) flown.

The river has overflowed its banks (not *overflown*.)

Old English *flōw(an)*, past *flēow*; *oferflōw(an)*, to overflow.

Flower, the blossom of a plant. **Flour**, ground corn (both *flôu'*

Flower-stalk, flower-garden; flower-y, *flôu'r' rî*; flower-ness, *flôu'rî.ness* (Rule xi.); flower'-et, *flôu'r' êt*.

To flower; flowered, *flôu'.erd*; flower-ing, *but*

Flour, ground corn; flour'-y, flour'-ing.

Welsh *flur*, bloom; v. *fluro*; Fr. *fleur*, *fleuri*; Lat. *flōres*, *flōre*

Flown, *past part.* of fly. (See Fly, and note to Flow.)

Fluctuate, *flŭk'.tu.ate*, to waver; *fluc'tuāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *fluc'tuāt-ing*; *fluctuation*, *flŭk'.tu.ā'.shŭn*. (Not Fr.)

Latin *fluctuatio*, *fluctuare* (fluctuous [*fluctuosus*] "full of waves" or "wavy" might be introduced), *fluctus*, a wave (*fluo*, to flow).

Flue [of a chimney], *fluff*. **Flew**, the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound, *past tense* of the verb to fly.

"Flue" (of a chimney), a noun formed from the Latin *fluo*, to flow.

"Flue" (*fluff*), Welsh *plu'* for *pluf*, feathers.

"Flew" (large chaps), Welsh *flw*, a tendency to spread.

"Flew" (did fly), Old English *fledh*, *past tense* of *fleogan*, to fly.

Fluent, *flŭ'.ent*, ready of speech, flowing freely; *flŭ'.ent-ly*.

Fluency, *flŭ'.en.sy*. **Fluid**, *flŭ'.id*; **fluidity**, *flŭ'.id'.i.ty*.

Latin *fluens*, gen. *fluentis*, *fluidus*, *fluo*; French *fluide*, *fluidité*.

Fluff, the abrasions of cloth, fine down; *fluff'-y*, *fluff'i-ness*.

Welsh *pluf*, feathers. "Fluff" also called *flue*, *q.v.*

Flugelman (not *fugleman*), *flŭ'.g'l man*, the soldier who sets the drill exercises which the rest imitate.

(Sometimes but incorrectly called a *fugleman*.)

German *Flugelmann*, leader of the file (*Flügel*, a wing).

Flu'id, *fluid'ity*, *flŭ'.id'.i.ty*. (See Fluent.)

Fluke (1 syl.), that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground, a flounder, hap-hazard, an irregular proceeding.

"Fluke" (of an anchor), German *pfücken*, to pick, *pfug*, a plough.

"Fluke" (a fish), Old English *floc*, a plaice or other flat fish.

"Fluke" (hap-hazard), a flounder. To flounder is to stumble about, hence a stumble. To get through an examination by a fluke is to stumble through it irregularly, to "flounder" through it.

Flummery, *flŭm'.me.ry*, empty compliments.

German *pfäumeret*, food made with plums (*pfäum*, a plum).

Flunky, *plu. flunkies*, *flŭn'.kiz*, a servant in livery (a term of contempt); *flun'kyism*, pretentiousness, consequential airs; *flun'ky-dom*, the state politic of flunkies.

German *flunkern*, to glitter. A flunky is one gorgeously dressed.

Fluor, *flŭ'.or*, a menstrual flux; *flu'or-spar*, a mineral used for ornamental vessels. "Derbyshire-spar" is a *fluor-spar*; *fluoric*, *flŭ'.ōr'rik*; *fluorine*, *flŭ'.o.rin*.

Fr. *fluor*, *spath fluor*. (In Chem.) -ine denotes a simple substance.

Flurry, commotion, to agitate; *flurried*, *flŭ'r'řed*; *flurry-ing*.

Hurry, *skurry*, *worry*, and *flurry*, are cognate words.

Welsh *herwa*, to harry, to prowl; Lat. *urgeo*, to urge on (*curro*, to run).

Flush [of a mill], an entire suit of cards of one sort, a reddening of the face, well supplied, well adjusted, to inundate, to elate; *flushed* (1 syl.), *flush'-ing*.

German *fluss*, a flow, flux, or flush [at cards].

A flux of water is a *flush*, a flow of blood to the face, a flow of money into the pockets, &c. Carpenters call their work *flush* when the parts fit properly and all is level: thus a door is "flush" with the wall when it stands on the same plane, (Russian *plosket*, flat.)

Fluster, to flurry; *flustered*, *flūs'terd*; *flus'ter-ing*, *flus'ter-er*.

Fluster and *bluster* are cognate words: (as Latin *flō* and English *blow*; Latin *fluo* and Greek *bluo*); *blāstan*, to puff; hence a "blustering wind." *Fluster* may be a variety of the same word, or may indicate a similar "disturbance" in water.

Flute (1 syl.), a wind instrument, channel in a pillar, to "flute" a pillar; *flūt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *flūt'-ing* (Rule xix.), *flūt'-ist*, one who plays the flute.

Fr. *flûte* (the musical instrument); Germ. *flöte* (Lat. *flō*, to blow).

A "fluted" column is one with concave stripes, being like "a flute" cut in halves; a "Doric column has twenty such channels; and a Tuscan column has as many convex stripes called 'cables.'"

Flutter, to flap the wings; *fluttered*, *flūt'terd*; *flut'ter-ing*, *flut'ter-ing-ly*, *flut'ter-er*; *flitter-flutter* (Rule lxix.)

Old English *floetan*; German *flattern*.

Fluvial, *flū'vī.āl*, connected with or pertaining to a river.

Latin *fluvialis*, *fluvius*, a river (*fluo*, to flow).

Flux (in *Metall.*), anything used to promote the fusion of metals, &c.; (in *Med.*) a too-abundant evacuation, fusion;

Flux'-ible (not *-able*); *fluxibility*, *flux'.i.bīl'.i.ty*;

Fluxion, *flūk'.shūn*, the act of flowing, matter which flows;

Fluxions, *flūk'.shūnz*, now called *Differential cal'culus*;

Flux'ion-al, *flux'ion-ary*, *fluxed* (1 syl.), *flux'-ing*.

French *flux*, *fluxion*, *fluxions*; Latin *fluere*, supine *fluxum*, to flow.

Fly, *plu. flies*, an insect. *Fly*, *plu. flies*, a sort of hackney carriage.

Fly, the index of the mariners' compass, a sort of wheel, to move with wings, to run with great speed, to burst asunder.

To *fly*, (*past*) *flew*, (*past part.*) *flown*; *flies*, *flize*; *fly'-ing*.

To *flee*, (*past*) *flēd*, (*past part.*) *flēd* (not *flown*): as *the man has fled*, *the bird has flown*; *flees*, *flee'-ing*;

Flī'-er, one who flies, the regulator of a machine;

Fly'-ers, stairs which do not wind.

Fly-blown, *fly-wheel*, *flying-buttress*;

To *fly* in one's face, to scold insolently, to insult;

To *fly* in a passion, to get into a passion;

To come off with flying colours, to come off triumphantly;

To let *fly*, to discharge, to let loose;

To *fly* out, to attack with angry words; to *fly at*, to attack;

To *fly* open, to start open: as *the door flew open*;

The [glass] *flew*, cracked suddenly. Will it *fly*, ...crack.

Old English *flēoġ(an)* or *flig(an)*, to fly or flee, *past* *flēa*, *past part.* *flōgen*, *flig*, a fly; German *fliegen*, to fly, *fliegen*, to flee.

Foal, *fole*, a colt or filly. *Fool* (to rhyme with *cool*), a simpleton.

Foal, to bring forth a foal; *foaled* (1 syl.), *foal'-ing*.

Old English *fole*, a colt or filly.

Foam, *fōme*, surf, to froth; foamed (1 syl.), foam'-ing, foam'-ing-ly, foam'-y, foam'-less. (Old English *fām*, foam.)

Fob, a trouser watch-pocket, to "prig," to trick; fobbed (1 syl.), fobb'-ing (Rule i.) Also called *To fub* [marbles], &c.

"Fob" (to trick); German *foppen*, to play upon.

Focus, *plu. focuses* or *foci*, *fō.kūs*, *fō.kūs.ēz*, *fō.sī*, the point in which light or heat rays meet; (in *mathematics* we talk of the *foet* of an ellipse, parab'ola, hyper'bola, and so on, but never of the *focuses*); fo'cus-ing, fo'cal (*adj.*)

Latin *fōcus*, the hearth (*fō* short); French *focal*.

Fodder, food for horses, to feed with fodder. Foth'er, 2184 lbs. of lead; foddered, *fōd'.derd*; fod'der-ing.

Old English *fōdder* or *fōder* (*fōda*, food); *fother*, a load, a fother.

Foe, *plu. foes*, *fō*, *fōze*, an enemy. Foh! an interj. of disgust.

"Foe" Old English *fōh*. "Foh," French *pouah*; German *pfui*.

Fō'tus, the embryo of animals; foetation, *fē.tay'.shūn*.

French *fœtus*; Latin *fœtus* (Greek *phōttas*, to have pains of travail).

Fog, dense vapour; fogg'-y (Rule i.), (*comp.*) fogg'i-er, (*super.*) fogg'i-est, fogg'i-ness, fogg'i-ly (Rule xi.)

Italian *sfogo*, exhalation; v. *sfogare*, to exhale.

Fō'gey, a prosy old man. Generally *old* [fogey].

The term is derived from the old pensioners of Edinburgh Castle.

Foible, *foy'.b'l*, a failing. (French *foible*, now *faible*, weak.)

Foil (1 syl.), a blunt sword used in fencing, leaf-metal, to frustrate; foiled (1 syl.), foil'-ing, foil'-er.

"Foil" (a blunt sword), Welsh *fwyl*, a foil.

"Foil" (leaf-metal), French *feuille*, a leaf; (Latin *folium*).

"Foil" (to frustrate), French *affold*, said of a "compass" when the needle points wrong.

Foist (1 syl.), to insert surreptitiously (followed by *in*), to palm something off upon another (followed by *on*); foist'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), foist'-ing. (A corruption of *forced*.)

Fōld, a plait, to double; fōld'-ed (R. xxxvi.), fōld'-ing, fōld'-er.

Old English *fealdan*, past *feold*, past part. *ge-fealden* (*feald*, a fold).

Foliage, *fō'.lī.āge*, the leaf-hangings of trees; foliaceous, -a'.shūs.

Foliate, *fō'.lī.ate*, to beat [metal] into leaf, to cover with leaf-metal; fo'liāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), fo'liāt-ing (R. xix.)

Foliation, *fō'.lī.ā'.shūn*, the leafing of plants.

Folio, *plu. folios* (R. xlii.), *fō'.lī.o*, *fō'.lī.ōze*. In *bookkeep-ing* the left and right hand pages of a ledger, &c., a book of the largest size in which the paper is folded only once.

Latin *foliatio*, *foliacus*, *foliatus* (*folium*, Greek *phullon*, a leaf

Folk, *fōke*, people; folk-mote, an assembly of the people.

Old English *fōle*, *fōle-gemote*, a popular assembly.

Follicle, *fŏl'.lĭ.k'l* (in *Bot.*), a dry seed-vessel opening on one side only, and having the seeds loose; folliculous, *fŏl'.lĭk'.u.lŭs*, or follicular, *fŏl'.lĭk'.u.lar*; follic'ulated.

Fr. *follicule*; Lat. *folliculus* (*folĭs*, a bag, purse, or seed-vessel).

Fol'low, to come after; followed, *fŏl'.lowd*; fol'low-ing.

Old English *folgian* or *fyligean*, past *fylligde*, p. p. *fylliged*, *folgers*.

Folly, *plu.* follies, *fŏl'.lĭz*, foolish acts; a fanciful mansion.

Ital. *folĭa*; Fr. *folie*; Welsh *ffol*, foolish; Lat. *folĭs*, a wind-bag.

"Folly" (a mansion), French *folie*, extravagance. (See *Pool*.)

Foment, *fŏ.ment'*, to dab with a wet sponge or rag, to encourage; foment'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), foment'-ing, foment'-er;

Fomentation, *fŏ'.mĕn.tay''shŭn*, a lotion, its application.

Fr. *fomentier*, *fomentation*; Lat. *fomentum*, *fomentāri*, to foment.

Fond, foolish, partial; fond'-ly, fond'-ness.

Fondle, *fŏn'.d'l*, to caress; fondled, *fŏn'.d'ld*; fon'dling.

Fon'dling, a pet. **Found'ling**, a child deserted by its parents.

Chaucer *fonne*, a fool; Irish *fonn*, a longing. Originally "fond" meant a foolish weakness, foolishly partial.

Font, a baptismal basin, a complete set of type. **Fount**, the source.

Fr. *fonte*; Lat. *fons*, gen. *fontis*. "Font" (type), Fr. *fonte*, *fondre*.

Food (1 syl.), victuals. (Old Eng. *fŏda*. See *Feed*.)

Fool (1 syl.), a simpleton, a jester; to delude; fooled (1 syl.), fool'-ing, fool'-ish (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.), fool'ish-ly, fool'ish-ness.

Foolery, *plu.* fooleries, *fool'.ĕ.rĭz*, absurd acts; fool-har'dy, foolishly daring; foolhar'di-ness, foolhard'i-ly; fools'cap (not *fool'scap*), paper the size of an ordinary day-book, so called because originally its trade-mark was a fool's head and cap; fool's errand, a purposeless errand.

Folly, *plu.* follies, *fŏl'.lĭz*, foolish acts.

Welsh *ffol*, foolish; *fŏledd*, folly; *fŏles*, a silly woman; *fŏll*, to delude.

Foot, *plu.* feet (each 1 syl.), not fŭt, nor foote to rhyme with *boot*, but "foot" to rhyme with *put*. Footfall (not *footfal*.)

Foot, (*verb*) foot'-ed, foot'-ing. Foot'-ed, having feet, as *four-footed beasts*. Foot'-ing, position, standing, as *He has a good footing*. Foot'-note, a note at the bottom of a page. To foot it, to dance. To set on foot, to originate. ("Foot" and "put" are the only two words in the language with this vowel sound. All other words in -oot have the usual diphthongal sound of -oo-: as *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, and *shoot*. "Soot" is at present vacillating, some make it to rhyme with *foot*, some with *root*, and others with *hut*. So with "put," it stands alone, all other words in -ut have the short ŭ sound, as *but*, *cut*, *gut*, *hut*, *jut*, *nut*, *slut*, *smut*, *tut*, &c.)

Old Eng. *fŏt*, *plu.* *fĕt*; Lat. *pes*, gen. *ped(is)*; Gr. *pous*, gen. *pod(oe)*.

separable the word is used in the *plu.* number only: as *scissors, trousers, crackers, pliers, tweezers, drawers, tongs, &c.*; but if the two parts are separable, the word has both numbers: as *glove, gloves; sock, socks; boot, boots.*

Latin *foreceps*, tongs (*formus capio*, to take up what is hot).

Ford, a pass through a river, to ford a river; *ford'ed* (R. xxxvi.), *ford'ing*, *ford'er*; *ford'able*. (Old Eng. *ford*, a ford.)

Fore- (Old Eng. prefix), beforehand, preceding. In two instances (*former* and *forward*) the *-e* has been dropped, and *foreclose* is a blunder, the prefix being the Lat. *för[um]*.

Fore, the front, the fore part; *fore* and *aft*, the fore part and hind part of a ship, from end to end.

Old English *före*; German *vor*.

Forearm, (*n.*) *för'arm*, (*v.*) *för.arm'* (R. l.), from elbow to wrist, to arm beforehand; *forearmed'* (2 syl.), *forearm'ing*.

"The forearm," Old English *fore earm*.

"To forearm" the Teutonic *fore-* joined to the Latin *armare*, to arm.

Forebode, *for.böde'*, to presage; *foreböd'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *foreböd'ing* (Rule xix.), *foreböd'er*.

Old English *fore bod[ian]*, to fore warn.

Forecast, (*past*) *forecast'*, (*past part.*) *forecast'ed*, *forecast'er*, *forecast'ing*, to foresee and provide against what is foreseen. *Forecast'*, (2 syl.), *foresight*, &c.

Danish *fore kaste*, to guess beforehand; *blind kast*, a rough guess.

Forecastle, *for.küs'l*, the short upper deck in the forepart of a ship. Ships were at one time turreted, hence the Latin phrase *naves turrita* (the part *before the turret*).

Forechosen, *for.chöse'n*, chosen beforehand.

Old English *fore cötsam*.

Forecited, *for.sit'ed*, before said. (Latin *citäre*, to quote).

(An ill-compounded word, part Teutonic and part Latin.)

Foreclose (ought to be *forclose*), *for.klöze'*, to compel a person to redeem a mortgage under pain of losing his rights therein; *foreclosed*, *för.klözd'*; *foreclös'ing* (Rule xix.)

Foreclosure (ought to be *forclosure*), *för.klö.zhür*, a legal proceeding to compel a mortgagor either to redeem the pledge or submit to the loss of the property mortgaged.

To foreclose a mortgage (*i.e.*, to shut out a mortgagee from redress) is nonsense, although not unfrequently used. We *forclose* a mortgagor, not a mortgage.

(This prefix is the Latin *för[um]*, a law-court.)

Latin *forclusio* (*e föro clusio*, exclusion from the law-courts).

Foedoom, *for.doom'*, to doom beforehand; *foedoomed'* (2 syl.), *foedoom'ing*. (Old Eng. *fore dóm*, judgment beforehand.)

Forefather, *for'far'ther*, an ancestor. (Old English *fore fæder*.)

Forefinger, *for'fing'ger*, the finger next the thumb.

Old English *fore finger*.

Forefoot, *plu. forefeet, for'.foot, for'.feet*, one of the front feet of an animal with more than two. **Forfeit**, *for'fit*, q.v.

Old English *fore fēt, fore fēt*. "Forfeit," Welsh *fforfed*.

Forego, (*past*) *forewent* [not in use]. (*past part.*) *foregone*; *forgo-ing, für.go', für.gön', für.go'.ing*.

Old English *fore gān*, *past part. fore gangen*.

Forgo, to "go away from," would express the idea more simply, but *fore-go* means to "go before you enjoy a thing," hence to give it up.

Foreground, *för'.ground*, that part of a picture which is supposed to be nearest the spectator. (Old Eng. *fore grund*.)

Forehead, *för'réd* (not *före.héd*), that part of the face which lies between the eyebrows and the scalp-hair.

Old English *fore-heafod*.

Forehorse (2 syl.), the leader of a team. (Old Eng. *fore hors*.)

Forehand, *for'.hand*, more frequently *beforehand*, in anticipation. The idea is that it is *in hand* or ready *before* it is required.

Foreign, *för rīn* (not *für rīn*), belonging to another nation.

Fr. *forain*, *foreign*; Lat. *fōris*, from abroad (Gk. *thura*, the door).

Forejudge, *för.judge'*, to judge before the facts are proved.

(This hybrid ought to be dropped. **Prejudice** (French *préjuger*) is sufficient.)

Foreknow, *för.nōw'* (-*now* to rhyme with *grow*); *past foreknew, för.new'*; (*past part.*) *foreknown, för.nown'* (-*nown* to rhyme with *gown*); *foreknow-ing*; *foreknowledge, för.nöl'.idge* (not *for.no'.leje*).

Old Eng. *fore endw[an]*, *past -enedw*, *past part -endw[en] fore endwincg*.

Foreland, *för.lünd*, a point of land which juts into the sea.

Old English *fore land*, land in advance of the general coast.

Forelock, *for'.lök* [in a horse], the hair which hangs over the forehead. In man, a lock left on the forehead when the head is nearly bald. *Take Time by the forelock*, make the best of the present opportunity.

The idea is taken from the picturesque representations of old Time with one "forelock" on his bald pate. (Old English *fore locc*.)

Foreman, *plu. foremen*; *fem. forewoman, plu. forewomen*; *för.mün, för.mën*; *för.wō'mün, for.wīm'n*, the principal employee, from whom others take their directions. The "foreman of a jury" is the name first called, this man sits first and makes the report.

Old English *fore mann*, *plu. -menn*; *fore wifmann*, *plu. -wifmenn*.

Foremast, *för'.mast*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.

German *fockmast, focksegel*, foresail; *fockstag*, forestay, &c.

Foremost, *för'.most*, first in rank or repute. (Old Eng. *formest*.)

Forenamed, *för'.nämd*, mentioned before. (Old Eng. *fore naman*.)

Forenoon, *för'.noon'*, from morning to midday. (Old Eng. *fore nōn*.)

Forensic, *för'.rēn'.sīk*, pertaining to the law courts. (Lat. *fōrensis*.)

Foreordain, *för'.or.dāne'*, to predestinate; fore'ordained' (3 syl.), fore'ordain'-ing; foreordination, *för'.or.dī.nay''shun*.

(These are ill-formed, fore- being Teutonic and -ordain Latin. "Pre-ordain" and "preordination" are better compounds.)

Forepart, *för'.part*, the first part (*fore-*, Teut.; *pars, partis*, Lat.)

Forerun, (*past*) *foreran*, (*past part.*) *forerun*, *för'.rūn'*, *för'run'*; *forerunn'-ing* (Rule iv.); *forerunn-er*, *för'.rūn'.er*, one sent before to announce the coming of another, a courier.

Old English *fore-renn[an]*, *past fore-ran*, *fore-ryne*, a forerunner.

Foresaid, *för'.sēd*, mentioned before, set forth in the previous part.

Old English *fore-sēd*, *past part. of -sæg[an]*, *past sēde*.

Foresee, (*past*) *foressaw*, (*past part.*) *foreseen*, *för'.see'*, *för'.saw'*, *för'.seen'*, to see beforehand; *foresee'-ing* (R. xix., -ing); *forese-er*, *för'.see'.er* (R. xix.), one who sees beforehand.

Old Eng. *fore-seōn*, *past-seðh*, *past part. -ge-segen*, *foreseōnd*, a foreseer.

Foreshadow, *för'.shād'.o*, to typify; *foreshad'owed* (3 syl.), *foreshad'ow-ing*, *foreshad'ow-er*. (Old Eng. *fore sceðða*.)

Foreshow, (*past*) *fore-showed*, *for.shūwəd'* (not *fore-shew*), (*past part.*) *fore-shown'* or *fore-showed'*, to predict; *foreshow'-ing*, *foreshow'-er* (-*show-* to rhyme with *grow*).

Old English *forescedw[ian]*, *past -sceðwode*, *past part. -sceðwod*.

Foreship, *för'.ship*, fore part of a ship. (Old English *fore scip*.)

Foreshorten, *for.short'n*, to draw objects in an oblique direction (the fore part being shortened): *foreshortened*, *för'.short'nd*; *foreshorten-ing*, *for.short'ning*.

Old English *fore scort[ian]*.

Foresight, *för'.sīte*, prevision. (Old English *fore ge-siht*.)

Forest, *för' rēst*, land covered with trees.

For'ested, covered with forests. **Affor'ested**, converted into a forest and protected by forest laws. **Disfor'es'** or **dis'affor'ested**, deprived of its forest privileges.

Forester, *för' rēs.ter*, a forest warder or keeper.

Forestry, *för' rēs.try*, the right of foresters; **for'esty**.

Forestage, *för' rēs.tage*, service paid to the king by *fores'* (All these words are spelt with one r, not double r.)

French *forest* now *forêt*, *forestier*; Latin *forāre*, to pierce (with forests being set apart in feudal times for hunting purposes).

Forestall (not *forestal*, Rule viii.), *för'.stawl'*, to anticipate; *forestalled'* (2 syl.), *forestall'-ing*, *forestall'-er*.

To "forestall" is to buy up goods before they are brought market-stall. (Old English *fore stæll[an]*, *stæll*, a stall.)

Foretaste, (noun) *för'täste*, (verb) *för.tästa'* (Rule 1), a taste in anticipation, to taste before possession is obtained to anticipate; *foretast'-ed* (R. xxvi.), *foretast'ing* (R. xvi.)

Fore added to *taste*. Germ. *tasten*, to feel. It *taste* now *taste*. Ital. *tastare*, to touch; Lat. *tactum*, to touch, *tik thappam* you nounced *thingam*, contracted to *thing's*; Lat. *tango*, sup. *tactum*

Foretell (not *foretel*, R. viii.), to predict; (*past*, *foretold*, (*past part.*) *foretold*, *för.tél'*, *for.told'*; *foretell'ing*, *foretell' as*

Old English *fore tellan*, *past fore-tellable*, *past part fore ye told*

Forethought, *för.thort*, provident forethought. (Old Eng. *fore thocht*,

Forewarn, *för.tö'ka*, to warn or give satisfaction, to forewarn forewarned *by'*, *forewarn'ing*. (Old Eng. *fore warnen*,

Forewarn, *pik. forewarn*, *for warn*, *for warn* a verb. n. *forewarn* part of the mouth. (Old Eng. *fore warn* *fore warn*,

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Form, shape, to shape; **formed** (1 syl.), **form'-ing**, **form'-er**.

Form-al, done in due form, ceremonious; **form'al-ly**, ceremoniously; **form'er-ly**, in times past.

Formality, *plu.* formalities, *for.māl'.tēz*, ceremony; **formalism**, *for'māl.izm*; **formal-ist**.

Formation, *for.may'.shūn*; **formative**, *for'mū.tiv*.

Formalise, *for'ma.tize*; **formalised** (3 syl.), **formalis-ing** (Rule xix.), **formalis-er** (Rule xxxi.)

Fr. *forme*, *former*, *formel* (wrong), *formalistes*, *formalismes*, *formalité*, *formation*; *Lat.* *forma*, *formālis*, *formālitas*, *formātio*, *formātor*.

Form'er, prior, one who forms; **form'er-ly**, in times past; **form'al-ly**, ceremoniously; **foremost**, *for'.most*, first.

Our word "**former**" is compounded of *fore mār*, more (to the) fore; and "**foremost**," most [to the] fore: both words ought to have the *e* in *fore*. In Anglo-Saxon *fyr*, far, made *fyrre*, farther, *fyrrest*, *fyrrest*, *fyrst*, and *fyrrest*, farthest; from *furth*, forth, was *furdor*, *furdur*, *furdra*, *furma*, first; from *forth*, was *forther*, *forthor*, *forthmost*, *formost*; from *foremāra*, illustrious, was *foremārest*; from *feor*, far [*v. færan*, to go a journey], *feorrest* or *færest*.

Formic, *for'.mikh*, pertaining to ants; **formic acid**, an acid originally obtained by bruising red ants in water.

Formica, *for.mī'.kah*, the ant genus.

Formicidæ, *for.mī'.sī.dē*, the family containing the *Formica* genus (*-idæ*, a group or family, a Greek patronymic); **formication**, *for'.mī.kay'.shūn*, a sensation like that of ants crawling over the skin.

Latin *formica*, an ant; *formicatio* (Greek *murmēs*, an ant).

Formidable, *for'.mī.dū.b'l*, dreadful; **formidable-ness**, **formidably**. (Latin *formidābilis*, *formido*, fear.)

Formula, *plu.* formulæ or formulas, *for.mū.lah*, *plu.* *for'mū.lē* or *for'mū.lahz*, a pattern rule.

Formulary, *plu.* formularies, *for'mu.lā.rīz*, a book of forms, a ritual; **formulate**, *for'mū.late*, to reduce to a formula; **formulāt-ed**, **formulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *formula*, a rule, a pattern (*forma*, a form).

Fornicate, *for'.nī.kate*; **fornication**, *for'.nī.kay'.shūn*; **fornicat-or** (not *-er*. Rule xxxvii.), *fem.* *for'nīcātrēs*.

Latin *fornicatio*, *fornicator*, *fornicatrix*, *fornicare* (Greek *porneia*, *pornē*, a harlot).

Forsake' (2 syl.), (*past*) **forsook'**, (*past part.*) **forso'ken**, **for-sāk'-ing** (Rule xix.), to desert.

Old Eng. *for* [negative] *sēcan*, to seek, *past sēhte*, *past part. gesēht*.

Forsooth, in truth. (Old English *tosōthe*, truly; *sōth*, truth.)

Forswear, *for.swāre'*; (*past*) **forswore'**, (*past part.*) **forso'wn'**, **forswear'-ing**; **forswear'-er**. To swear falsely.

Old English *forsewer*(ian), *past forswōr*, *past part. forsworen*.

Fort, a fortified place. **Forte** (1 syl.), special faculty. **Fought**, *fort*, did fight. **Forta**, *for'te*, loud. **Forty**, a numeral.

Fort, a small fortified place for security or defence.

Fortress, a natural fort strengthened by art, like the fortress of Gibraltar; **fortressed**, *for'trēst*, having a fortress.

Fortlet, a small fort. **Fortalice**, *for'tālis*, a small fortress.

Fortification, all the works erected in defence of a place. It may include the other four terms. (*See Fortify.*)

French *fort*, *forteresse*; Low Latin *fortalitum* (Latin *fortis*, strong).

"**Forte**" (a strong point), French *fort*: *as la critique est son fort*.

"**Fought**," Old English *fohtian*, past *fecht*, past part. *fohten*.

Forte, *for'te* (Ital.), loud. **Forty**, *for'ty*, a numeral.

Fortissimo (Ital.), loud as possible. (**Forty**, O. Eng. *feowertig*.)

Forth, forward, abroad. **Fourth**, *forth*, an ordinal.

Forthcoming, *forth-kum'ing*, soon about to appear; **forth-with**, *forrh'with* (not *forrh.wirh*), without delay.

Old English *forth*, *forthcuman*, *forth with*. "Fourth," *feowertih*.

Fortify, *for'ti fy*; **fortifies**, *for'ti fize*; **fortified**, *for'ti fide*; **fortify-ing**; **fortification**, *for'ti fā kay' shūn*. (*See Fort.*)

Fr. *fortification*, *fortifier*; Lat. *fortificatio*, *fortificare* (*fortis facio*).

Fortitude, *for'ti tūde*, strength of mind. (Latin *fortitudo*.)

Fortnight, *fort'nite*, not *fort'nit* (contraction of fourteen night[s]), two weeks. Day was reckoned by the ancient Britons from sunset to sunset. Hence also *se'nnight*, *sēn'it*, that is, seven nights or one week.

Tacitus says of the Britons: *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant*.

Fortress, *for'tress*, a natural fort aided by art. (*See Fort.*)

Fortuitous, *for.tū'itūs*, accidental; **fortu'itous-ly**, **fortu'itous-ness**; **fortuity**, *plu. fortuities*, *for.tū'itūs*.

Latin *fortuitus* (*forte*, chance); French *fortuit*.

Fortune, *for'tchūne*, chance, portion, fate; **for'tune-less**.

Fortunate, *for'tchu.nate*, lucky; **for'tunate-ly**.

French *fortune*; Latin *fortūna*, *fortunatus* (*forte*, luck).

Forty, numeral; **for'ti-eth** (Rule xi.), ordinal, 4 × 10.

Old English *feower*, four; *feowertyne*, fourteen; *feowertig*, forty.

Forward, *for'werd*, advanced, in the front, to promote, to send on; **for'ward-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **for'ward-ing**, **for'ward-ness**, **for'ward-er**. **Forwards** (*adv.*), onwards.

(The prefix ought to be *fore-*, Old English *foreweard*.)

Foss or **fosse** (1 syl.) In *Fort.*, the moat between the scarp and counterscarp; **V** the long line is the *scarp*, the short one the *counterscarp*, and the space between the *fosse*.

French *fosse*; Latin *fossa*, a moat or trench.

Fossil, *fōs'sil*, the petrified remains of plants and animals; **fossiliferous**, *fōs'sil.īf'f' .ē.rūs*, containing fossils; **fossilise** (not *fossilize*, R. iii., -ll); **fossilised** (3 syl.), **fossilising** (R. xix.), **fossilist**; **fossilisation**, *fōs'sil.ī.zā''shūn*, the process of converting to a fossil.

Fr. *fossile*; Lat. *fossilis* (*fodio*, sup. *fossus*, to dig [out of the earth]).

Foster, nursing or nursed, to nurse, to bring up; **fostered** (2 syl.), **foster-ing**, **foster-er**; **foster-ling**, a foster-child.

Foster-child, a child nursed and brought up by one not its parent. **Foster-mother**, the nurse who brings up the child. **Foster-father**, the nurse's husband. **Foster-brother**, **foster-sister**, the foster-child is foster-brother or foster-sister to the children of its foster-mother.

Old English *fōster*, *fōster-cild*, -*brōthor*, -*sneostor*, -*fædor*, -*mōdor*.

Fother, *fōth'er*, 2184 lbs. of lead. (Old English *fother*.)

Fought, *fort*, did fight. **Fort**, a fortified place. **Forte**, *fort*, a special faculty. (*See Fort, Fight*.)

Foul, filthy, to defile. **Fowl**, a bird.

Foul-er, more filthy. **Fowl-er**, a sportsman who pursues wild fowls. **Foul'-est**, most foul.

Foul-ing, defiling **Fowl-ing**, pursuing or taking wild fowls. **Foul'-ly**, foul-ness. **Fowling-piece**, a light gun.

"Foul," Old English *fūl*, v. *fūllian*, past *fūlode*, past part. *fālod*.

"Fowl," Old English *fugel*; *fugelere*, a fowler.

Found (1 syl.), did find, to cast metal, to endow, to lay a foundation; **found'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), established, &c.; **found'-ing**;

Found'-ling (not *fond'ling*, q.v.), a child "found," its parents being unknown (-*ling* Old Eng. dim., an "offspring").

Foundery, **founderies**, or **foundry**, **foundries**, *foun'.dris*.

Foundation, *foun.day'shūn*, the base of a building, &c.

Found'er, *fem. foun'dress* (not *founder-ess*), one who endows [an institution, &c]. **Found'er**, to sink as a leaky ship, to lame a horse by hard riding.

"Found" (did find), Old Eng. *fīndan*, past *fand*, past part. *fundra*.

"Found" (to establish), Latin *fundare*, *fundatio*; French *fondation*.

"Found" (to cast metal) and "founder" (to sink or lame), Lat. *fundere*.

Fount, the spring, the source, contraction of fountain, *foun'tē*; **fountain-head**; **fount**, *better font*, a complete set of type of any one size, with all the usual points and accents, about 100,000 characters in all; *w.f.*, wrong font.

"Fount" (fountain), French *fontaine*; Latin *fons*, gen. *fontis*.

"Fount or font" (type), French *fonte*, v. *fondre*, to melt or cast.

Four, *fō'r*, a number. **Fore**, *for*, before. **For**, prep. and conj.

Fourth, *fō'rth*, a cardinal. **Forth**, out, forwards; **fourfold**. **Fourteen**, *fō'r.teen'*, a numeral; **fourteenth**, a

- cardinal. *Forty*, *for'te*, a numeral; *fortieth*, *for'tēth*, a cardinal. *Forte*, *for'te* (in *Music*), loud.
- Old English *seower*, four; *seowertha*, fourth; *seowerfeald*, fourfold; *seowertyne*, fourteen; *seowerthat* or *seowerteotha*, fourteenth; *seowertig*, forty; *seowerthat* or *seowertigotha*, fortieth.
- Fowl**, a bird. *Foul*, impure. *Fowling*, catching or shooting birds; *fowl'er*, one whose trade it is to catch or kill birds; *fowling-piece*, *fowl'ing-pēce*, a light fowling-gun. Old English *fugel*, a fowl; *fugelere*, a fowler. "Foul," *fūl*.
- Fox**, *fem. vixen* (for *fixen*) or *dog fox*, *bitch fox*; *fox'y*. **Foxglove** (2 syl.), a plant called digitalis (*dij'i.tay''līs*). Old English *fox*, *fixen*, *foxglofa*, a corruption of *foloesglofa*, fairy-glove; the Latin *digitalis* is from *digitus*, a finger.
- Fracas**, *fra.kak'*, a brawl. (Fr. *fracas*, a crash; Lat. *fractus*).
- Fraction**, *frāk'shūn*, a broken part, part of a unit; *frac'tion-al*, *frac'tional-ly*; *fractions*, *frāk'shunz*, an arithmetical rule for the treatment of broken numbers. **Fractionous**, *frāk'shūs*, fretful; *frac'tious-ly*, *frac'tious-ness*. **Fracture**, *frāk'tchūr*, a break, to break; *frac'tured* (2 syl.), *frac'tur-ing* (Rule xix.) Fr. *fraction*, *fracture*; Lat. *fractio*, *fractūra*, *frango*, sup. *fractum*.
- Fragile**, *frāj'īl* (not *frāj'ile*. nor *fray'jil*), brittle; (*comp.*) more *fragile*, (*super.*) *frag'il-est* or *most fragile*. **Fraility**, *frā.jīl'ītē*, brittleness; *frag'ile-ly*. (See *Frail*.) Fr. *fragile*, *fragilité*; Lat. *fragilis*, *fragilitas* (*frago* for *frango*).
- Fragment**, an imperfect part; *fragment-al*, *fräg.mēn'tāl*; *frag'mental-ly*; *fragmentary*, *frag'mēn.tū.ry*. Fr. *fragment*, *fragmentaire*; Lat. *fragmentum* (*frango*, to break).
- Fragrant**, *fray'grünt* (not *fräg'grünt*), sweet-smelling; *frā-grant-ly*; *fragrance*, *fray'grünce* (not *fräg'grünce*); *frāgrancy*, *plu. fragrances*, *fray'grün.siz*. Latin *fragrans*, gen. *fragrantis*, *fragrantia* (*fragro*, to smell sweet).
- Frail**, a kind of rush, hence *frail basket*, a basket of raisins about 75 lbs., weak, one who yields to temptation. **Frailty**, *plu. frailties*, *frail'tiz*; *frail'-ly*. (See *Fragile*.) **Flail** (not *frail*), for thrashing corn. French *frêle* (contraction of *fragile*); Latin *fragilis*, *fragilitas*.
- Fraise** (in *Fort.*), *fraise*, a chevaux de frise, a frieze. Fr. *fraise*; Ital. *fregio*, a frieze. (See *Chevaux de frise*.)
- Frame** (1 syl.), a border, a state of mind, to enclose in a frame, to feign, &c.; *framed* (1 syl.), *frām'-ing* (R. xix.), *frām'-er*. Old English *fremm[an]*, to frame, past *fremmed*, "Frame" (to pretend), Old Eng. *fremed*, foreign, artificial, not genuine.
- Franc**, *frank*, a French silver coin, worth about 10d. **Frank**, *q.v.*

Franchise, *frän'chize* (not *frän'shize*), freedom to vote for members of parliament. The verb is *Enfranchise*.

French *franchise*; Low Latin *franchisia* (*francus*, free).

Franciscan, *frän'sis.kün*, the order of "Grey friars," so named from St. Francis, of Assisi, the founder, 1209.

Frangible, *frän'.jī.b'l*, easily broken; **frangibility**, *frän.jī.bil'.lty*.

Latin *frangere*, to break.

See *Fragile* and *Frail*, from *frāgo*, the older form of *frango*.

Frank, a Christian name, one of an ancient tribe which settled in Gallia (France); the Turks call all the inhabitants of Western Europe "Franks"; open, candid; to exempt from postage; **franked'** (1 syl.), **frank'-ing**. **Franc**, a coin.

German *Frank*, a Frank, a Franconian; *frank*, free.

Frankincense, *fränk'.in.sense*, a gum resin which exhales a fragrant odour when sprinkled on hot ashes.

An English compound, meaning "free-incense."

Frantic, *frän'.tik*, furious, distraught; **fran'tio-ly** or **fran'ti-cal-ly**. (Ought to be *phrenetic* or *phentic*.)

Frenzy, *frēn'.zy*, violent agitation of mind; **frenzied**, *frēn'.zēd*, affected with frenzy. (Properly *phrenzy*.)

Latin *phrēnesis*, *phrēneticus*; Greek *phrēnesis*, *phrēnetikos*.

French *frénésie*, *frénétique* (Greek *phrēn*, gen. *phrēnos*, the mind).

Fraternal, *fra'ter.nāl*, brotherly; **frater'nal-ly**, **frater'nity**.

Fraternise (Rule xxxi.), *fra'ter.nize*, to treat as comrades; **fra'ternised** (3 syl.), **fra'ternis-ing** (Rule xix.), **fra'ternis-er**. **Fraternization**, *fra'ter.ni.zay''shun*. (Not Fr.)

Fraternel, *fraternité*, *fraterniser*; Lat. *frāternitas*, *frāternus* (*frāter*).

Fratricide, *fra'.tri.side*, brother-murder; **fra'tricidal**.

French *fratricide*; Latin *frātrīcida*, *frātrīcidum* (*frāter caedo*).

Fraud, *frawd*, crafty dishonesty; **fraud'-ful** (R. viii.), **frawd'-ful-ly**, **fraud'ful-ness**; **fraudulent**, *fraw'.du.lent*; **frawd'-ulent-ly**; **fraudulence**, *fraw'.du.lence*; **frawd'ulency**.

Fr. *fraude*; Lat. *fraus*, gen. *fraudis*, *fraudulentia*, *fraudulentus*.

Frught, *frawt*, filled, laden. (See *Freight*.)

Fray, a brawl, to frighten, to wear away by friction; **frayed** (1 syl.), **fray'-ing** (Rule xiii.)

"Fray" (a brawl), Low Latin *affraia*; French *fracas*.

"Fray" (to frighten), French *effrayer*, to frighten.

"Fray" (to rub away), French *froyer*; Latin *fricāre*.

Freak, *freek*, a whim, a prank; **freak'-ish**, capricious (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **freak'ish-ly**, **freak'ish-ness**. (A saucy or rude trick.)

Danish *fræk*, impudent, rude; German *fræk*, saucy.

Freckle, *frēk'.kl*, a spot on the skin, to spot with freckles; **freckled**, *frēk'.kl'd*; **freckling**, *frēk'.lینگ*; **freak'-ly**.

Welsh *brychu*, to freckle; *brychwi*, covered with freckles; *brych*.

Free, (*comp.*) *fre'-er*, (*super.*) *fre'-est*, *freed* (1 syl.), *free'-ing*, *free'-ly*, *free'-ness*; *free'-boot'ar*, one who roves about for plunder; *free'boot'ing*, pillaging; *free'-dom*.

Free'-man, one who enjoys civic or political franchise;

Freed'-man, a slave set at liberty.

Free-school, a school free to a given number of the sons of freemen; *free-mind'ed*, *free-mas'on*; *free'-stone*, a variety of sandstone, easily or freely cut; *free'-think'-er*, a sceptic; *free-trade'*, commerce with home and foreign customers without duty or restriction; *free'-will*, liberty of obeying the will independent of predestination or fate.

To make free [with...], to take without permission.

Old English *frēd*, *frēd-bearn*, free-born; *frēddōm*, *frēdlīc*, liberal; *frēdlīce*, freely; *frēmānn*, *frēdnes*, freeness; v. *frēdn*, to free.

Freeze (1 syl.), to congeal with cold. *Frieze*, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth, that part of an entablature which lies between the architrave and the cornice.

Freeze, (*past*) *froze* (1 syl.), *past part.* *fro'zen*, *freez'-es* (R. xxxiv.), *freez'-ing* (R. xix.), *freez'-able*. *Frost* (*q.v.*)

Old English *freos[an]*, *past freas*, *past part. frozen* (our *froze*).

"Frieze" (cloth), French *frise* (sorte d'étoffe de laine à poil frise).

Also a cloth "qui vient de la province de Frise en Hollande."

"Frieze" (in Architecture), French *frise*; Italian *fregio*.

Freight, *frate*, cargo of a ship, to load a ship with "goods"; *freight'-ed*, (*past part.*) *freight'-ed* and *fraught*, *frort*; *freight'-ing*, *freight'-er*, *freight'-age*, *freight'-less*.

German *fracht*, *frachter*; French *fre*, *fréter*, *affréteur*.

French, the language spoken in France, *adj.* of France.

French leave, taking without leave, the allusion being to the raids of French soldiers in their numerous wars.

French'man, *plu.* *French'men*, or *The French*, the former is partitive, as two, three, four, *some* Frenchmen, the latter collective (R. xlvii.); *Frenchwom'an*, *plu.* *-women*.

Land of the Franci ("the freemen"), a confederacy of German tribes.

Frenzy, *frēn'zy*, distraction allied to madness: *frenzied*, *frēn'-sēd*; *fren'zy-ing*. *Frantic*, *frān'tik*; *fran'tic-ly*, *fran'tical-ly*. (Ought to be spelt with *ph*.) See *Frantio*.

Latin *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnēticus*; Greek *phrēnēsis*, *phrēnētikos*.

As usual our error arises from copying the French *frénésie*.

Frequent, (*adj.*) *fre'quent*, (*verb*) *fre.quent'* (Rule l.)

Frequent', to visit often; *frequent'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *frequent'-ing*, *frequent'-er*. *Frequentative*, *fre.quēn'.ta.tiv*.

Fre'quent, often; *fre'quent-ly*, *fre'quent-ness*; *frequentce*, *fre'quence*; *frequency*, *fre'.quēn.cy*.

French *fréquences*, *fréquenté*, *fréquent*, v. *fréquenter*; Latin *fréquens*, *gen. fréquentis*, *fréquentāre*, supine *fréquentātum*.

Fresco, *plu. frescoes* (Rule xlii.), *frēs'.kōze*, a method of painting on walls; *frescoed*, *frēs'.kōde*, adorned with frescoes.

Al fresco, in the open air. (Italian, in the cool.)

Italian *dipignere a fresco*, to paint on fresh [plaster].

Fresh, new, not stale, not salt, cool, brisk; *fresh'-ly*, *fresh'-ness*.

Fresh'en, to make fresh (*-en* converts nouns into verbs); *freshened*, *fresh'-end*; *freshen-ing*, *fresh'-ning*.

Fresh'et, an overflow of river-water; *fresh'man*, a university student of the first year. (Old Eng. *fersc*, *fresh*.)

Fret, to vex, to eat away; *frett'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *frett'-ing* (R. i.), *frett'-er*, *fret'-ful* (R. viii.), *fret'ful-ly*, *fret'ful-ness*,

Old English *fret[an]*, to gnaw; past *fret*, past part. *fretten*.

Friable, *frī'a.b'l*, easy to be crumbled; *frī'able-ness*; *friability*, *frī'a.bil'i.ty*, the state of being easily reduced to powder.

French *friable*, *friabilité*; Latin *friābilis* (*friāre*, to crumble).

Friar, Monk, Nun.

Fri'ar, a member of one of the Mendicant Orders: viz., Francis'cans (*Grey friars*), Car'melites (3 syl., *White friars*), Domin'icans and Augus'tines (3 syl., *Black friars*); *friarly* (adj.), *frī'ar.ly*.

Monk, *munk*, a hermit or member of a monastery.

Nun, a woman who lives in a nunnery or cloister.

"Friar," French *frère*; Latin *frater*, a brother.

"Monk," Greek *monachos* (*monos*, alone); Old English *munne*.

"Nun," Old Eng. *munne*; Fr. *nonne*; Low Lat. *nonna*, a penitent.

Fribble, *frib'.b'l*, a trifle, to trifle; *fribbled*, *frib'.b'ld*; *fribb'ling*, *fribb'ler*. (French *frivole*; Latin *frivōlus*, frivolous.)

Fricassee (French), *frik'.ās.see''*, meat stewed in a frying-pan, to make a fricassee; *fric'asseed''*, *fric'assee'-ing*. (Words which end in two vowels retain both when *-ing* is added Rule xix.), *fricandeau* (French), *frik'.ān.do''*, a ragout of veal larded. (Latin *frigo*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*.)

Friction, *frik'.shūn*, resistance produced by bodies rubbing against each other, attrition; *fric'tion-al*, *fric'tion-less*.

Latin *frictio*, *fricāre*, to rub; French *friction* (medical term).

Friday, *frī'.day*. (Old English *frīge-dæg*, Friga's day.)

Friend, *frënd*: *friend'-ly*, *friend'li-ness* (Rule xi.), *friend'-less*, *friend'less-ness*, *friend'-ship*, attachment (*-ship*, state of.)

Old Eng. *frēnd*, *frēndleas*, friendless; *frēndlice*, -ly, *frēndscipe*.

Frieze, *freeze*, a coarse woollen cloth. **Freeze**, to congeal.

"Frieze," French *frise* (*étoffe de laine à poil frise*), also *toil de Frise*.

"Freeze," Old English *freos[an]*, past *freas*, past part. *froren*.

Frigate, *frig'.ate*, a ship larger than a sloop or brig. (Fr. *frégate*.)

Latin *aphractus*, Greek *aphractus* (a *phractus*, not fortified), a ship without hatches, similar to those used by the ancient Rhodians.

Fright, *frite*, sudden terror; **fright'-ful** (R. viii.), **fright'-ful-ly** (R. xi.), **fright'-ful-ness**. A **fright**, an untidy person.

Fright-en, *frite'n*, to terrify; **frightened**, *frite'nd*; **fright-en-ing**, *frite'ning* (-en converts nouns to verbs).

Affright, *af.frite'* (not *a-frite'*), to startle with fear; **affright'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **affright'-ing** (not *a-fright-ing*).

Old English *forht*, *forhtfull*, *forhtian*, *forhtlice*, *frightfully*; *afyrht*, changed by metathesis to *afryht* (the -g- is interpolated).

Frigid, *frif'id*, cold; **frig'id-ly**, **frig'id-ness**. The frigid zones, that part of our earth enclosed by a circle, the centre of which is one of the poles, and the radius $23\frac{1}{4}$ deg.

Frigorific, *fri.go.rif'ik*, that which produces cold.

Latin *frigidus*, *frigoris* (*frigor*, gen. *frigoris* *facio* [for *facio*]).

Frill (Rule v.), a ruffle, to ruffle with cold [as a hawk does]; **frilled** (1 syl.), **frill'-ing**.

Welsh *fril*, a trifling thing; v. *frill*, to twitter.

Fringe (1 syl.), a border, to adorn with a fringe; **fringed** (1 syl.), **fring'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fringe'-less**.

French *frange*, v. *franger*, to fringe.

Frippery, *plu.* **fripperies** (R. xliv.), *frif'pè.riz*, finery, triviality.

French *friperie*, *friper*, a dealer in old clothes (*friper*, to rumple).

Frisk, to gambol; **frisked** (1 syl.), **frisk'-ing**, **frisk'-y**, **frisk'-i-ness** (Rule xi.), **frisk'-i-ly**. (French *frisque*, frolicsome.)

Fris'ket, the light frame which holds the sheet of paper on the tympan of a printing press. (French *frisquette*.)

Frith, the opening of a river into the sea, as the *Frith of Forth*.

Lat. *frētum*, a strait between two seas (*ferveo*, *frētum*, to boil).

Fritter, a small fried pudding. to waste on trifles; **frittered**, *frit'terd*; **frit'ter-ing**, **frit'ter-er**. (Fr. *friture*, a frying.)

Lat. *frictus*, fried; *frigo*, sup. *frictum*, to fry; Gk. *phrugo*, to broil. "To fritter," is to lose by dicing; Latin *fritillus*, a dice-box (from *fritinnio*). A corruption of *fritil*, should have only one -t.

Frivolous, *friv'ölüs*, trifling; **friv'olous-ly**, **friv'olous-ness**.

Frivolity, *plu.* **frivolities**, *frivvöl'itiz*, acts of folly or trifling.

Latin *frivölus*; French *frivolité*, *frivole*.

Frizz, to curl; **frizzed** (1 syl.), **frizz'-ing**; **frisure**, *friz'zhër*.

Frizzle, *friz'z'l*, to curl; **frizzled**, *friz'z'ld*; **frizz'ling**, **frizz'ler**.

("Frizz" is one of the monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) which double the final consonant: as *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*, Rule viii.)

French *friser*, to curl; Greek *phrisso*, to bristle, to ruffle.

Fro (not a contraction of *from*), back, backwards. To and fro, there and back, backwards and forwards.

Norse *fra*, Danish, Norwegian, &c., *fra*.

Frock, a dress; **frocked** (1 syl.), dressed in a frock; **frock'-less**.

Frock'-coat, a man's garment; **smock'-frock**, a carter's slop.

To unfrock, to suspend a clergyman for ill-conduct.

French *froc*; Low Latin *froccus*, corruption of *flocius*, woollen.

Frog, a reptile, a foot and tongue disease of horses, a coat-tassel; **frogged** (1 syl., Rule i.)

"Frog" (a reptile), Old English *froga* or *froga*.

"Frog" (a tassel), Low Latin *froccus* (*flocius*, a lock of wool).

"Frog" (disease), German *frosch*, lampass [of horses], &c.

Frolic, *fröl'ik*, fun, to play; **frolicked** *fröl'ikt*; **frol'ick-ing**; **frol'ic-some**, full of fun (-some, Old Eng. affix, "full of"), **frol'icsome-ly**, **frol'icsome-ness**. (The -k- is inserted to prevent the c from coming before e and i, in which cases it would have the sound of s.)

German *fröhlich*, gay, merry; *frohlocken*, to rejoice.

From (preposition). Old English *fram*.

From hence, from henceforth, from thence, from whence.

"From" in these phrases is redundant, but nevertheless is too well established to be wholly dislodged.

Similar pleonasm exists in Latin: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*, "from thence"; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, "from hence," &c.

Fron'd, a union of leaf and stem, as in ferns and palms; **frondescence**, *frön.dës'sense*; **fron'dose**.

Fr. *fronde*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frondis*, a green bough with its leaves.

Front, *frünt* (not *frönt*), the forepart, to face, to stand foremost; **front'-ed** (R. xxxvi.); **front-ing**, *frünt'-ing* (not *frönt'-ing*); **front'-ing-ly**; **front-age**, *frünt'.āj* (not *frönt'.āj*), the front of a building; **front-less**, *frünt'.less*; **front-view**.

Frontispiece (ought to be *frontispice*), *frön'.tis.peece* (not *frün'.tis.peece*), the "view" or picture in the front page of a book; **front-let**, *frönt'.let* (not *frünt'.let*).

"Frontispiece" is a blunder. It is the French word *frontispice*, Latin *frontispicium* [*frons specio*], the view in the front [page]; and not the hybrid *frontis-piece*, the piece of the front [page].

Frontier, *frön.teer'*, border-land; **frontiered'** (2 syl.)

Fr. *front*, *frontal*, *frontière*, *frontispice*; Lat. *frons*, gen. *frontis*, the front, the forehead; *frontispicium*, the "view" in a title-page. (There is no sufficient reason why the "o" of the last three words should have a different sound to the "o" in the other seven.)

Frontigniac [grape], *frön.tin'.yūk* (not *fön'.tin'.yūk*), from the valley of *Frontignan*, between Montpellier and Agde.

Frost, **frost'-ing**, the sugar composition on the outside of cakes; **frost'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **frost'-y**, **frost'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **frost'i-ness**; **frost-bitten**, *fröst'.bit'n*, affected by frost.

Freeze (verb), *past fröze, past part. frozen, frö's'n*; **freeze'-ing** (Rule xix.), **freeze'-able**.

Old English *frost*, *fröstig*, v. *freosan*, p. *froas*, p. p. *froren*.

Froth, foam, to throw up froth; ~~frothed~~ (1 syl.), froth'-ing, froth'-y, froth'i-ly (Rule xi.), froth'i-ness, froth'-less.

Greek *aphros*, spume; Latin *frētum*; Scotch *frith*.

Frouzy, frōw'-zy (frōw- to rhyme with now), musty, dirty, and untidy; frou'zi-ness. (Dutch *vrouw*, a slattern.)

Froward, frōw'-ard (frōw to rhyme with grow), perverse; frow'ard-ly, frow'ard-ness. (Old English *fraweward*.)

Frown (to rhyme with clown, not with grown), a wrinkle in the forehead expressive of displeasure, to make a frown; frowned (1 syl.), frown'-ing, frown'-ing-ly.

French *re-frognement*], v. *se refrogner*, to knit the brows.

Froze (1 syl.), frozen, frō'-z'n. (See Freeze, Frost.)

Fructify, frūk'.tī fy, to make fruitful; fructifies (Rule xi.), frūk'.tī.fize; fructified, frūk'.tī.fide; fruc'tify-ing.

Fructification, frūk'.tī.fī.kay''shūn, fecundation.

Fructuation, frūk'.tu.a''shun, fruit, produce of plants.

Fructiferous, frūk'.tif'.e.rūs, producing fruit.

Fructuous, frāk'.tu.ūs, fertile, impregnating.

Frutescence, frūk'.tes'.sense, the time when the fruit of a plant reaches maturity, and its seeds are ripe. (See Fruit.)

French *fructification*, *fructifier*; Latin *fructificāre*, *fructuosus* (*fructus*, fruit). Fructuary [Latin *fructuarius*], "produce which yields a profit," might be introduced.

Frugal, frū'.gāl, economical; fru'gal-ly; frugality, froo.gāl'i.ty.

French *frugal*, *frugalité*; Latin *frūgālis*, *frūgālitās* (*frugi*, thrifty).

Frugiferous, frū'.jif'.ē.rūs, fruit-bearing.

Frugivorous, frū'.jiv'.ō.rūs, fruit-eating.

Latin *frūgifer* (*fructus ferens*), fruit-bearing.

"Frugivorous," Fr. *frugivore*; Lat. *frūges vorans*, fruit-devouring.

Fruit, frute; fruit'-ing [season]; fruit'-age, the fruit produce of a season; fruit'-ful (Rule viii.), fruit'-ful-ly, fruit'-fulness, fruit'-less, fruit'-less-ly, fruit'-less-ness.

Fruiter, plu. fruiteries, frute'.ē.rīz, a place for keeping fruit; fruiterer, frute'.ē.rēr, a fruit-merchant.

Fruit'-y, juicy, like fruit; fruit'i-ness. (See Fructify.)

French *fruit*, *fruitier*, fruiterer; Latin *fructus*, fruit.

"Fruiterer" is ill-formed, "fruit'-er" would be a fruit-agent, and "fruiter'-er" is about as absurd as *hatter'-er*, *glover'-er*, *printer'-er*, &c.

Fruition, frū'.ish'.ūn, the pleasure of possessing. (Latin *fruor*.)

Fruementaceous (Rule lxvi.), frū'.men.ta''shūs, made of wheat, resembling wheat. **Fruementarious**, frū'.men.tair'ri.ūs, pertaining to wheat. **Frumety**, frūm'.e.ty (for *frumenty*), a food made of new wheat boiled in milk.

Frumentation, frū'.mēn.tay''shūn, a gift of corn made to the ancient Romans to prevent bread-riots.

Latin *frumentum*, *frumentaceus*, *frumentarius*, *frumentatio*; French *froment* (la meilleure espèce de blé).

Frustrate, *frūs'.trate*, to defeat, to render futile; **frus'trat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **frus'trat-ing** (R. xix.), **frus'trat-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Frustration, *frūs.tray'.shūn*; **frustratory**, *frūs'.trā.tō.ry*.

Latin *frustratio*, *frustrāre*, supine *frustrātum* (*frustra*, in vain).

Fry, a swarm of small fish, a swarm of young children, to dress meat in a frying-pan; **fries**, **frize**; **fried**, **fride** (R. xi.); **fry-ing**, **fry'ing-pan**; **fritt'er**, a fried pudding.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.

French *frîre*, *friture*; Latin *frigere*, to fry; Greek *phrugo*, to broil.

"Fry" (fish), French *frai*, spawn; Italian *fregolo*.

Fuchsia, *fū'.shē.ah* (not *foo'shah*), a flowering shrub.

Named after *Leonard Fuchsius*, a German botanist (died 1596).

Fucus, *fū'.kūs*, sea-weed; **fucoïdal**, *fū.koi'.dal* (adj.)

Fucoid, *plu. fucoides*, *fū'.koid*, *fū.koi'.deze*, fossil sea-weed.

Fucoïdea, the generic name for fossil sea-weeds.

(As *Geological* terms are Greek, these words should have been spelt *phukus*, *phukoid*, &c.; "fucoid" is part Latin and part Greek.)

"Fucoid," Gk. *phukos eidos*, like sea-weed; Fr. and Lat. *fucus*.

Fuddle, *fūd'.d'l*, to make tipsy; **fuddled**, *fūd'.d'ld*; **fuddling**, *fūd'.l'ing*. (Norse *fuld*, full to repletion.)

Fudge (1 syl.), an exclamation to express incredulity, blague, to vamp up; **fudged** (1 syl.), **fudg'-ing** (R. xix.), **fudg'-er**.

Welsh *fug*, pretence; *fugiad*, a disguising; *fugier*, a fudger.

Fu'el, fire-food, to supply fuel; **fu'elled** (2 syl.), **fu'ell-ing** (Rule iii., EL), **fu'ell-er**.

French *feu*, fire; Latin *fōcus*, v. *fōcillo*, to warm.

Fugacious (Rule lxvi.), *fū.gay'.shūs*, fleeting; **fuga'cious-ness**; **fugacity**, *fū.gūs'.t'ity*, the act of flying away, uncertainty.

Fugitive, *fū'.jī.tīv*, apt to fly; **fu'gitive-ly**, **fu'gitive-ness**.

French *fugace*, *fugitif*; Latin *fugāctiter*, *fugax*, gen. *fugācis*.

Fugleman, *plu. fuglemen*, *fū.g'l.mūn*, *fū.g'l.mēn* (a corruption of *flugelman*), the leader of a line of soldiers on march, drill, &c. (German *flügelmann*, *flügel*, a wing.)

Fugue, *fūge* (in *Music*), a piece where the parts follow or chase each other; **fugist**, *fū'.g'ist*, a composer of fugues.

These French forms are quite unsuited to our language, *fuge* would be far better; Latin *fuga*; Spanish *fuga*; Italian *fuga*; &c.

Fulcrum, *plu. fulcrums* [or *fulcra*], *fūl.krūm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*). (Latin *fulcrum*, v. *fulcio*, to prop.)

Fulfil', to accomplish (better *fulfill*). **fulfilled** (2 syl.), **fulfill'-ing** (Rule viii.), **fulfill'-er**, **fulfill'ment** (better *fulfillment*).

The second *l* has been restored of late years to such compounds as *be-fall*, *be-fell*, *re-call*, &c., and there is no reason why *ful*, *still*, and *thrall* should not follow suite. There may be some little difficulty with *full*, as it is often followed by *-ly*, but this does not apply to the other three words. As for *still-y*, the affix is not *-ly* but *-y*.

Fulgent, *fŭl'jĕnt* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), shining; **fulgency**, *plu. fulgencies*, *fŭl'jĕn.siz*; **ful'gent-ly**.

Latin *fulgens*, gen. *fulgentis*, *fulgeo*, to shine bright.

Fulgurite, *plu. fulgurites*, *fŭl'gu.ritz* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), sand vitrified into tubes by lightning.

Latin *fulgur*, lightning. "Fulgorite" is quite incorrect, as *fulgor* means glittering brightness or sheen.

Full (like *bull* and *pull*, rhymes with *wool*, but all other words in *-ull* have short *u*: as *cull*, *dull*, *gull*, *hull*, *lull*, *mull*, *null*, *skull*, *trull*, &c.)

Fool (a simpleton), rhymes with *tool*, not with *wool*.

Full, (*comp.*) *full'-er*, (*super.*) *full'-est*.

In all its other compounds "full" drops one "l": as—

Ful'-ly, **ful'-ness**, **spoon'ful**, **brim'ful**, **care'ful**, &c.

Added to "fill," each word drops an "l": as—

Ful'-fil', (the "l" of *fill* is restored in) **fulfilled** (2 syl.), **fulfill'-ing**, **fulfill'-er**, but not in **fulfil'-ment**.

When joined by a hyphen, the double "l" is retained: as—

Full-age, **full-blown**, **full-bod'ied**, **full-dress**, **full-drive**, **full-length**, **full-pay**, **full-size**, **full-soon**, **full-speed**, &c.

Full (*verb*), to thicken cloth, to gather into plaits or puckers, to whiten; retains the double *l* always; **fulled** (1 syl.), **full'-ing**, **full'-er**, **full'er's-earth**, &c.

"Full" (*adj.*), Old English *full*, in composition *ful-* and *-ful*.

"Full" (*verb*), Old Eng. *full[ian]*, to full, to whiten; *fullere*, a fuller.

Fulminate, *fŭl'mi.nate* (*fŭl-* to rhyme with *dull*), to send abroad denunciations. to censure; **ful'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ful'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **ful'mināt-ory**;

Fulmination, *fŭl'mi.nay''shŭn*; **fulminant**;

Fulminator (Rule xxxvii.), *fŭl'mi.nay.tor*.

French *fulminer*, *fulmination*, *fulminant*; Latin *fulminātor*, *fulminātio*, *fulmināre* (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt).

Fulsome, *fŭl'sŭm* (*ful-* to rhyme with *dull*, not *fulsome*, with *ful-* to rhyme with *wool*), obsequious. nauseous; **ful'some-ness**, **ful'some-ly**. (No compound of *full*.)

Old English *fŭl*, foul, corrupt, and *-some*, full of [what is foul].

Fumble, *fŭm'b'l*, to handle much and listlessly; **fumbled**, *fŭm'b'ld*; **fum'bling**, **fum'bling-ly**, **fum'bler**.

Norse *famle*, to fumble; Low German *fummelen*.

Fume (1 syl.), smoke, fuss, perturbation, to fume; **fumed** (1 syl.), **fŭm'-ing** (Rule xix.), **fum'ing-ly**, **fŭm'-er**, **fŭm'-y**, **fŭ'mi-ness** (Rule xi.), **fŭ'mi-ly**; **fume'-less**.

Fumigate, *fŭ'mi.gate*, to disinfect or purify by smoke; **fŭ'migāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **fŭ'migāt-ing** (R. xix.), **fŭ'migāt-or**.

Fumigation, fū'.mī.gay'.shŭn; fumigatory, fū'.mī.gā.t'ry.

French *fumer*, *fumiger*, *fumigation*; Latin *fūmigatio*, *fūmigātor*, *fūmigāre*, to perfume a place; *fūmāre*, to smoke (*fūmus*, smoke).

Fün, sport; funn'-y (Rule i.), *comp.* fun'ni-er, *super.* fun'ni-est, fun'ni-ly (Rule xi.), fun'ni-ness, oddity.

German *wonne*, mirth, delight.

Function, fŭnk'.shŭn, faculty, special office or work.

Functionary, plu. functionaries, fŭnk'.shun.ä.ry, plu. fŭnk'.shŭn.ä.riz, an official; func'tion-al, func'tional-ly.

Latin *functio*, v. *fungor*, to discharge an office.

Fund, a store, to place money in the public funds; funds, available money; the funds, money lent to government on interest; fund'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), fund'-ing.

French *fonds*, money, the public purse; Latin *fundo*, to found.

Fundament, fŭn'.da.ment; fundament'-al, essential, a primary principle; fundament'al-ly.

Lat. *fundamentum* (*fundāmen*, a foundation); Fr. *fondamental*.

Funeral, fū'.nē.räl; funereal, fū nē'.re.äl, gloomy; fune'real-ly.

Latin *fünērāle*, *fünereus*, *fünērāre*, *fünus*, a corpse.

Fungus, plu. fungi [or funguses], fŭn'.gŭs, fŭn'.jī, a mushroom, a toadstool, and similar plants.

Fungi, fŭn'.jī, an order of plants containing the above;

Fungia, fŭn'.jī.ŭh, the genus containing the fungi;

Fungoid, fŭn'.goid, a plant resembling a true fungus;

Fungous, (adj.) fŭn'.gŭs, spongy, fungus-like.

Lat. *fungus*, plu. *fungi fungosus*; Gk. *sphoggos*; Fr. *fungus*.

Fun'nel, a vessel used in decanting liquids, a chimney-flue.

"Funnel" (for decanting), Latin *fundālus*, *fundo*, to pour out,

"Funnel" (of a chimney), Welsh *ffynnonell*, an issue, a vent-hole.

Funny, fŭn'.ny, odd, curious. (See **Fun**.)

Fur, soft short hair. Fir, a tree, the timber of which is deal.

Fur, to line with fur; furred (1 syl.), furr'-ing, furr'-y.

Furrier, fur'ri.er (furri- to rhyme with hurry).

Furriery, fur'ri.e.ry, fur mongery.

The tongue is furred, furd, covered with morbid matter.

The fur of a kettle, a deposit of boiling water.

"Fur" (hair), Welsh *ffurw*; Fr. *fourrure*, v. *fourrer*, to line with fur.

"Fur" (of the tongue and kettle), Latin *furfur*, scurf, bran, &c.

"Fir," Old English *furh-wudu*, fir-wood; Welsh *pyr*, fir.

Furbelow, fur'.bē.lo, a sort of flounce, originally made of "fur."

Corrupted into French *fulbalas*, Italian and Spanish *falbala*.

The word is fur below, at the lower part of the dress, a fur-flounce.

Furbish, to rub to brightness. **Furbish-up**, to mend, clean, and make serviceable; **furbished**, **furbish-ing**, **furbish-er**.

French *fourbir*, *fourbisseur*, *fourbisseur*; Lat. in *furnus* (from *furvus*), a furnace. Furbish, like *bran-new*, means "made bright by burning heat;" the two words illustrate each other.

Furcate, *fur'kate*, to fork or branch off; **furcāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **furcāt-ing** (R. xix.); **furcation**, *fur.kay'shūn*.

Latin *furca*, a fork "Furcation" is not a French word.

Furious, *fu'ri.ūs*; **fu'rious-ness**. (See **Fury**.)

Furl, to roll up a sail; **furled** (1 syl.), **furl-ing**, **furl'-er**.

French *serler*, to furl; a variety of *fermer*, to close.

Furlong, half-a-quarter or the eighth of a mile.

Old English *fur-lang*, furrow-long, the length of a furrow.

Furlough, *fur'lo*, leave of absence from military duty.

Danish *forlov*, leave of absence; German *urlaub*.

Furnace (2 syl.), an enclosed fireplace, where great heat is required. (Latin *furnus*; French *fournaise*.)

Furnish, to fit out; **furnished** (2 syl.), **furnish-ing**; **furnish-er**; **furniture**, *fur'.nī.tchūr*.

Low Latin *furnitura*; French *fournir*, *fourniture* (Rule lxiii.)

In French, *fourniture* means "provision," "trimmings," house furniture is *meubles*; so *fournir* means to supply soldiers with their kit, &c., and to stock a house with furniture is *garnir* (Rule lxiii.)

Furrier, *fur'ri-er* (*fur'ri-* to rhyme with *hurry*). See **Fur**.

Furrow, *fur'ro* (not *fur'rer*), a ridge made by ploughing; to form a furrow; **furrowed** (2 syl.), **furrow-ing**.

Old English *fur* or *furh*, a furrow (*fōr*, a short journey).

Further, more distant, to promote. **Furthest**, most distant.

Further-more (*adv.*), besides, moreover.

Further-most, utmost (*not often used*).

Further (*verb*), **furthered** (2 syl.), **further-ing**, **further-er**.

Furtherance, helping forward.

"Further," "furthest," *comp.* and *super.* of the obsolete "furth;" the positive "forth" remains, but its *comp.* "forther" is obsolete. The original distinctions of the following words are lost, and the several words are now almost interchangeable.

"Far" (a long way off), *comp.* *farther*, *sup.* *farthest*.

"Fyr" (of old), *comp.* *fyrre*, *super.* *fyrrest* or *fyrst* [first].

"Fore" (in front), *comp.* *for[e]-mer* (i.e., more), *super.* *fore-most*.

To these add *fōremāra*, more illustrious; *super.* *fōremārest*.

Furtive, *fur'tiv*, by stealth; **furtive-ly**.

Latin *furtivus*, *furtive* (*fur*, a thief); French *furtif*.

Fury, rage. The **Furies** (*class. mythol.*), three avenging female deities; **fu'rore**, an ardent admiration or fashion.

Furious, *fu'ri.o'so* (in *Music*), with vehemence.

Furious, *fu'ri.ūs*; **fu'rious-ly**, **fu'rious-ness**.

Infuriate (not *enfuriate*), *in-fu'ri-ate*, to enrage; *in-fu'ri-ated* (R. xxxvi.), *in-fu'ri-ated-ing* (R. xix.), *in-fu'ri-ated-or*. (Being Latin, the Latin prefix *in-*, and not the English, French, and Greek prefix *en-* should be employed.)

Latin *fūria*, *Fūria*, *fūrious*, *in-fūri-are*; French *furie*, *furieux*.

Furze (1 syl.), gorse. *Fura*, plu. of *fur*. *Fira*, plu. of *fir*.

Furzy, *fur'zy*, like furze, full of furze. **Fuzzy**, fluffy.

"Furse," Old English *fyrs*, furze or brambles.

"Furs," Welsh *ffurw*, hair. Latin *furfur*, scurf [fur of kettles].

"Fir," Old English *furh-wudu*, deal or fir-wood.

"Fuzz," German *ausfasern*, *fasseln*, to tease or unravel.

Fuse, *fūze*, a tube filled with combustible matter for blasting and firing shells, to liquefy metal, to blend by heat; fused, *fūzed* (1 syl.); *fus-ing*, *fūze-ing*; *fūs'-er* (R. xix.)

Fusion, *fū'shun*, the act of melting, the state of being melted.

Fusible, *fūze'-i-b'l*, able to be melted by heat; **fusibility**, *fū'zi-bil'-.i.ty*, the property of being fusible.

Fusee, *fū.zē*, a small firelock, a fuse, the cone round which the chain of a clock or watch winds.

"Fuse" (to melt). Latin *fundo*, supine *fūsum*, to cast or melt metal.

"Fuse" or "Fusee," French *fuser*, *fuses*; Latin *fusus*, a spindle.

Fusil, *fū'sil*, a fusee or light musket; **fusilier**, *fū'sil-ier'*, a soldier armed with a fusil. The word still remains in our army, as **The Scotch Fusiliers** (the third of the three household regiments of Foot-Guards), and **The Royal Fusiliers** (the seventh regiment of the line).

French *fusil*, *fusilier* (from the Italian *focile*; Latin *focus*, fire).

Fusion, *fū'shun*, the act of melting or joining by heat, the state of being melted or joined by heat. (*See Fuse*.)

Fuss (Rule v.), ado about trifles; *fūss'-y*, interfering and bothersome about trifles; *fuss-i-ness*, *fuss-i-ly* (Rule xi.)

Greek *phūsao*, to snort, to puff and blow, to be inflated.

Füst, mouldiness, to become mouldy; *füst'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *füst'-ing*; *fusty*, *fūs.ty*, musty; *fus'ti-ly*, *fus'ti-ness*.

French *fust*, now *füt*, a cask or barrel, the taste of the cask, *fust*.

Fustian, *fūs'tchin*, a strong cotton cloth, bombast.

We use the names of many cloths to express styles of writing: as *shoddy*, *slazy* compilations; *fustian*, inflated composition; *stuff*, rubbish; *silken* words, &c.

Span. *fustan* (name of a place); Ital. *fustagno*; Fr. *futaine* for *fustaine*.

Fusus, *fū'sūs*, a genus of shells, as the red-whelk, &c.

Fusulina, *fū'nū.li''-nah* (in *Geol.*), a genus of foraminifera.

Lat. *fusus*, a spindle. The *fusulina*, so called from their cell-growths.

Futile, *fū'til*, trifling; *fu'tile-ly*; **futility**, *fū'til'-.i.ty*.

French *futile*, *futilité*; Latin *fūtilis*, *fūtilitas* (*futia*, to pour out).

Futtocks, *füt'.tòks*, the curved ribs of a ship between the floor and the top timbers.

Old English *füt hóc*. "Hóc," a curved stick or piece of iron, the curved timbers at the foot or bottom of a ship.

Future, *fū'.tchūr*; *futurity*, *fū.tū'.ri.ty*, the time to come.

French *futur*; Latin *füturus*, v. *fuō*, to be.

Fuzz, light particles, to fly off in minute particles; *fuzzed* (1 syl.), *fuzz'-ing*; *fuzz'-ball*, a kind of fungus full of dust.

Fizz, to froth, to go off with a whizz.

Furze, gorse; *furzy*, like gorse; *fuzz'y*, fluffy.

Fuzz is one of the few monosyllables (not in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with the final consonant doubled, like *add*, *odd*; *burr*, *err*; *bitt*, *butt*; *ebb*, *egg*; *buzz*, *fuzz*; *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*.

"Fuzz," a corruption of *fease* ravelins; German *fasein*, to unravel.

"Fizz," German *pfeise*, to whistle or whizz.

"Furze," Old English *fyrz*, brambles, gorse.

-fy (Latin termination "to make"), contraction of *fic'* that is *fac'*, for *facio* in composition becomes *ficio* (to make or do).

Fy! an exclamation of reproof. **Fy** upon you! **Fy!** for shame! German *psui*, *psui schäme dich*, fy upon you!

G is sounded like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*; otherwise it retains its normal sound, except in the word *gaol* = *jail*.

Before *e* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *gang'-er*, *gear*, *gecko*, *geese*, *Gehenna*, *geld*, *gemara*, *gemote*, *get*, *geum*, and *gew-gaw*.

Before *i* in the following examples, and their derivatives, "g" is not sounded like *j*: viz., *gibberish*, *gibbous*, *gibeline*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gig*, *giggle*, *giglot*, *gild*, *gills* [of a fish], *gilt*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *be-gin*, *gingham*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girl*, *girth*, *gittern*, *give*, and *gizzard*.

Before "y," *gye* and *gypsum* are pronounced both ways, but the *g* hard sound is more usual than the *g* soft or *j* sound.

In words derived from the Greek *ge-* ought to be hard, as *geography*, *geology*, &c., but custom has willed it otherwise, and we must submit to its dictates.

Gab, clack, to clack; *gabbed* (1 syl.), *gabb-ing* (Rule i.)

Gabble, *gab'.b'l*, chatter, to chatter; *gabbled* (2 syl.), &c.

Danish *gab*, the mouth; *gabflab*, a chatterbox; French *gaber*.

Gäd, to rove about; *gadd'-er*, *gadd'-ing*, *gadd'-ed* (Rule i.)

"Gad" (a goad or wedge), Old English *gadd* hence *gad-fly*.

"Gad" (verb), Old English *gader[ian]*, to assemble a crowd.

Gaelic, *gay'lik* (not *gäh'.lik*). Erse. **Gar'lic**, a plant.

The Scotch Highlanders call themselves *gaidheal*, and their language *gaelig*. The Irish they call *Gael*.

Gaff (R. v.), a spar. (Old Eng. *gaflas*, spars; Fr. *gaffe*, a boat-hook.)

Gag (*noun and verb*), gagged (1 syl.), gagg'-ing, gagg'-er (R. i.)
Welsh *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, a mouth.

Gage (1 syl.), a pledge, to pledge. Gauge, *gage*, an instrument;
gaged (1 syl.), gāg'-ing (Rule xix.), gāg'-er; gauged,
gaged (1 syl.); gaug'-ing (Rule xix.), gaug'-er.

French *gage, jauge*, a gauge, *jauger* (Low Latin *vadium*),

Gaiety, gay'.e.ty; gaily, gay'.ly. (See Gay.)

These two words, with *daily*, are exceptions to Rule xiii.

Gain (1 syl.), profit, to acquire; gained (1 syl.), gain'-ful (Rule viii.), gain'-ful-ly; gains, earnings.

Old English *gyn[an]*; French *gain, gagner*; Low Latin *quodagium*.

Gain'say, to contradict; gain-said, gain'.sēd (Rule xiv.),
gain'-say'ing, -say'-er. (Old English *gean*, opposite.)

To "say the opposite." It has no connexion with the verb *gain*.

Gait (1 syl.), manner of walking. Gate (1 syl.), a door.

"Gait," Old English *gāth*, from *gān*, to walk or go.

"Gate," Old English *gāt* or *gætt*, a gate or door.

Gaiter, gaiters. When a "pair" can be separated, one of the
articles can be spoken of in the sing. number: as a *glove*,
a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the pair is joined together
there is no sing.: as *tongs*, *trousers*, *nippers*, &c.

French *guêtre*, i.e. *questre*; Latin *vestis*; Greek *esthēs*.

Galaxy, plu. *galaxies* (Rule xlv.), gāl'.ax'iz, the milky way.

Greek *gālaxias* [*kuklos*], from *gāla*, milk.

Galbanum, gāl'.bā.num (not gāl'.bay'.num), a resin. (Latin.)

Gale [of wind]; Gall, gawl, bile. (See Gall.)

Danish *kule*, to blow; *kuling*, a breeze. Norwegian *gal, frantie*.

Galiot (not *galliot*), gāl'.i.ōt, a small Dutch vessel.

French *galiote*; German *galeote*; Spanish *galeota*.

Gall, gawl, bile, to fret. Gaul, a native of ancient Gallia.

"Gall" bile, Old English *gealla* (*gale, saffron*).

"Gall" (the oak nut), French *galle* (*noix de galle*); Latin *galla*.

"Gall" (to fret), French *galer* (Latin *galea*, a helmet).

Gallant, gal'.lant, brave; gallant', courteous. (Rule l.)

Gallantry, gal'.lan.try, bravery; gallant'-ly; gallan'ted,
escorted; gallant'-ing, escorting ladies.

Gallivant, gal.lu.vant' (a corrupt variety).

French *galant*, both senses *galanterie* (one l.).

Galleon, gāl'.lē.ōn. Gallon, gal'.on. Galloon, gāl'.loon'.

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion*, a large ship (one l.).

"Gallon," French *gallon*. "Galloon," French *galon*, a ribbon.

Gallery, plu. *galleries* (Rule xlv.), gāl'.lē.riz.

German *gallerie*; French *galerie*.

Galley, plu. *galleys* (not *gallies*, Rule xlv.), gāl'.lis.

The old Venetian galley had thirty-two banks of oars, and each oar
was managed by six slaves, hence the term *galley-slaves*. Italian
galera; French *galère* (only one l.).

Gallipot, *găl'.li.põt*, an earthen pot used by druggists.

Dutch *gley-pot*, a clay-pot (French *pot de salence*).

Gallon, *găl'.lon*, four quarts. **Galleon**, *găl'.lẽ.õn*, a ship.

French *gallon* (measure de litres 4.543458).

"Galleon," Spanish *galeon*; French *galion* (with one ð).

Galloon, *găl'.loon'*, a narrow ribbon, for shoe-strings, &c.

French *galon* (tissu étroit, croisé, et très-épais).

Gallop (does not double the final letter, Rule iii., *b*), *găl'loped* (2 syl.), *găl'lop-ing*, *găl'lop-er*.

Galopade, *găl'.o.pard*, to dance the gallop; *galopad'-ing*.

(Only three words ending in *p* with the accent not on the final syllable violate the rule, and ought to be reduced to conformity with it. Gossip, *gossipp-ing*, &c.; kidnap, *kidnapp-er*, &c.; worship, *worshipped*, *worshipp-er*, &c.)

French *galop*, *galoper*, *galopade* (danser le galop) one *l*.

Gallows, plu. *gallowses*, *găl'.loze*, *găl'.loze.ẽz* (not *găl'.lers*).

Old English *galga*, a gallows or gibbet; *galga-treow*, a gallows-tree.

Galoches, *ga.losh'*, an overshoe. (Fr. *galoche*; Span. *galocha*.)

Galvanism, *găl'.vũn.izm*; **galvanic**, *găl'.vũn'.ik*.

Galvanise (Rule xxxi.), *găl'.vũ.nize*; *gal'vanised* (3 syl.), *gal'vanis-ing* (Rule xix.), *gal'vanis-er*, *galvanom'eter*.

So called from Galvani, of Bologna, the discoverer, 1790.

Gamble, *gam'b'l*, to play for money. **Gam'bol**, to frisk.

"Gamble," a dim. of *game*. Old English *g-umung*, *gamerung*.

"Gam'bol," French *gambiller*, to swing the legs about.

("Carol" and "gam'bol" are the two examples of words in *-ol*, not accented on the last syllable. "Carol" violates Rule iii., and "gam'bol" conforms to it. Thus:—

Car'ol, *car'olled*, *car'oll-ing*, *car'oll-er*, but

"Gam'bol," *gam'boled*, *gam'bol-ing*, *gam'bol-er*.)

Game, play, animals protected for sport, to gamble; *game'ster* (Rule lxii); *game-some*, *game'sũm* (*-some*, "full of" play); *gamed* (1 syl.), *gām'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Old English *gam[ian]*, to sport; *gaming*, *gamen* sport.

Gam'mon (of bacon). *Gam'in*, a French street Arab.

"Gammon" (of bacon), French *jambon* (Greek *kampẽ*, Roquefort).

"Gammon" (to hoax). Old English *gamen*, sport, scoff, jest.

Gam'mut (not *gamut*). The word is *gamma ut* (γ-ut).

In the eleventh century the musical scale was extended one note below the old Greek scale. The new note was termed *gamma*.

The *Sol-fa* notation begins with "ut," and starts from the new note *gamma*, so the scale is that of *ut* beginning from *gamma*.

Gander, fem. *goose*, plu. *geese*, *offspring* *goaling*. Except when gender is specially referred to, both the male and female are spoken of as *goose* or *geese*.

Old English *gandra*, fem. *gôs*, plu. *gôs*, *gôs-ling* (*-ling*, offspring).

Gang'way, a passage way. (Old English *gang*, a passage.)

"Gang" (a company), comes from the custom of combining for safety on journeys, as in caravansaries (*gang*, a journey).

Gangrene, *gan'green*, an eating ulcer; *gan'grened* (2 syl.), *gan'grën-ing* (Rule xix.); *gangrenous*, *gün'grë.nüs*.

Fr. *gangrène*; Lat. *gangræna*; Gk. *gaggraina* (graino, to feed on).

Ganoid, *gün'oid*, fish, like the sturgeon, with shiny scales.

Greek *gânōs eidos* [having horny plates], splendour-like.

Gantlet (better than *gauntlet*), *garnt'.let*, a military glove; *gant'let-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), not *gauntlett-ed* (Rule iii.)

French *gantélet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove. Words in *-et*, not accented on the last syl., are very irregular: Thus we have "carburet," *carburetted*; "epaulet," *epaulett-ed*, &c., which ought to be deprived of the second *t*. On the other side we have *carpet-ed*, *banquet-ed*, *coronet-ed*, *closet-ed*, *garret-ed*, &c.

To run the *gantlet* (a corruption of *gantlope*, or running-passage formed by soldiers drawn up in two lines).

German *gang-laufen* (*gang*, passage; *laufen*, to [be] run). The corresponding German word is *gassen-laufen*, *gasse*, a street or lane. The French say *passer les baguettes* (the sticks).

Gaol, *jail* (the only exception to *g hard* before *a*); *gaol'-er*.

Spanish *jaula*; French *geôle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Gape, *gāpe* (not *garp*), to yawn; *gaped* (1 syl.), *gāp'-ing* (Rule xix.), *gāp'-er*. (Old English *geāp[an]*, to gape.)

Garbage, *gar'-baj*, offal (a contraction of *garble-age*).

Garble, *gar'.bl*, to sift, hence to mutilate by omissions; *garbled*, *gar'bld*; *gar'bling*, *gar'bler*.

Spanish *garbillar*, to garble (*garbillo*, a sieve).

Garden, *gard'n* (not *gar'.dën*); *garden-ing*, *gard'ning*; *garden-er*, *gard'ner* (not *gar'.dîn.er*); *gardened* (2 syl.)

Welsh *gardd*, a garden; *garrddwr*, a gardener; German *garten*; French *jardin*; Spanish *huerta*; Latin *hortus*.

Gargle, *gar.g'l*, a wash for the throat. *Gargoyle*, *gar'.goil*.

"Gargle," French *gargariser*; Latin *gargarizo*; Greek *gargarizo*.

"Gargoyle" (a water-spout made like the head of a monster), so called from the *gargouille*, or great dragon from the Seine which ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St. Romain in the 7th cent.

Garrot (not *garot*), *gar.röt'*, to strangle; *garrott'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *garrott'-ing* (R. iv.), *garrott'-er*.

Spanish *garrote*; French *parrotte*, v. *garrotter*.

Gar'et, *gar'et-ed* (not *garrett-ed*); so *closet*, *closet-ed* (R. iii.)

Corruption of French *galetas*, a garret.

Garrison, *gar'ri.s'n*, a fortified place, a body of soldiers in a garrison; *gar'risoned* (3 syl.), *gar'rison-ing*.

Corruption of Fr. *garnison*; Low Lat. *garnisio*; Old Ger. *wahren*.

Garrulous (not *garrilous*), *gar'ru.lüs*, talkative.

Garrulity, *gar.rü'.li.ty*; *gar'rulous-ly*.

Latin *garrulus*, *garrulitas*, *garrulare* (*garrus*, Greek *gêrus*).

Gas (one of the sixteen exceptions to Rule v.), *gäss*; *gasalier*, *gäs'.i.leer'*; *gaseous*, *gäs'.e.us* (not *gay'.she.üs*).

Gasify, *gäs'.i.fy*; *gasifies*, *gäs'.i.fize*; *gasified*, *gäs'.i.fide* (Rule xi.), *gasification*, *gäs'.i.fi.kay''.shun*.

Coined by Von Helmont (Saxon *gas*; German *geist*, spirit).

Gasconade, *gäs'.ko.nade''*, to boast; *gas'conād'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *gas'conād'-ing*, *gas'conād'-er*. (To boast like a *Gascon*.)

Gastric, *gäs'.trik*, pertaining to the belly; *gastron'omy*.

Gastritis, *gäs.tri'.tis*, inflammation of the stomach. (-itis denotes inflammation.) Greek *gastēr*, the belly.

Gastropod (better than *gasteropod*), *gas'.tro.pöd*, plu. *gastropods* or *gastropida*, *gäs'.tröp''.o.dah*, slugs, snails, and other molluscs which walk by a ventral disc.

Greek *gastēr*, gen. *gastērós* or *gastros pōdēs*, belly-footed.

(In composition the Greeks always use *gastro* and not *gastero*.)

Gate (1 syl.), a door. **Gait**, *gate*, a manner of walking.

"Gate," Old Eng. *gdt* or *gedt*. "Gait," Old Eng. *gdth*, from *gdn*, to walk.

Gau'dy, showy, (*comp.*) *gau'di-er*, (*super.*) *gau'di-est*, *gau'di-ly*, *gau'di-ness*. A *gau'dy*, a feast day.

Latin *gaudium*, joy, v. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.

Gauge, *gage*, a measure, distance between the rails, a workman's tool, a mixture for ceilings and mouldings, to measure liquids with a gauge; *gauged*, *yaged* (1 syl.); *gaug-ing*, *gage'-ing*; *gaug-er*, *gage'.er*; *gaug'-able*. (-ge and -ce retain the final e when -able is added.) See *Gage*.

French *jauge*, v. *jauger* (Latin *jaculum*, a stick, the gauge being "une verge de fer ou de bois pointue," which is thrust into the cask, and the part wetted indicates the quantity contained).

Gauntlet. (See *Gantlet*.)

Gauze, a thin fabric of linen or silk. **Gorse**, *furze*.

"Gauze," Fr. *gaze*; (Lat. *gossypinus*, made of cotton, whence *gauseps*).

"Gorse," Old English *gorst*, gorse or furze.

Gavel, *gav'.el*, tribute. **Gavial**, *ga'.vi.al*, the Asiatic crocodile.

"Gavel," Low Lat. *gabella*, tax on goods. "Gavial," an Indian word.

Gawk, a cuckoo, a simpleton; *gawk'-y*, long-limbed, ungainly.

Old English *geac*, a cuckoo, a beardless boy, a simpleton.

Gay (*comp.*) *gay'-er*, (*super.*) *gay'-est* (Rule xiii.); *gay'-ness*.

Gaiety, *gay'.e.ty*; *gaily*, *gäy'-ly*. (These two words and *daily* are exceptions to Rule xiii. French *gai*, *gaieté*.)

Gazania, *ga.za'.ni.ah* (not *ga.zin'.i.ah*), a flower.

Gazelle (French), *ga.zel'*, a species of antelope. (Arabic *gazal*.)

Gazette, *ga.zet'*, a journal; *gazett'-ed*, officially announced.

Gazetteer, *gaz'.et.teer''* (not *gez'.e.teer''*), a dictionary of geographical names. (Italian *gazetta*; French *gazette*.)

"Gazette" de *gazetta* petite pièce de monnaie de Venise, prix de chaque numero d'un journal qui paraissait en cette ville au commencement du XVIIe siècle. (*Dictionn. Universel des sciences*, &c.)

Gear, *gēr* (not *jeer*), tackle. **Jeer**, to scoff. **Gear-ing**. (This is one of the exceptions to *g = j* before *e*.)

Old Eng. *gearwa*, preparation, dressing; *gearw(ian)*, to make ready.

Gelatine, *djēl'.a.tin* (the principle of animal jelly), *djel.a.teen'* (animal jelly); **gelatinous**, *dje.lăt'.i.nūs*, resembling jelly.

Fr. *gélatine*, *gélatineux*; Lat. *gélare*, supine *gélātum*, to congeal.

Gem, *djēm*, a precious stone, to bespangle; **gemmed** (1 syl.), **gemm'-ing** (Rule i.) (Old Eng. *gim*, a precious stone.)

Gender is formed in three ways: (1) By employing a different word for the two sexes; (2) by adding a gender-word to one or both of the sexes; (3) by a gender suffix. Only Anglo-Saxon words come into the 1st class, and most of the 3rd class are borrowed from the French, the suffix being *-ess* added to the masculine to make the feminine.

Genealogy, *plu. genealogies*, *djēn'.e.ăl''.o.jiz*, pedigree; **genealogical**, *djēn'.e.a.tōj''.i.kāl*; **genealogical-ly**; **genealogist**, *djēn'.e.ăl''.o.jist*; **genealogise** (Rule xxxi.)

French *généalogie*, *généalogiste*; Greek *gēnealogōs*, v. *gēnealogōs*.

General, *djēn'.e.rāl*, usual, a military officer; **general-ly**.

General'ity, *plu. generalities*, *djēn'.e.rāl''.i.tiz*.

Generalise (Rule xxxi.), **generalis-ing**, **generalisat'ion**.

Generalissimo, *plu. generalissimos*, *djēn'.e.rāl.is''si.mōze* (Rule xlii.) **The general**, the common people.

General officer, *plu. general officers*.

Lieutenant general, *plu. lieutenant generals*.

Major general, *plu. major generals* (not *majors general*).

French *générale*, *généralité*, *généraliser*, *généralisation*, *général*, *lieutenant-général*; Italian *generalissimo*; Latin *généralis*.

Generate, *djēn'.e.rate*, to produce; **gen'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gen'erāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **gen'erāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **generative**, *djēn'.e.ra.tiv*; **generation**, *djēn'.e.ray''shun*.

French *génération*, *génératif*; Latin *generatio*, *generātor*, *generāra*.

Generic, *djē.ner'rik* (not *jēn'.e.rik*), relating to *gēnus*; **generical**, *dje.ner'ri.kāl*; **generical-ly**.

French *générique*; Spanish *generico*; Latin *gēnus*.

Generous, *djēn'.e.rūs*, liberal; **gen'erous-ly**, **gen'erous-ness**.

Generosity, *djēn'.e.rōs''.i.ty*, liberality. (French *générosité*.)

Latin *generōsitas*, *generōsus*. ("Generosity" is the conduct of a gentleman, or one belonging to the "gens," or patrician class.

Genesis, *djēn'.ēs.sis*. **The Book of Genesis**, or **The Book Genes'is** (?).

Both are correct, but the former is more idiomatic: thus we say, *the city of London*, *the continent of Europe*, &c. but we also say, *the River Thames*, and not *the River of Thames*. "Of" in these examples is adjectival: thus—

the nation of France = the French nation, *the continent of Europe* = the European continent, so *the city of London* = the London city, *the Book of Genesis*, &c.

If not adjectival, "of" stands for *of the name of*, and then the phrases *the city of London*, *the Book of Genesis*, mean "called by the name of" (*vulgo vocato*).

Geneva, *dje.ně.vah*, gin, a town in Switzerland.

Genevan, *djě.ně.van* (not *jěń'.e.văn*), adj. of Geneva.

Genevanism, *djě.ně.văn.izm* (not *jěń'.e.văn.izm*), Calvinism.

Genevese, *djěń'.e.veze*, a native of Gene'va.

The Genevese, the inhabitants collectively considered.

Genial, *djě.ni.ăl*, social; **geniality**, *djě.ni.ăl".i.ty*.

Latin *genialis*, *genialitas* (*genius*, pleasantness).

Genii, *djě.ni.i*, fairies. (Arabic *jinnē*, m, *jinniye*, f.)

Genitive, *djěń'.i.tiv*. Only nouns denoting animal life and nouns personified have a genitive case in English, and this is expressed by the addition of ('s) in the singular, and of (') only in the plural, as genitive *boy's*, plural *boys'*.

The double Genitive. The double genitive is used when the latter is partitive, the first genitive being made by *of*, and the second by the suffix, as *A bust of Cicero's* (partitive), one of Cicero's busts; *a bust of Cicero* would mean a bust representing Cicero. *How many hired servants of my father's*, how many of my father's hired servants.

Genius, *plu. geniuses* (people of talent), **genii**, fairies, *djě'.ni.us*, *djě'.ni.ūs.iz*, *jě'.ni.i*. (Latin *genius*, see **Genii**.)

Genus, *plu. genera*, *djě'.nūs*, *djěń'.e.rah*, a group.

Genoese, *djěń'.o.eze*, a native of Gen'oa. The Genoese, the inhabitants of Gen'oa collectively considered.

Genre [painting], *zhà'n*, representation of every-day life.

French *genre*, man, his customs, habits, and ways of life.

Genteel, *djěń.teel*, polite, refined; **genteel'-ly**; **gentility**, *djěń.ti'.i.ty*; **gentleman**, *fem. gentlewoman*, *plu. gentlemen*, **gentlewomen**, *djěń'.t'l.wim'n*, both **gentlefolks**, collectively considered the gentry.

Gentleman-at-arms, *plu. gentlemen-at-arms*.

Gentleman-usher, *plu. gentlemen-ushers*.

Gent, a contraction of gentleman, means one with the "show," but not the "birth" and position of a gentleman.

Latin *gentilitas*, *gentiles* (*gens*, "family"). A "gentleman" means a man of family, a man of good birth.

Gentian, *djěń'.shūn*, an herb named from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who discovered its medicinal virtues.

Gentile, *djĕn'.tĭl*, not a Jew, a heathen. **Gentile**, *djĕn'.tĭl*.

Latin *gentilis*. The whole world is divided into two classes, viz., our own nation and the other nations (*gentes*), Christians and the rest of the world (*heathens*).

Gentle, *djĕn'.tĭl*, (comp.) **gent'ler**, (super.) **gent'lest**; **gent'ly**.

"Gentle," mild, not rough, means "like a gentleman," *q. v.*

Genuflection, *djĕn'.u.flĕk''shŭn*, a bending of the knee.

Latin *genuflectio*, *v. genuflecto*; French *genuflexion*.

Genuine, real, not adulterated, not a *forgery*. **Authentic**, not a *fiction*. **Genuine** [book], one written by the person who professes to be its author. **Authentic** [book], one whose statements are facts.

Latin *genuinus* (Greek *gēno[mas]*, to beget), a genuine book is one gotten by the person who fathers it.

"Authentic," Latin *authenticus* (Greek *authentēs* [*autos entēs*], self-same instruments), an authentic book contains the self-same facts or statements as really occurred.

Genus, *plu. genera*, *djĕ'.nus*, *djĕn'.ĕ.rah*, the group containing species. **Family or Order**, the group containing *genus*.

Genius, a person of talent, *plu. geniuses*, *genii*, fairies.

Latin *gēnus*, *plu. gēnēra* (Greek *gēnōs*), a general or collective term. Latin *genius*, *plu. genii* (*gigno*, to beget), a birth-endowment.

Geodesy, *djĕ.ōd'.e.sy*, the science of surveying and mapping.

Latin *geodæsia*; Greek *gēdaisia* (*gē daio*, to divide the earth).

Geography, *plu. geographies*, *dje.ōg'.ra.fiz*; **geog'rapher**.

French *géographie* (Greek *gē graphē*, a description of the earth).

Geology, *djĕ.ōl'.ō.jy*; **geological**, *djĕ'.ō.lōj''.i.kŭl*; **geolog** *djĕ.ōl'.o.jize*; **geol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix.)

(French *géologie* (Greek *gē lōgōs*, a discourse on the earth). *Technē* "geography" describes the external features of the earth's *surface* but "geology" the phenomena beneath its surface.)

Geometry, *djĕ.ōm'.e.try*, the properties of lines, surfaces, volumes. Originally it meant "measurement of the earth."

Latin *geometria*; Greek *gēométria* (*gē mētrōs*, to measure the earth).

Georgic, *djĕr'.djĭk*, a poem on husbandry, pertaining to agriculture.

Lat. *georgica*; Gk. *geōrgikos* (*gē ergōn*, earth work).

("Georgic" ought to be in three syl., *dje ōr'.djĭk*, but it has the pronunciation from George, the proper name.)

Geosaurus, *djĕ'.ō.saw''.rŭs*, a gigantic fossil earth-lizard.

Greek *gē sauros*, an earth [or terrestrial] lizard.

Geranium, **pelargonium**, *dje.ra'.ni.um*, *pĕl'.ar.go''.ni.s*, the stork-bill, *plu. geraniums*, *pelargoniums*. **Pelarg** are greenhouse geraniums. (Not *palargonium*.)

Latin *gērānium* (Greek *gērānōs*, a crane). So called because the beak of the fruit resembles a crane's bill.

"Pelargonium" (Greek *pēlargos*, the stork), the stork-bill.

Gerfalcon, *djĕr'.faw''.kŏn*, the large "vulture" falcon.

German *geier falke*, the vulture or hawk [-billed] falcon.

Ger'man, of the same stock. **Germain**, *djer.mane*, appropriate.

Cousin-german, *plu. cousins-gorman*, first cousins.

Germain or german [to the subject] *à propos*.

French *germain* (both senses); Latin *germānus*, of the same stock.

German, *plu. Germans*, natives of Germany. (Lat. *Germānus*.)

Probably both words are from *germino*, to sprout out, for the Germans looked on themselves as indigenous, but some derive the word from *ger* (war), and others from *heer*- (a multitude).

Gerund, *djēr.rund*, a verbal noun. It may be the subject or object of a verb, may have an article before it, may be qualified by an adjective, may govern a noun, or be governed by a preposition: *Seeing is believing, the tolling of the bell, in defending myself, the quoting of authors*. If *the* comes before a verbal noun, *of* must come after it, otherwise not: as *by the preaching of repentance*, or *by preaching repentance*.

Gesture, *djēs'.tchūr*, a significant movement of the limbs, features, or body. (Latin *gestus*, v. *gero*, to behave.)

Get (not *git*), *past got, past part. got* [or *gotten*], *gett'-ing* (R. i.), *gett'-er*. To fetch, to obtain with effort, to induce.

To **get** head, to advance. To **get** ahead, to overtake.

To **get** along, to manage with difficulty. **Get** along, move on.

To **get** asleep, to fall asleep with difficulty.

To **get** at, to reach after having employed effort.

To **get** away, to free from entanglement. **Get** away, be gone.

To **get** between, to insert with effort or difficulty.

To **get** clear, to disengage after effort made.

To **get** drunk, to drink to inebriety.

To **get** by heart, to learn by rote.

To **get** home, to reach home after effort made.

To **get** in, to bring under shelter, to enter with effort.

To **get** loose, to disengage oneself with difficulty.

To **get** near, to advance close, to approach with effort.

To **get** off, to escape with difficulty, to remove.

To **get** on, to progress, to put on with effort.

To **get** out, to liberate, to free oneself with effort.

To **get** over, to surmount, to climb over, to wheedle.

To **get** quit or rid of, to part with, after effort.

To **get** the day, to win after contest.

To **get** through, to pass with difficulty, to succeed.

To **get** to, to reach after overcoming obstacles.

To **get** together, to amass with toil or effort.

To **get** up, to rise from bed, to mount.

Gew'gaw, a showy trifle. (Old Eng. *gegaf*, vile; Fr. *joujou*.)

Geyser, *gay'.zër*, spouting hot springs of Iceland.

Icelandic *geysa*, raging, roaring.

Ghastly, *gäst.ly*, death-like, pale, dreadful; gha'st'li-ness (R. xi.)

Old English *gäst*, a ghost. The interpolated *h* is useless.

Ghaut, *gort*, a mountain pass, two mountain chains of India, stairs descending to the Ganges. (Hindustani *ghât*.)

Ghebers, *ga'.berz*, Persian fire-worshippers. (Persian *ghebr*.)

Ghee, *gē* (not *jē*), clarified butter. (Hindustani *ghi*.)

Gherkin, *gēr'.kîn* (not *jēr'.kîn*), a small cucumber fit for pickling.

German *gurke*, cucumber.

Ghibelline, *gīb'.ēl.lîn* (not *jīb'.ēl.lîne*), the Imperialists of Italy and Germany, opposed to the Guelphs or papal faction.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *hie Waiblingen*, while Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry *hie Welfe* (the family names of the rival chiefs).

Ghost, *gōst*; ghost'-ly, ghost'li-ness (Rule xi.), ghost'like.

Old Eng. *gæst*, *gæstlic*, ghostly; *gæstlice* (adv.) *h* interpolated.

Ghoul, *gool*, a demon supposed to feed on human dead bodies.

Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon.

Giant, *fem.* giantess, *djī'.ant*, *djī'.an.tess*; gigantic, *djī'.gân'.tik* in size like a giant; gigan'tical-ly.

French *géant*, *gigantesque*; Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, *gigantibus*.

Giaour, *djow'r* (Turkish), one not of the Mohom. faith.

Gib, *djib*, a male cat, to shy; gibbed (1 syl.), gibb'-ing, gibb'-e

Jib, the foremost sail, to shift the boom-sail.

Gibe, *djibe*, sarcasm, to mock; gibed (1 syl.), gib'-ing.

"Gib" (a cat), Germ. *gilbert*, a male cat. "Gib" (to shy), Dan. *gib*

"Jib," Dan. *gibbe*, to jib a sail. "Gibe," Old Eng. *gabb(an)*, to α

Gibber, *djib'.ber*, to prate inarticulately; gib'bered (2 syl. gib'ber-ing, gib'ber-er. (Some pronounce the *g* *har*

Gibberish, *gib'.ber.ish* (not *jib'.ber.ish*), unmeaning wor

Geber was the chief alchemist of the eleventh century, and several treatises in cryptogram to evade persecution.

Gibbet, *djib'.bet*, a gallows, to hang; gib'bet-ed, gib'bet-ir

French *gibet* (de l' arabe *djebel* (montagne), parce qu' autres exécutions se faisoient ordinairement sur les lieux élevés).

Gibbous, *gib'.bus* (not *jib'.bus*), the moon in the second and quarter is so called. (Lat. *gibbus*, humped; Fr. *gât*

Gibe, *djibe*, a sarcasm, to ridicule; gibed (1 syl.), gib'-ing ing-ly; gib'-er, *djī'.ber*, a snarler. Gibb-er, one tha

Old English *gabb(an)*, to scoff; French *gaber*

Giblets, *dʒɪb'ləts*, the off-parts of a goose, duck, turkey, &c.; **giblet** [*pie*], made of giblets. (Fr. *gibier*, with dim. *let*.)

Giddy, (*comp.*) *gid'di-er*, (*super.*) *gid'di-est*, *gid'di-ly* (R. xi.), *gid'di-ness*. Heedless, a swimming in the head.

Old English *gidig*. (The *g* is hard.)

Gift (*g* hard, not *jift*), a present; *gift'-ed*, talented; *v.* *give*, *g'iv*, (*past*) *g'ave*, (*past part.*) *given*, *g'iv'n*; *g'iv'-er*, *g'iv'-ing*.

Old Eng. *gift*, *v.* *gʃ[ʃtan]*. The *e* of "give" does not lengthen the *i*.

Gig (*g* hard), a two-wheeled open carriage. **Jig**, a dance.

Fr. *gigue*, *v.* *giguer*, to frisk about; very similar to *cabriolet*, a little caperer, French *cabriolet* a scamper (*cabri*, a kid). "Jig," the same.

Gigantic, *dʒi.gən'tɪk*, very large; **gigan'tical-ly**, **giant** (*q.v.*)

Latin *gigas*, gen. *gigantis*, a giant, *gigantēus*; French *gigantesque*.

Giggle (*g* hard), *gɪg'g'l*, to titter; **giggled** (2 syl.), **giggling**, **gig'gling-ly**; **giggler**, *gɪg'ler*. (Old Eng. *geagle*, wanton.)

Gild (*g* hard), *past gild'-ed*, *past part. gilt*, to overlay with gold leaf; *gild'-ing*, gold-leaf, overlaying with gold-leaf, the finished work; *gild'-er*, one whose trade is to gild.

Guild (*g* hard), *gild*, a city company.

Guilt (*g* hard), *gilt*, criminality.

Old English *gildan*, *past gildede*, *past part. gilded*; *gilden*, *gilt*.

"Guilt," Old English *gild*. "Guilt," Old English *gylt*.

Gill, *dʒɪl*, a quarter of a pint. **Gills** (*g* hard), the lungs of a fish.

Lat. *gillo*, a gill, a small drinking vessel. "Gills," A. S. *geaft*, the jaws.

Gillyflower, *dʒɪl'i.fləʊ'ər* (not a corruption of July-flower, but of the French *giroflee*. (Latin *caryophyllum*, a clove.)

Gilt (*g* hard), overlaid with gold-leaf. **Guilt**, criminality. (See **Gild**.)

Gimlet (*g* hard), a small auger. (French *gibetlet*, a gimlet.)

Gin, a trap, to trap, a drink; *ginned* (1 syl.), *ginn'-ing* (Rule i.)

"Gin" (a trap), contraction of *engine*; so "spinning-jenny" is a little spinning engine.

"Gin" (a spirit). A contraction and corruption of Fr. *gentièvre*, Lat. *juniperus*, juniper-berry; these berries by fermentation make gin and hollands, but oil-of-turpentine is generally used instead.

Gingham (*g* hard), *gɪŋ'əm*, a cotton cloth dyed in the yarn.

French *guingan* or *guingamp*, so called from Guingamp (Brittany).

Gipsy, plu. *gipsies*, *dʒɪp'sɪz*. (A corruption of *Egyptian*.)

The Fr. call them *Bohemians*, Danes *Tatars*, Ital. *Walachians*.

Giraffe, *dʒɛ'rɑf'*, the camelopard. (Span. *girafa*, Ital. *giraffa*.)

Girandole, *ʃɪ'rɑn.dole*, a candelabrum, whose branches turn round.

Italian *girandola*; Latin *gyrāre*, to turn round.

Gird (*g* hard), to bind; *gird'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *past part. girt*.

Girdle, *ɡɜr'dl*, a zone or belt; *gird'led* (2 syl.), **gird'ling**.

("Girdel" is the more ancient and better spelling.)

Old English *gyrdan*, *past gyrd*, *past part. gyrded*; *gyrdel*.

ERRORS OF SPEECH

rl (g hard), fem. of boy, both child; girl-ish, like a girl;
 boy-ish, like a boy (-ish added to nouns means "like,"
 added to adj. it is dim.), girl'ish-ness, girl'ish-ly.
 Latin *gérula*, a nursemaid (*géro*, to carry [infants] about).
 "Boy," Old English *býre*, a son: v. *byr'ian*, to raise or rear.
 Girondist, *dʒi.rɒn' dist*, a political party in the French revolution.
 So called from the department of *La Gironde*, in France.

Girth, a horse's girdle. Girt, girded; girt-ed. (See Gird.)
 Old English *gyrd[an]*, *gyrdel*; German *gurt*, *gurtel*, v. *gurten*.
 Gist, *dʒist*, the drift of an argument. Grist, corn for grinding.
 French *gist*, now *git* (*C'est là que git le lièvre*), v. *gésir*, to turn.
 Give (g hard), *giv*, (past) gave (*gāve*, not *gāv*), (past part.) given,
giv'n; *giv-ing*, *giv'-er*; gift.

To give away, to bestow gratis;
 To give back, to restore; To give chase to, to pursue;
 To give ear to, to hearken to; To give forth, to announce;
 To give in, to yield; To give in to, to adopt;
 To give off, to let out; To give out, to declare publicly;
 To give over, to cease, to abandon, to submit;
 To give up, to relinquish; To give up oneself to, to addict
 To give way, to let pass; To give way to, to yield to.
 Old Eng. *gift*, v. *gif[an]*, past *geaf* or *gaf*, past part. *gifen*, *gifa*, a give
 (It is a pity that we have substituted *v* for *f* in the verb, and the
 final *s* worse than useless; it positively misleads.)

Giz'zard (g hard), the strong muscular stomach of a bird.
 Welsh *glasog*: Fr. *gesier*; Lat. *gigeria*, the gizzard (*digérer*, to digest).

Glacial, *glās'.i.əl* (not *glay'she.əl*), icy.
 Glacier, *glās'.i.ərz* (not *glā'she.ərz*), a field of snow-ice.
 The rents of a glacier are called *crevasses*, the mounds
 of debris deposited by the moving mass are *moraines*.

Glaciers, *glās'.i.ərs*, plu. of glacier. Glacieres, *glās'.i.əz*
 (in Geol.), caves full of ice found in Alpine mountains.
 Glacis, *glās'.is* (in Fort.), a smooth gentle slope.
 French *glacial*, *glacier*, *glacières*, ice-houses; *glacis* (*glace*, ice); Lat. *glaciātis*, *glacies*, ice; v. *glaciāre*, to freeze.

Glad, pleased. Glade, *glāde*, an opening in a wood, &c.
 Gladd'en, to delight (-en added to adj. means "to make"
 gladdened, *glād'.end*; gladden-ing, *glād'-ning* (Rule 2.
 gladden-er, *glād'.nəz*; glād'-some (-some means "full
 of")); glād'-ness (-ness, a suffix added to abstract noun
 Old Eng. *glæd*, *glædlic* (adj.), *glædmōdes* (adv.), *glædmōdes*, *glædmōdes*

Gladiator, *glād'.i.ə.tor* (not *glay'.di.ə.tor*), a sword-player.
 Gladiatorial, *glād'.i.ə.tō.ri.əl*; glād'iatory.
 Latin *gladiātor*, *gladiātorius* (*gladius*, a sword).

- Gladiolus**, *glăd' i. ð. lus* (not *glăd. i. ð. lus*), the sword-lily.
Lat. gladiolus, a little sword. So called from the shape of the leaves.
- Glair** (1 syl.), the white of eggs. **Glare** (1 syl.), strong light.
"Glair," Fr. glaire. "Glare," Old Eng. glare; Dan. glar, glass.
- Glamour**, *glam' er*, a deceptive charm. **Claymore**, *cla' mor*, a Scotch broad-sword. **Clamour**, *clam' er*, noise.
Glamour allied to gleam, a shoot of light.
- Glamour**, *Gaelic claid-mora*, great sword; Welsh *claid-mo*.
"Claymour," Gaelic claid-mora, to clamour; Fr. clamour.
- Clamour**, *Lat. clamor, v. clamare*, to clamour; *Fr. clamour.*
- Glance**, a slight view, to have a glance; **glanced** (1 syl.), **glanc-ing** (Rule xix., *glăn' sing*), **glanc-ing-ly**.
German glanz, v. glanzten.
- Gland**, an excretory or secretory vessel. **Glans**, a nut in bracts.
- Glandule**, *glăn' dule*, a small gland (-ule dim').
- Glanders**, a disease in horses; **glandered**, *glăn' derd*.
- Glandulation**, *glăn' du. lay' shun*. **Glân'dular**, *glăn' derd*.
glands. Glân'dulous, pertaining to glands.
- Fr. glande, glandulaire, glanduleux; Lat. gland, geh. glands, a corn.*
- Glare** (1 syl.), dazzling light, to shine with a glare. **Glair**, white of egg; **glared** (1 syl.), **glâr'-ing** (R. xix.), **glar'-ing-ly**.
"Glare, Old English glare. "Glair," French glaire.
- Glaze** (noun), *glaze* (verb). So *"graze," v. graze; "price," prize; "cicatrices," cicatrize* (R. li.); **glass'-y**, **glass'-iness** (R. xi.), **glass'-i-ly**; **glazed** (1 syl.), **glăz'-ing** (R. xix.)
- Glazier**, *glă' zhër*, one who puts glass into windows.
- Glass'-ful**, plu. **glass'-fuls**, two, three, &c., *glassfuls* means a glassful repeated twice, thrice, &c., but two, three, &c., *glasses-full* means two, three, &c., distinct glasses, all filled.
- "Glass"** (Rule v.), unlike *"mass"* (Rule viii.), retains the double s in all its compounds: as **glass'-y**, **glass'-ful**, **glass'-house**, **glass'-wort**, **crown'-glass**, **flint'-glass**, **plate'-glass**, &c. *"I'singlass"* is no compound of glass, but takes double s from sound-analogy.
- Old Eng. glass, glass; glazen, made of glass; Lat. glastum, woad.*
- gleam**, a ray of light, to shine. **Glim'mer**, a faint light, to shine faintly. (Old Eng. *gleam*; Germ. *glimmer*.)
- gleen**, to pick up corn after the crop has been carried.
- Welsh glén, clean; French glaner, glaneur.*
- gleb** (1 syl.), the soil; **gleb-y**, **glee'-by**, cloddy. (Lat. *gleba*.)
- glebe** (not *gledeshia*). *gle. dee' she. ah*, a flower.
is called in honour of Dr. Gleditsch, of Berlin (died 1786).
- merriment**, a song in three or more parts; **glee'-man**, a minstrel; **glee'-some** (-some, full of), **glee'-ful**, **glee'-ful-ly**.
Old English glee, mirth, a song; glee-mann, glee-maden.

Glib, smooth; *glib'-ly*; *glib'-ness*, volubility, smoothness.

Lat. *glaber*, smooth; v. *glabreo* (Gk. *gláphō*, whence *gláphēros*, smooth).

Glide (1 syl.), to slide; *glid'-ed*, *glid'-ing*, *glid'-er* (Rule xix.)

Old English *glid[an]*, past *glid*, past part. *gliden*.

Glim'mer, to send forth a feeble light. (See *Gleam*.)

Glisten, *glis'n* (not *glis'ten*), to sparkle; *glistened*, *glis'n'd*
glisten-ing, *glis'ning*; *glister*, *glis'ter* (not *glis-er*)
glis'tered (2 syl.); *glis'ter-ing*.

Old English *glisten[ian]*; German *gleizen*, *glistern*.

Glitt'er, to sparkle; *glitt'ered* (2 syl.), *glitt'er-ing*.

Old English *gliten[an]*, *glittin[ian]*, and *glit[ian]*, to glitter.

Gloaming, *glōme'-ing*, twilight. (O. E. *glomung*, a interpolated.

Gloat, *glōte*, to gaze earnestly (followed by *on*); *gloat'-ed*
gloat'-ing, *gloat'-ing-ly*, *gloat'-er*. (German *glotzen*.)

Globe, **Orb**, **Sphere**, **Ball**, **Globule**.

Globe (1 syl.), a solid sphere, this earth, an artificial sphere representing the earth, or the starry heavens.

Sphere, *sphēr*, a poetic and scientific word for globe.

Ball, a round mass, as a ball of cotton, a cricket ball; globe is a ball, but a ball is not of necessity a globe.

Orb, a circle, hence the disc of a planet, and hence a planet

Globule, *glob'bule*, a little ball. (*-ule*, diminutive.)

"Globe," Latin *glōbus*, a bowl, a globe, *glōbāre*; *glōbūlus*.

"Sphere," Lat. *sphæra*, same as "globus"; Gk. *sphaira*, v. *sphaîr*

"Ball," German *ball*; French *balle*; Latin *pila*, a pill, a ball.

"Orb," Latin *orbis*, any round thing, a wheel, a circuit, a circle.

Glomerate, *glōm'.e.rate*, gathered into a head or head
glom'erāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *glom'erāt-ing* (Rule xi)
glomeration, *glōm'.e.ray".shun*. (See *Conglomerate*

Latin *glōmērātio*, *glōmērāre* (*glōmus*, a ball of yarn, &c.)

Gloom, obscurity; *gloom'-ing*, becoming obscure. **Gloam**
glō'.ming, twilight. **Gloomy**, *glōo'.my*; *glōo'mi-ly* (R)
glōo'mi-ness. (Old Eng. *glōm*, gloom; *glomung*, twili

Glory, *plu. glories*, *glōr'riz* (not *glō'.riz*), honour, to honour
(verb) *glories*, *glōr'riz*; *gloried*, *glōr'ried*; *glor'y-ir*

glorify, *glōr'ri.fy*; *glorifies*, *glōr'ri.fize*; *glorified*, *gl*
fide; *glor'ifi-er* (Rule xi.), *glorify-ing*.

Glorification, *glōr'ri.fī.kay".shun*, act or state of glor

Glorious, *glōr'ri.ūs*; *glor'ious-ly*, *glor'ious-ness*.

French *glorification*, *glorifier*; Latin *glor'iosus*, *glor'ifloo*, *glōr*

Gloss, lustre, a comment. **Gloze**, to flatter. **Glowa**, shines with

Glossy, (*comp.*) *glōss'i-er*, (*super.*) *glōss'i-est*, *glōss*

Gloss (Rule viii.), a comment; *gloss'ary*, *plu. gl*

glōs'.a.rīz, a dictionary of antiquated words; glossarial, *glōs.sair'ri.āl*; gloss'arist.

"Gloss" (lustre), Old English *gloss*, *glass*.

"Gloss" (comment), Germ. *glosse*; Old Eng. *gles[an]*; Lat. *glossa*.

Glottis, *glōt'.tis*, the narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe. Epiglottis, *ēp'-i.glōt'-tis*, the valve of the glottis.

Glottitis, *glōt'.ti'.tis*, inflammation of the tongue. (-itis, inflam.)

Fr. *glotte*, epiglottis; Lat. *epiglottis*; Gk. *glōtta* (long o), the tongue.

Gloucester, *Glōs'.ter*: (Old English *Gleaw-ceaster*.)

Called by the Britons *Caer-glow*; *glou* in Latin became *glow'*, *glow-um*.

The Saxons added *castra*, and the word became *Glow-ceaster* or *Gleaw-ceaster*. "Gleaw," wise, skilful.

Gloze, to flatter. Glows, shines with heat. (See Gloss.)

Glucine, *glu'.sīn*, the oxide of glucinum. Glucinum, *glu.sī'.num*, the metallic base of glucine. Glucose, *glu'.kose*, grape sugar; glucic acid, *glu'.sīk*, acid obtained from grape sugar. (Gk. *glukus*, sweet; Fr. *glucine*. (See Glycerine.) (These words retain the Gk. "u," generally changed to y.)

Glue, *glu*; glued (1 syl.), *glu'-ing*. (All words ending with a double vowel (except -ue) retain both of them before -ing R. xix.), *glu'-er*, *glue'-y*; gluey-ness, *glu'.i.ness* (R. xiii.)

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*, a gluey substance obtained from wheat and other grain. Glutton, *glūt'n*, a great eater;

Glutinous, *glū'.tī.nūs*, viscous. Gluttonous, *glūt'n.us*, greedy; glut'inous-ness. Glutinate, *glū'.tī.nate*; glut'inat-ed (R. xxxvi.), glut'inat-ing (R. xix.), glutinative, *glū'.tī.na.tīv*; glutination, *glū'.tī.nay''shūn*.

Fr. *glu*, bird-lime, v. *gluer*, *gluten*, *glutinatif*; Lat. *gluten*, *glue*.

Glūt, to gorge; glūt't-ed (Rule xxxvi.), glūt't-ing (Rule i.)

Glutt-on, *glūt'n*, a great eater; glutton-ous, *glūt'n.ūs*, greedy; glut'tonous-ly; gluttony, *glūt'n.ŷ*.

Gluttonise, *glūt'n.ize* (Rule xxxi.); glut'tonised (3 syl.), glut'tonis-ing (Rule xix.), glut'tonis-er.

Latin *gluto*, gen. *glutōnis*, a glutton; *glutito*, to swallow; *gluttus*, the gullet; French *gloutonne*, *gloutonnerie*.

Gluten, *glū'.t'n*. Glutinous, *glū'.tī.nūs*. (See Glue.)

Glutton, *glūt'n*. Gluttonous, *glūt'n.ūs*. (See Glut.)

Glycerine, *glīs'.e.rīn* (not *glīs'.e.reen*), the sweet principle of oils and fat; glyceric [acid], *glīs'.e.rīk*.

Nitro-glycerine, *nī'.tro glīs'.e.rīn*, a powerful blasting oil.

Greek *glukus*, sweet. (These words convert the Greek u into y, and therein differ from their congeners **Glucine**, q.v.)

Glyptography, *glīp'.tōg'.ra.fy*, the art of engraving gems.

Greek *glyptos graphē*, a treatise [on] the art of carving.

Glyptodon, *glīp'.tō.dōn*, a huge fossil armadillo.

Greek *glyptōs odontēs*, having carved, i.e. fluted, teeth.

Gn- G or K before *n* at the beginning of a word or syllable is silent. All these (except *gnu*) are Teutonic or Greek.

Gnarled, *narld*, knotted like the oak. (Danish *knoldet*, knotty.)

Gnash, *nash*, to grind the teeth. (Germ. *knirschen*, to gnash.)

Gnat, *nät*. (Old Eng. *gnæt*.) **Natt'y**, spruce. (Ital. *netto*.)

Gnaw, (*past*) **gnawed**, (*past part.*) **gnawn**, *naw*, *nawd*, *nawn*, to pick with the teeth; **gnaw'-ing** (not *nör'ring*), corroding, painful, picking with the teeth; **gnaw'-er** (not *nör'-rer*), one who gnaws or picks with the teeth.

Old English *gnag[an]*, *past gnöh*, *past part. gnagen*.

Gneiss, *nice* (not *nē'iss*), a slaty rock, differing from granite in having its crystals broken. **Nice**, as it should be.

"Gneiss," German *gneiss*. "Nice," Old English *hnesc*, tender.

Gnome, *nōme*, a sylph who guards a mine. (Greek *gnōmē*.)

Gnomon, *nō.mōn*, index of a dial. (Gk. *gnōmōn*, an indicator.)

Gnostics, *nōs'.tiks*, the *knowers* as opposed to the *believers*. A sect which tried to fuse Christianity and Platonism; **gnosticism**, *nōs'.ti.sizm*; **gnostic**, *nōs'.tik* (adj.)

Greek *gnōstikós* (v. *gignōskō*, to know; Latin *nosco*, to know).

Gnu, *nū*, a South African ox. (The only word beginning with *gn-* which is neither Teutonic nor Greek.)

Go, (*past*) **went**, (*past part.*) **gone**, *gōn*; **go'-ing**. "Went" is from the verb to wend; **goes**, *goze*; **go'-er**.

To go under the name of, to be called by a pseudonym.

So the story goes, so says common report.

It will go against him, will tell to his disadvantage, will be in his disfavour. To go against a town, to besiege it.

It will go hard with them, there's danger of a fatal issue.

A go-between, a middle man, a mediator.

Go about your business! mind your own affairs, and don't interfere with mine. To go by, to pass by or near.

To give one the go-by, to give one the slip, to shuffle off.

Go and Come. We go away from the place and come to the place where we are [or the speaker is].

Plants come up, and come into leaf or flower, but go out of flower and go to seed; because their leafing and flowering is coming to be with us, but their seeding and decay is going away from us.

The ship went to pieces. The jug came to pieces. Because the ship was away at sea, but the jug in our hand.

The sun goes behind a cloud, but comes out from it. It "goes" out of sight or away from us, but "comes" into sight and therefore where we are or where we can see it.

The sun *goes* down, but *comes* forth as a bridegroom to run his race; because at sun-set it "leaves" us, but at sunrise it "comes" into our hemisphere.

Go away, leave *this* place. Come away, leave *that* place.

Go to! a broken sentence meaning *Go to* — or get along with you. Do not talk so for I do not believe it.

When he came to, recovered from a fit. When he came to himself, recovered his senses. In the fit the "spirit" had left, but on recovery it returns back.

It wo'n't go down, it is not to be swallowed or believed.

It wo'n't come down, descend or yield to force.

To go on, to proceed, to fit [as a garment]. To come on, to grow [as a plant].

To go over to, he went over [to the other side or opinion].

To come over, to wheedle, to come to our side or opinion.

To go through, to undergo suffering or trouble. To come through, to get free from, to pass through.

EXCEPTION.—We use the word *come* [to the place where *you* are], when we reply to an invitation, or direct the idea to the *act* to be performed or *effort* to be made, rather than to the *intention* formed in the mind of doing what is referred to at some future time.

In reply to an invitation: "Come here." Ans. "I will *come* [i.e., to you] directly." "When will you come and see me?" Ans. "I will *come* [i.e., to you] next week." "Will you come and dine with me to-morrow." Ans. "I shall be happy to *come* and dine with you to-morrow."

The stress on the act and not on the intention: "I am *coming* to pay you a visit on Monday," i.e., I will undertake the act of a journey to your house; but "I am *going* to pay you a visit on Monday" refers more to the *intention* formed, than to the journey to be made.

Effort to be made. This is a slight variation of the preceding idea; when our Lord was told about the Centurion's son, he replied, "I will *come* [i.e., to your house] and heal him." Here the main stress of the idea is on the effort Jesus was willing to make to heal the sick child. If he had said, "I will go and heal him," the main force would have been directed to the *healing* and not to the condescension of Jesus undertaking the mission.

Goad, *gōds* (noun and verb). Good (adj.) God, deity.

Old English *gād*, a goad; *gōd*, good; *god*, deity.

(These examples will show some of the shifts we have resorted to to represent the accent so unwisely discarded.)

Goal, *gôle*, the winning post. **Ghoul**, *gool*, a vampire. **Gaol**, *jail*, a prison. **Gale**, a high wind.

"Goal," French *gal*, *gaule*, a pole. "Ghoul," Persian *ghul*, a mountain demon. "Gaol," French *geole*. "Gale," Norse *kule*.

Goat, *he-goat*, *fem. she-goat*, (*familiarly*) **Billy-goat**, *fem. Nanny-goat*; *goat-ish* (*-ish* added to nouns means "like").

Old Eng. *gdt*, a goat; *gdt-hyrde*, a goat-herd; *gdtia-hus*, a goat-house.

Gobble, *gðb'li*, to devour fast and noisily; *gobbled* (2 syl.) *gobbling*, devouring. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobelin**, *gðb'-lin* [tapestry]. See below. (French *gober*, to swallow.)

Gobelin, *gðb'-lin* [tapestry]. **Gob'lin**, a spirit. **Gobbling**, *v.s.*

Gobelins, a famous manufacture of tapestry near Paris, so called from the brothers Gobelin who established it.

Gob'lin (*see above*). (Fr. *gobelin*; Germ. *kobold*; Gk. *kþbālōs*.)

God, *fem. godd-ess* (R. i.); *god'-less*; *god'-ly*, pious, piously; *god'li-ness* (R. xi.), *god'li-ly* or *god'-ly*, *god'less-ly*.

Old English *god*, *god-bearn*, a god child; *god-modor*, *god-sunna*, &c.

Gofer, *gō'fer*, to crimp, a cake baked in a *go'fering iron*; *go'fering*, crimping. **Gopher**, *gō'fer*, the wood of which the ark was made, a species of turtle.

"Gofer," French *gaufre*, *v. gaufre*. "Gopher [wood]" Hebrew.

Goitre, *goi'tr* (French), a large tumour in the neck; *guttered*, *goi'terd*; *goitrous*, *goi'trus*. (Latin *guttur*, the throat.)

Golden Reinette (not *-Rennet*), *gōld'n rain'.et*.

French *Rein-ette*, a little queen [of apples].

Golosh, *go.lōsh'*, an overshoe. (Ought to be *galoch*.)

Fr. *galoches*; Span. *galocha*, a clog; Ger. *galosche*; Lat. *gallica*.

Gondola, *gōn'.do.lah* (not *gōn.dō'.lah*), a Venetian pleasure-barge; *gondolier*, *gōn'.do.leer'*, the barge-man.

Good, (*comp.*) better, (*super.*) best (from the obsolete positive *bet*, *v. bet[an]*, to improve); *good'-ly*, *good'li-ness* (R. xi.), *good'li-est*; *good'y*, mistress; *good-man*, master.

Good-bye, *-bi* (*God be with you*), farewell.

Good-looking [person], or **Well-looking** (?). "Good-looking" is sanctioned by usage and analogy; thus we have *good-humoured*, *good-natured*, *good-tempered*, &c. "Looking" is not a participle, but a verbal noun, and should be written *looking*, but the termination *-ing* has been unhappily converted into *-ing*, thereby confounding verbal nouns with participles.

Old English *gōd*, *betera*, *betest* or *best*; *gōdnes*, *gōdlic*, *gōdless*.

Goose, *plu. geese*, (*male*) *gan'der*, (*offspring*) *gosling* (*-ling* denotes offspring). (Old English *gōs*, *plu. gēs*.)

Gooseberry, plu. *gooseberries*, *goos'.bèr rîz* (no connection with *goose*). **Gooseberry fool** (a corruption of *gooseberry foulé* mashed. The French have *foulé de pommes*, *foulé de raisins*, *foulé de groseilles*, &c.)

A compound of *gorst* and *berie*, the rough berry. The French *groseille* is from the Latin *grossîla*.

Gopher, *gō'fēr* (Heb.), the wood of which the ark was made.

Gofer, *gō'fēr*, to crimp, a cake baked on a *gofering iron*.

French *gouffré*, v. *gaufre*.

Gordian knot, *gor'.dî.ăn nôt*, an inextricable difficulty.

The leather harness of *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, was tied into a knot so intricate, that an oracle said whoever untied it should become master of the world. Alexander cut the knot with his sword.

Gordonia (not *gardonia*), *gor.dô'.ni.ah*, a plant.

So called from James Gordon, of Mille End, near London.

Gore, clotted blood, to wound with horns, a gusset; **gory**, *gōr'ry*.

Old English *gôr*; (to wound) *gdr*, a dart; (a gusset) Welsh *gor*.

Gorge, a defile, to cram; **gorged** (1 syl.), **gorg'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Gauge, *gag* (not *gorge*), to mete the contents of a cask.

Fr. *gorge* (Lat. *gurgus*, a glutton). "Gauge," Fr. *jaugé*, v. *jauger*.

Gorgeous, *gor'je'us*, showy (should be *gaudious*); **gorgeously**, *gor'geous-ness*. (An exception to Rule lxvi.)

Latin *gaudium*, joy; *gaudialis*, *gaudeo*, to delight.

Gorilla, *go.rîl'.lah*, a large ape. (An African word.)

Gormand; **gormandise**, *gor'măn.dîze* (R. xxxi.), **gormandised** (3 syl.), **gormandis-ing** (R. xix.), **gormandis-er**.

Gormand, a glutton; **gourmet**, *gour'may'*, a high feeder.

French *gourmand*, *gourmet*, *gourmandise*; Latin *gumia*, a glutton.

Gorse (1 syl.), furze. **Gauze** (1 syl.), a thin transparent cloth.

"Gorse," Old Eng. *gorst*. "Gauze," Fr. *gaze*, made at Gaza, in Syria.

Goshawk, the goose-hawk. (Old Eng. *gôs-hafoc*, goose-hawk.)

Gosling, *gōz'.lîng*, a young goose. (Old English *gôs*, -*lîng* dim.)

Gospel, *gōs.pël*; **gospell-er** (ought to be *gospeler*; (Rule iii.)

Gospelled, evangelized; **gospell-ing**. (These two words ought to be abolished.) **Gos'pel-ise** (R. xxxi.), **gos'pelised** (3 syl.), **gos'pells-ing** (R. xix.), **gos'pells-er**.

(The double l of "gospeller," &c., ought to be abolished, or else gospel should have its double l restored to it.)

Gospel for *Gods-spel*, Old English *godspell*, v. *godspell[ian]*, *godspel-ere*, a gospeller; (*spell*, story, tidings) good tidings. The Greek word is *eu-aggelion*, good tidings.

Gossamer, *gōs'.sa.mer* (not *gossimer*), a fine web.

Old English *Gos* [god's] *sedmere*, god's tailor. The tradition is that gossamer is a ravelling of the Virgin Mary's winding sheet, which fell away when she was carried up to heaven.

Gos'sip, a tattler, a sponsor, a neighbour, to chat; **gos'sipped** (2 syl.), **gos'sipp-ing**, **gos'sipp-er**, **gos'sipp-y**, chatty.

Old English *Godsibb* (*sib-*, related, as *sibling*, a related child).

(If one *p* is dropped in *gossip*, it ought to be omitted in all of its derivatives. The same remark applies to "worship." Rule iii.)

Got *past tense* of *get*. Much foolish prejudice exists against this very useful word. **Has** means the simple fact of possessing, but **got** implies that the possession has been obtained by effort, exposure, gift, &c. Thus "I *have* a cold" states a fact only, but "I *have got* a cold" implies that it is the effect of exposure or bad weather. "I *have* the hammer" states a fact, but "I *have got* the hammer" implies either I have *fetched* it, or I have *taken* it in possession [without your knowledge or consent].

No doubt the word is often used in a very slipshod manner as may be inferred by the following sentence: "I *got* on horseback immediately I *got* your message, and *got* to the train by ten o'clock, but *got* such a cold, as I shall not *get* rid of in a hurry. However, when I *got* home, I *got* my supper, and *got* to bed, *got* nicely warm, and soon *got* into a sound sleep. Next morning I *got* up and *got* dressed, and scarcely had I *got* into the breakfast room, when I *got* a telegram, and *got* the boy to *get* a little refreshment, while I *got* ready my answer, which I hope you will *get* in good time."

Gouge, *goof* (not *gōwf*), a chisel for cutting grooves, to scoop out; **gouged** (1 syl.), **goug'-ing**, **goug'-er**.

Fr. *gouge*, from the Low Lat. *gugia*, a gouge; Span. *gubia*.

Gourd, *goo'rd* (not *gord*), a plant. **Gored**, *gord*, wounded.

French *gourde* and *courge*; Latin *cucurbita*, a cupping-glass, &c.

Gout, a disease. **Gouty**, **gout'i-neas** (R. xi.) **Gòut**, *goo*, relish.

French *goutte* (the disease), so called because it was thought to proceed from a *goutte* or drop of acrid matter in the joints.

"Gout" (relish), French *gout*; Latin *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

Governor, a ruler, whether male or female; **governess**, a female teacher; **governante**, *go'ver.nānt*, a lady who has charge of young girls of quality; **governor-ship**, the office of a governor (*-ship*, Old Eng., office); **govern-able**, **govern**, **governed** (2 syl.), **govern-ing**, **govern-ment**.

French *gouverner*, *gouvernement*, *gouvernemental*, *gouvernants*; Latin *gubernāre*; Greek *kubernāō*, to guide or govern.

Gown (to rhyme with *crown*), **gownsmān** (not *gownman*), a university student; a silk-gown; a Q.C.

Welsh *gwn*, a gown; v. *gwmio*, to sew.

Grab, to pilfer; **grabbed** (1 syl.), **grabb'-ing** (R. i.), **grabb'-er**.

Grabble, *grab'l*, to grope; **grabbled**, *grab'ld*; **grabb'ling**.

Welsh *cribdddail*, pillage; Danish *gribe*, to seize (*gríb*, a vulture).

Grace, favour, elegance, to adorn, to honour; **graced** (1 syl.), **grāc'ing** (R. xix.); **gracious**, **grā'shūs**; **gracious-ly**, **gracious-ness**, **grace'ful**, **grace'ful-ly**, **grace'ful-ness**.

Grat'ia, for nothing. **Grat'ify**, **grat'.i.fy**. (See **Gratify**.)

French *grace*, *gracieux*; Latin *gratia*, *gratidus*, *gratis*.

Grade (1 syl.), a degree, promotion; **gradient**, **grā'.di.ent**, the slope or incline of a rail-road; **grad'ual**, **grad'ual-ly**, **grad'uate** (3 syl.), **grad'uāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **grad'uate-ship**.

Gradation, **gra.day'shun**, a series; **graduation**, **grad'.u.a''-shun**; a marking into degrees, reception of a degree.

French *graduel*, *graduier*, *graduation*, *gradation*; Latin *graddatio* (*grddus*, a step; *grddior*, to go step by step).

Graft (Rule v.). The older and better spelling of **graft**.

Graft, a part of one tree inserted into another, to insert a **graft** **graft-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **graft'ing**, **graft'-er**. (Fr. *griffe*.)

Grain, **gran'ary** (not *grain'ery*), a grange; **granivorous**, **grān'.iv'.o.rūs**; **granulate**, **grān'.u.late**; **gran'ulat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **gran'ulat-ing** (Rule xix.), **gran'ular**, **gran'ule** (2 syl.), a little grain (-ule dim.), **granulous**, **grān'.u.lūs**.

(The blunder of *i* in "grain" (seed), we have taken from the French, but it is not perpetuated in its derivatives.)

The derivatives of "grain," to imitate the grain of wood, retain the *i* throughout: as

Grained (1 syl.), **grain'-ing**, **grain'-er**. **Grains**, refuse of malt after brewing. **Grain**, purple dye.

French *grain*, *granuler*, *granulation*, *granule*; Latin *grānum*, *grān-ndrium*, *grān'ifer*. "Granivorous" is *granum voro*, to eat grain.

Gramineous (not *graminious*, Rule lxi.), **gra.mīn'.e.ūs**, grassy; **graminivorous**, **grām'.īn.īv''.o.rūs**, grass-eating.

Graminaceæ, **grām'.īn.ā''.se.ē**, the order of plants called grasses (-aceæ (in Bot.), denotes an order of plants).

Lat. *grāmen*, gen. *grāmīnis*, *grāmīneus*, "graminivorous" (*voro*, to eat).

Gram'mar (double *m*), **gramma'rian**, **grammat'ical**, **grammat'ical-ly**, **grammat'icise** (Rule xxxi.), &c.

Fr. *grammaire*, *grammatical*; Lat. *grammaticus* (Gk. *gramma*).

Grampus, *plu.* **grampuses**, Rule xxxiv. (not *grampi*), a fish.

A corruption of French *grand-poisson*, great fish (*grampoise*).

Granary, *plu.* **granaries**, **grān'.a.riz**; **gran'ulate**. (See **Grain**.)

Grand-father, -mother, *plu.* **grand-fathers**, -mothers. Parents' parents to parents' children.

French compounds adapted: *grand-père*, *grand-mère*.

Latin *grandis*, remote, as *cavum grande*, a remote age.

Grandson, -daughter, *plu.* **grand-sons**, -daughters. Sons and daughters children to sons' and daughters' parents.

The French say "*petit*": *petit fils*, *petite-fille*.

Grandchild, *plu.* grand-children, -tchil' .drén.

Formed on the same model; no corresponding word in French.

Grand-jury, *plu.* grand-juries, -jū'.ríz, the jury which decides whether or not there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of guilt in an accused to be worth "trial."

Petit-jury, *plu.* petit-juries, pet'.ty jū'.ríz, an ordinary jury.

Special jury, *plu.* special juries, a jury for a special cause.

Grandee, grăn.dě'. (Spanish *grande*, a nobleman.)

Grandeur, grăn'.djūr, elevation. (French *grandeur*.)

Grandiloquent, grăn.dil'.o.quent, pompous in language; grandiloquent-ly; grandiloquence, grăn.dil'.o.quence.

Lat. *grandilōquentia* (*grandis loquens*, gen. *loquentis*, grand talking).

Granite, grăn'.it, so called from its granular-crystalline composition and appearance; granitic, grăn'.it'.ik.

French *granit*, *granitique*; Latin *granum*, grain.

Granular, grăn'.u.lar; gran'ulate, &c. (See Grain.)

Graphic, grăf'.ik, life-like, delineated; graphical, grăf'.i.kal; graph'ical-ly. (The -ph- points to a Greek word.)

Latin *graphicus*; Greek *grāphikos* (*grāpho*, to write or draw).

Graphite, grăf'.ite, black-lead, or rather carburet of iron.

Grapholite, grăf'.o.lite, slate fit for school uses.

-ite, like stone; -līte, stone; Greek *lithos*, *grapho*, to write or draw.

Grapnel, grăp'.nēl, a small anchor with four or five flukes.

Grapple, grăp'.p'l, to struggle [followed by *with*]; grap'pled (2 syl.), grap'pling, grappling-irons, grap'pler.

French *grapin* or *grappin*, a grapnel, a struggle.

Grass (noun), grāze (verb), to feed on grass; similarly glaze (Rule li.); *plu.* grass'-es (Rule xxxiv.), grass'-y, grass'i-ness (Rule xi.)

Grass, to cover with grass; graze (1 syl.), to feed on grass; grassed (1 syl.), grass'-ing; grazed (1 syl.), grās'-ing; grazier, grā'.zhēr, one who pastures and rears cattle.

Old English *gærs* or *græs*, grass; *gras(ian)*, to graze; *græs-hoppa*.

Grate (1 syl.), a fire-stove, to rasp. Great, grāte, large.

Grāt'-er, a rasp, one who grates. Greater, grā'.tēr, large; grāt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), grāt'-ing (Rule xix.), grāt'-ing-ly.

"Grate" (a stove), Ital. *grata*; Lat. *crātes*, a hurdle, crate, or grate. "Grate" (to rasp), French *gratter*, to scratch. (See Rule lxiii.)

Grateful, grate'.ful (R. viii.), thankful, agreeable; grate'ful-ly.

Gratify, grāt'.i.fy, to please; gratifies, grāt'.i.fise; grati-fied, grāt'.i.fide; gratifier, grāt'.i.fi.ēr; grat'ify-in-; gratification, grāt'.i.fi.kay'.shūn, pleasure, satisfactio-

Gracious, grā'.shūs, kindly disposed; gra'cious-ly, -ness

Gratitude, *grāt'ī.tūde*, thankfulness. (See *Gratia*.)

Latin *gratia*, *gratificatio*, *gratificari*, *gratiosus*, *gratitudo*.

Iratha, *grā'ās*, for nothing; gratuitous, *grā.tū'ī.tūs*, free [gift];
gratu'itous-ly, without compensation, without proof.

Gratuity, *plu.* *gratuities*, *grā.tū'ī.tīs*, a donation.

Lat. *gratulus*, *grātis* (i.e., *grātis*, for thanks only); Fr. *gratie*.

Iratiwacke, the German way of writing graywacke (*q.v.*)

Iravamen, *plu.* *gravamina* or *gravamens*, *grā.vay'mēn*, *plu.*
grā.vay'mī.nāh or *grā.vay'mēnz*, cause of complaint,
chiefly used in ecclesiastical matters.

Latin *gravamen*, *plu.* *gravamina*, a grievance (*gravis*).

Irave (1 syl.), a place of interment, solemn, to carve.

Grave (*noun*), *plu.* *graves* (1 syl.) *Graves*, food for dogs.

Greaves, *greevz*, leg-armour. *Grieves*, *greevz*, laments.

Grave-clothes, *grave-digg'er*, *grave-stone*, *grave-yard*.

Grave (*adj.*), *grāv-er* (*comp.*), *grāv-est* (*super.*), *grave'-ly*,
grave'-ness. *Gravity*, *plu.* *gravities*, *grāv'ī.tīz*. "Grav-
ity" (seriousness) has no plural. (See *Gravitate*.)

Grave (*verb*), *graved* (1 syl.), *grāv'-ing*, *grāv'-er*, a tool for
engraving, one who engraves. *Engraving*, a picture
engraved, using a graving tool. *Grāv'-en* (*adj.*), chiefly
used in conjunction with "images": as *graven images*.

"Grave" (for interment), Old English *græf*, also a graving-tool.

"Grave" (*adj.*), French *grave*, *gravité*; Latin *grāvis*, *grāvellas*.

"Grave" (*verb*), French *graver*; Latin *graphis*, the art of engraving;
graphium, an iron pen; (Greek *grāphō*, to write, &c.)

rav'el (*noun* and *verb*); *gravelled*, *grāv'eld*; *grav'ell-ing*,
grav'elly, R. iii., -EL. (Fr. *gravier*, *gravelle*, the malady.)

raves (1 syl.), should be *greves*, refuse of a melting pot, made
into dogs' food. *Greaves*, *greevz*, armour for the legs.
Grieves, *greevz*, laments (3rd sing. pres. ind. of *Grieve*);
Graves. (See *Grave*.)

"Graves" (dogs' food), Danish *grever*, residuum of tallow, fibrous
remains of lard. "Grave," Anglo-Saxon *græf*.

"Greaves" (leg armour), Spanish *grevas*. "Grieve," French *grief*.

ravitate, *grāv'ī.tate*, to tend towards a material body by at-
traction; *grav'itāt-ed*, *grav'itāt-ing*; *gravitation*,
grāv'ī.tay'shūn; *grav'ity*, *plu.* *gravities*, *grāv'ī.tīz*.

Fr. *gravier*, *gravitation*, *gravité*; Lat. *grāvis* (*gravis*, heavy).

ravy, *plu.* *gravies*, *grā'vȳ*, *grā'vīz*, the juice of cooked meat.

Same as *graves* (dogs' food). Danish *greser*, residuum of lard.

ray or **Grey**, (*comp.*) *gray'-er*, (*super.*) *gray'-est*, *gray'-ish*
(-ish added to *adj.* is diminutive, added to nouns it means
"like"); *gray'-beard*, *gray'-ness*. (Old Eng. *græg*, *gray*.)

Rayhound (better than *greyhound*), the hound that hunts the
gray or badger without being trained to do so.

Graywacke, *gray.wăk'y*, a kind of sandstone. (Germ. *grauwacke*.)

Graze (1 syl.), to pasture; grazed (1 syl.), grăz-ing; grăz'-er, an animal sent to graze; grazier, grăy'zhēr, one who pastures and rears cattle. Glazier, *see* Glass.

Old English *gras[ian]*, to graze. (*See* Grass.)

Grease, (noun) *greece*; (verb) *greaze* (Rule li.), fat, to smear with grease; greas-y, gree'-zy (not *gree'cy*); greas'i-ness, greas'i-ly (s = z). Greece, the country so called.

French *graisse*, *graisser*; Latin *crassus*, fat (Greek *krās*).

Great, large. Grate, a stoye, to rasp. Greet, to salute.

Great, *grate* (not *greet*), *comp.* great-er, *super.* great'-est.

Old English *great*, *greatnes*, greatness.

"Grate" (to rasp), Fr. *gratler*. (A stove), Ital. *grata*, Lat. *crates*.

"Greet" (to salute), Old English *grēt[an]*, to bid welcome.

Greaves, *greevz*, leg-armour. Grieves, *greevz*, laments.

Graves (better greves), dog's food. Graves (1 syl.), places for interment. (*See* Grief.)

"Greaves" Spanish *grevas*. "Grieves," French *grief*.

"Graves" (dog's food), Danish *grever*, residuum of fat. "Graves," Anglo-Saxon *grāfas*.

Green, a colour; green'-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim.), green-ness (double n). Greens (no sing.), cabbages dressed for food; green-gage (2 syl.), a sort of plum; green-sward, a grassy lawn; green-tea; Scheele's green, a pigment; green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

Old English *grēne*, *grēnnes*, greenness; v. *grēn[ian]*.

Greet, to salute. Great, *grate*, large. Grate, a fire stove.

Greet'-ed (R. xxxvi.), greet'-ing, greet'-er. Great-er, large.

"Greet," Old English *grēt[an]*, past *grette*, past part. *grēt*, *grētung*.

Gregarious, grē.gair'rĭ.ūs, living in herds (-ious not -ous, because "herd" is an abstract noun), gregarious-ly, &c.

Latin *grēgārius* (*grex*, gen. *grēgis*, a flock or herd).

Gregorian, grē.gor'rĭ.ūn, adj. of Greg'ory.

Grenade, grē.nāde', an instrument of war; grenadier, grēn'-a-deer' (not grĕn'.a.deer'), one of the Grenadier Guards, called because at one time employed to throw grenade.

Grenado, plu. grenadoes, grē.nah'.doze. (A blunder for the Spanish *granada*, plu. *granadas*.)

Fr. *grenade*, *grenadier*; Ital. *grenata*, *grenadiere*; Span. *granada*.

Grey or gray. (*comp.*) grey'-er or gray-er, (*super.*) grey'-est or gray-est, grey'-ish or gray'-ish. (Anglo-Saxon *græg*.)

The following are spelt with "e," not "a."

Grey-hound (the *canis grāius*). Old English *grig-hūnd*.

This is a blunder for *Grayhound*, the badger-hound, so called because (unlike other dogs) it will hunt the gray or badger without being trained to do so.

The Scotch Greys or The Greys, the 2nd dragoons. So called because they are mounted on grey horses.

Grey-wethers, *-weth'rs*, huge boulders near Avebury.

Grey Friars, Franciscan friars (who wear a grey habit).

Gridiron, *grĭd'īron*, a grated frame for broiling food.

Welsh *greidell*, a griddle, of which "gridiron" is a corruption.

Grief, *greef* (Rule v.), sorrow; *plu.* **griefs** (Rule xxxix.)

Grieve, *greev*, to mourn (Rule li.); **grieved**, *greevd*; **griev'-ing** (Rule xix.), **griev'-er**, **griev'-ance**; **grievous**, *gree'vūs*; **griev'-ous-ly**, **griev'-ous-ness**.

French *grief*; Latin *gravis*, heavy; v. *grāvāre*, to put to pain.

Griffon or griffin, *grĭf'fĭn*, a fabulous animal.

French *griffon*; Latin *gryps* or *gryphus*; Greek *grups*, gen. *grupos*.

Grill (Rule v.), a grate, to broil; **grilled** (1 syl.), **grill'-ing**.

French *griller*, to broil (*gril*, i.e., un treillis de fer).

Grilse, *grĭls*, a salmon not fully grown. (Scotch.)

Grim, fierce-looking; (*comp.*) **grimm'-er**, (*super.*) **grimm'-est** (Rule i.), **grim'-ly**, **grim'-ness**. **Grime** (1 syl.), dirt.

Old English *grim* or *grimm*, horrible in aspect; *grimĭc*, grimly.

Grimace, *grĭ.mace'* (Fr.), a distortion of face, to make a grimace; **grimaced'** (2 syl.), **grimāc'-ing** (R. xix.), **grimāc'-er**.

Grimalkin, *grĭ.māl'.kĭn*, an old cat.

"Malkin," a Moll or female cat, the male being Tom. When the cat mews, the Witch in "Macbeth" calls out, "I come, Gray-malkin." (l. 1.)

Grime (1 syl.), dirt, to foul with dirt; **grimed** (1 syl.), **grim-ing** (Rule xix.); **grim-y**, *grĭ'my*; **grĭ'mi-ly**, **grĭ'mi-ness**.

Old English *hrūm* or *hrym*, soot; *hrūmig* or *hrymig*, sooty.

Grin, *grĭn*, a snarling smile, to smile scornfully; **grinned**, *grĭnd*. **grinn'-ing** (R. i.), **grinn'-ing-ly**, **grinn'-er**. (See Grind.)

Old English *grinn[ian]*, past *grinnode*, past part. *grinnod*.

Grind, *grĭnd*, (past) **ground**, (past part.) **ground**; **grind'-ing**, to reduce to powder by friction, to rub [the teeth] together; **grind-er**; **grind-stone**, often called *grind-stone*.

Old English *grĭnd[an]*, past *grand*, past part. *grunden*.

Grip, *grĭp*, a grasp, a fast hold, to give a grip; **gripped**, *grĭpt*; **gripp'-ing** (Rule i.), **gripp'-ing-ly**, **gripp'-er**.

Gripe, *grĭpe* (R. li.), to grasp; **griped**, **grĭp'-ing**, **grĭp'-er**.

"Grip," Old Eng. *grĭop[an]*, to lay hold of; past *griopte*, p. p. *griopt*. "Gripe," Old Eng. *grĭp[an]*, past *grāp*, past part. *gripen*; n. *grĭpa*.

Grisette, *grĕ.zĕt'* (French), jeune ouvrière coquette et galate.

It means one who wears a gray or russet gown (grisette).

Grisly, *griz'ly*. Grizzly, *griz'ly*. Gristly, *gris'ly*.

Grisly, hideous. Grizzly, grayish. Gristly, cartilaginous.

Grisly; grisliness, *gris'li-ness*, hideousness.

Grizzly; grizzliness, a stubbly state of half-gray hair.

Gristle; gristliness, the state of being cartilaginous.

"Grisly," Old English *gristle*. "Grizzle," French *gris*, gray.

"Gristle," Old English *gristel*.

Grist, *grist*, corn for grinding. Bringing grist to the mill, bringing gain or profitable work. (Old English *grist*.)

Gristle, *gris'l*, cartilage; gristly, *gris'ly*, cartilaginous; gristliness, *gris'li-ness* (Rule xi.) (See Grisly.)

Old English *gristel*, *gristel-ban*, the gristle-bone.

Grit, *grit*, the coarse part of meal, sand; gritt'y (R. i.), grittiness (R. xi.) Grits, *gritz*, prepared barley for ptisan.

Old English *gryt*, fine flour, mill-dust; *grut*, wheat or barley meal.

Grizzle, *griz'z'l*, grey [hair] mixed with black; grizzled, *griz's'ld*—

Grizzly, somewhat gray. Grisly, *griz'ly*, hideous—

Grist-ly, *gris'ly*, cartilaginous. Grizzliness. (Fr. *gris*.)

Groan, *grōne*, a cry of anguish. Grown, increased in size.

Groan, to utter a cry of anguish; groaned, *grōnd*; groaning, *grōne-ing*; groan'ing-ly, groan-ful (Rule viii.)

Old English *grān(an)*, past *grānade*, past part. *grāned*; *grānung*.

Groat, *grawt*, an ancient piece of silver coin worth fourpence—

Our modern coins are called "Four-penny bits or pieces—"

German *grot* (4d.), a great penny, because prior to the coining —
groats by Edward III. our largest silver coin was a penny.

"Groat" (a small sum), Old English *grōt* or *grēōt*, a particle, atom.

Groats, *grōtz*, also called grits, oats prepared for ptisan.

Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal; *gryt*, fine flour.

Grocer, *grō'cer*, a dealer in grocery. Grosser, *grō'cer*, coarse—

Grocery, *plu. groceries*, *grō's's'riz*, housekeeper's stores.

Green-grocer, a dealer in fruits and vegetables.

German *grossirer*, a wholesale merchant; French *grosserie*, ware.

Grog, *grög*, spirit and water, originally applied to rum and water —
cold without sugar; grogg'y (Rule i.), tipsy; grog'gen —
y

Admiral Vernon was called *Old Grog* because he wore on deck —
rough weather a *grogam cloak*. He was the first to serve water —
in the rum on board-ship, and the mixture acquired his nickname.

Grogram, a coarse stiff taffety. (Ital. *grossagrana*, Span. *gorgoraz* —
a.)

Groin, *groyn*, part of the human body; groined (1 syl.), having —
an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches —
es.

Groom (1 syl.), one who has charge of a horse, to tend and clean —
a horse; groomed (1 syl.), groom'-ing. Groom of the —
Stole, keeper of the royal state robes. (Gk. *stōid*, a robe —
es.)

Old Eng. *guma*, a man. Gum-cyns, mankind; Low Lat. *gromet* —
es.

Groove (1 syl.), a furrow, to furrow. **Grove**, *grōve*, a small forest; **grooved** (1 syl.), **groov'ing** (Rule xix.)

Iceland. groof; **Old Eng. groue**, a grave. "**Grove**," **Old Eng. graf**.

Grope, *grōpe*, to search by feeling. **Group**, *groop*, to arrange in batches. **Grōped** (1 syl.), felt in the dark; **grouped**, *groopt*, arranged in a group. **Grōp'-ing** (R. xix.), searching in the dark; **grouping**, *groop'-ing*, arranging in groups. **Grōp'-er**, one who gropes; **group-er**, one who groups.

Old English grōp[ian], past *grōpede*, past part. *grōped*.

"**Group**," **French groupe**, v. *grouper*.

Gross, *grōse* (not *grōse*), fat, thick, coarse, unrefined, whole or entire, twelve dozen; **grōs'-ly**, **grōs'-ness**.

A Gross, 12 doz.; **A great Gross**, 112 doz.

To sell or buy in the gross, the whole lot just as it comes; *by the gross*, one whole lot where there are several lots.

Gross weight, the entire weight including casks, dross, &c.

Tare, the weight of casks, packages, and so on.

Trēt, the weight of dross and refuse.

Nēt, the real weight with tare and tret deducted.

To buy or sell wholesale in large quantities [to sell again], as a whole pipe of wine, a whole cargo of goods.

To buy or sell by retail, in small quantities [for use].

Fr. gros; **Span. grosero**; **Ital. grosso**; **Low Lat. grossum**; (*venditio in grosso*, selling by wholesale); **Lat. crassus**, fat, thick.

Twelve dozen, **French grosse**, *demi-grosse*, six dozen.

Grot, *grōt* or **Grotto**, *plu. grottoes*, *grōt'.tōze*, a garden cave.

Old English grut; **Italian grotta**; **French grotte**.

Grotesque, *grō.těsk'* (**French**), whimsical, outré; **grotesque-ly**; **grotesque-ness**, *grō.těsk'.ness*.

Outré ornaments such as were employed in the thirteenth century to ornament garden caves and bowers.

Ground (1 syl.), the earth, did grind, to lay on the ground, to stick fast [as a ship in shallow water], to teach the first principles, (in *Paint.*) the first colour; **ground'-ed**, **ground'-ing**; **ground'-age**, toll for lying in port; **ground'-ling**, a fish that keeps to the bottom of the water, hence the dregs of the people; **ground'-less**, without foundation; **ground'-less-ly**, **ground'-less-ness**. **Grounds**, dregs, landed property, land in occupation (*no sing.*)

Ground-floor, the basement floor of a house. **The first-floor**, all the rooms above the basement floor. **The second floor**, the flat over the first-floor.

In France the ground-floor is called "*le rez-de-chaussée*" = *le rez' shō'.ey*, above which is a low flat called the "*entre-sol*," and the floors (*étages*) begin from the *entre-sol*. Thus persons who live "*au premier*" (*o prēm'.e.ay*) occupy the first flat above the *entre-*

sol; those who live "au second" (*o s'kōne*) occupy the second flat above the *entre-sol*, and so on.

A floor is also called a storey (*stōr'ry*), but great diversity of opinion exists on the use of this word. Some, like the Americans, call a house with ground floor and a flat above, a "two storey house," and a house with three tiers of windows (above the ground) a "three storey house," while others begin the storey with the first floor, and call a house with two rows of windows a "one-storey house," and a house with ground floor and two flats above it, a "two-storey house." Probably the majority would reckon every row of windows between the basement and the eaves a "storey" (but not a *flat*.)

To gain ground, to advance. To lose ground, to recede.

Old Eng. *grund*; *grundleas*, groundless; *groundleaslice*, groundlessly.

Groundsel, *ground'sēl* (not *groundsil*), the plant *sēnēcio*.

Old English *grund-sweltge*, the ground-sweller, so called because it greatly infests and impoverishes the soil. Called in Latin *sēnēcio* (from *sexez*, an old man), because of its downy head.

Group (1 syl.), a cluster, to form a groupe. Grope, to feel one's way in the dark; grouped (1 syl.), arranged in group; group-ing, group-er. Groped, *grōpt*, searched for in the dark; grōp'-ing (Rule xix.), grōp'-er.

French *groupe*, v. *grouper*. "Grobe," Old English *grōp[ian]*.

Grouse, *grouce*, the heath-cock. Grows, *grōze*, doth grow.

Grout, coarse meal, plaster for walls, to grout; grout'-ing.

Old English *grūt*, wheat or barley meal, grout.

Grove, *grōve*, a small forest. Groove, *groov*, a channel.

Old Eng. *græf*; Low Latin *grova* (a grove). Icelandic *groof*, a groove

Grovel, *grōv'l*, to act meanly; grovelled (2 syl.), grov'-ell-er, grov'-ell-ing (R. iii.), *part.* and *adj.*, mean in character.

Icelandic *gruva*; Chaucer uses *groff*, flat on the ground.

Grōw, (*past.*) grew, (*past part.*) grown. Groan, *grōne* [of pain]

Grōw, to increase in size, to vegetate; grow'-ing, grow'-e

Grōwth, increase from growing.

Old Eng. *grōw[ian]*, *past grew*, *past part. grōwen*, *grownes*, growth.

Grōwl, an angry snarl, to grumble; growled (1 syl.), growl'-ing, growl'-ing-ly, growl'-er. (French *grouiller*, to rumble.

Grub, a maggot, food (*slang*), to dig with the hands; grubbe (1 syl.), grubb-ing (Rule i.); grubb'-er.

German *grube*, a ditch; *gruben*, to make holes, to dig.

Grudge (1 syl.), reluctance, to feel reluctance; grudged (1 syl.), grudg'-ing (Rule xix.), grudg'-ing-ly, grudg'-er.

Welsh *grwgnachu*, to murmur; *grwgnachiad*, a murmuring.

Gruel, *grū'ēl* (not *grüle*), oatmeal porridge. (Welsh *grual*.)

Gruff (R. v.), harsh, surly; **gruff'-ly**, **gruff'-ness**. (Welsh *gruff*.)

Grumble, *grüm'.b'l*, to murmur; **grumbled**, *grüm'.b'ld*; **grum'-bling**, **grum'bling-ly**, **grum'bler**.

Welsh *grwm*, a murmur, with dim. French *grommeler*, *grommelleux*.

Grumous, *grü'.müs*, clotted. (Fr. *grumeleux*; Lat. *grūmus*.)

Grunt (noun and verb), **grunt'-ed**, **grunt'-ing**, **grunt'-er**.

Old English *grun[an]*; Welsh *grwng*, to grunt.

Gryphææ, *grī.fee'.ah*, a sub genus of fossil oysters.

Gryphite, *grī'fite*, a specimen of the above sub-order.

Latin *gryphites*; Greek *grupos*, hooked. The beak of the shell is curved (-*aa* in *Geol.* denotes a sub-genus).

Guaiscum, *gwaï'.a.kūm*, better *gwa.ā'.kūm*. (Spanish *guayaco*.)

Guano, *gwāh'.no*, the dung of sea-fowls. (Spanish.)

Guarantee, *gār'rān.tee'* (occasionally **guar'anty**), one who warrants to perform a promise, the promise itself, to make the promise; **guaranteed**, *gār'rān-tee'd*; **guar'antee'-ing**. (Words ending with any two vowels, except -*ue*-, retain both when -*ing* is added. Obs. only one *r*.)

A disgraceful French-looking word. We ought to have

Guarantor, the person who stipulates, the warrantor.

Guarantee, the person to whom the promise is made.

Guarant, the assurance, the warrant.

Guaranty, **guarantied**, **guaranty-ing**, the verb.

French *garantie*, *v. garantir*.

Guard, *gard*, defence, a body of men for defence, to protect; **guard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **guard'-ing**, **guard'-ed-ly**.

Guardian, *gar'.dī.ān*; **guard'-ian-ship**; **guard'-able**.

The Guards, the household troops; **guards-man**, a soldier of The Guards. **Van-guard**, the guard in advance of the army; **Rear-guard**, the guard behind the army.

Ital. *guardare*; Span. *guardar*; Old Eng. *weard*, *v. weard[ian]*.

Guava, *gwāh'.vah*, a tropical fruit. (Spanish *guayaba*.)

Gudgeon, *gū'd'.jūn*, a small fish. (French *goujon*.)

Guelder-rose, *gē'l'.dēr rōze* (not *gil'.der*), the snowball tree.

The rose de Gueldres, i.e., of the ancient duchy of Guelderland (Holland).

Guelphs and Ghibellines, *Guelphs* and *Gib'.ēl.linz*, two factions of Italy (11th to 14th century). The former espoused the papal cause, and the latter the imperial.

At the battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia (1140), Conrad, duke of Franconia, rallied his followers with the war-cry *Hie Waiblingen!* while Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, used the cry of *Hie Welfe* (the family names of the two chiefs).

Guardon, *gur'.dōn*, reward. (French *guerdon*, *v. guerdonner*.)

Guerilla, *gwe.ril'.lah*, [war] by skirmishes. (Should be *guerrilla*.)

Spanish *guerrilla*, a skirmish (*guerra*, war, v. *guerrrear*).

Guess (Rule v.), a conjecture, to conjecture; *guessed*, *gæt* (Guest, a visitor); *guess'-ing*, *guess'-ing-ly*, *guess'-er*.

Danish *gisse*, to guess; Old English *gessog[an]*, to explain.

Guest, *gæst*, a visitor. *Guessed*, *gæst*, discovered by guessing.

Gest, *jest*, a feat. **Jest**, a joke.

Old Eng. *gest*, *gæst*, or *gyst*; Welsh *gwest*, a visit; *gwestai*, a visitor.
"Gest," Fr. *geste*; Lat. *gesta*. "Jest," Span. *chiste*, fun, witticism.

Guide, *gide*, a director, to direct; *guid'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *guid'-ing* (R. xix.), *guid'-ance*, *guid'-able*; *guide-book*, *guide-less*.

Fr. *guider*; Low Lat. *guida*; Germ. [*weg*]*weiser*, a guide, a leader.

Guild, *gild*, a corporate body. *Gild*, to cover with leaf-gold.

Old English *geld* or *gild*, a society (*geldan*, to pay). "Gild," *gildan*.

Guilder, *gil'.dër*, a Dutch "florin." *Gilder*, one who gilds.

Guile, *gile*, deceit; *guile'-ful* (Rule viii.), *guile'-ful-ly*, *guile'-ful-ness*, *guile'-less*, *guile'-less-ly*, *guile'-less-ness*.

Old English *wile*, craftiness.

Guillotine, *gil'.lo.teen* (not *guilotine*), a decapitating machine, to decapitate therewith; *guil'lotined* (3 syl.), *guil'lotin-ing*.

So named from Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, who, in 1791, greatly improved the old Italian *mannaja*.

Guilt, *gilt*, crime. *Gilt*, covered with leaf-gold. *Guilt-y*, *gilt'y*; *guilt'i-ness* (Rule xi.), *guilt'i-ly*, *guilt'-less*, &c.

"Guilt," Old English *gyt*, *gyllig*, guilty. "Gilt," *gildede* and *gilden*.

Guinea, *gin'ny* (*g* hard). A gold coin = 21s., not in use.

Guinea-pig, *gin'ny pig*; *guinea-hen*, *guinea-fowl*.

The gold pieces coined of the gold-dust from the Cape Coast Castle in Guinea (Africa), captured from the Dutch by Sir H. Holmes, 1682.

Guipure, *gip.pure'* (not *gwe.pure'*), an imitation old lace; *guipense*, *gip.puze'*, one who makes guipure; *guipet*, *gip'për*, to make guipure; *guip'ered* (2 syl.), *guip'er-ing*.

A French corruption of the English word *whip*.

Guise, *gize*, deceptive dress; *guisards*, *gi'zerts*, masqueraders.

French *guise*; Welsh *gwisg*, dress.

Guitar, *gë.tar'*, a stringed instrument of music.

French *guitare*; Italian *chitarra*; Latin *cithara*; Greek *kithara*.

Güles (1 syl.) In *Her.* denotes red (represented by upright lines).

French *gueules*, red; Latin *gula*, [red like] the gullet.

Gulf, *plu. gulfs*. (All other words in *-lf* form their plural by changing *-lf* to *-ves*: as "calf," *calves*; "half," *halves*; "elf," *elves*; "self," *selves*; "shelf," *shelves*; "wolf," *wolves*; Rule xxxviii.)

French *golfe*; Greek *kolpos*, a bosom or bay.

Gull (Rule v.), a sea-bird, a simpleton, to cheat; **gulled** (1 syl.), **gull'-ing**, **gull'-ible**; **gull-ibility**, *gŭl'.i.bĭl'-.i.ty.* (*-able* and *-ability* would be more consistent.)

Welsh *gwyllan*, a gull or sea-mew. "Gull," to cheat, is very similar to the German *bejan* (yellow beak), meaning a greenhorn.

Wilbraham says all unfledged nestlings are called *gulls*, from their yellow skin and beaks. (Anglo-Saxon *geolo*, yellow.)

Gullet, *gŭl.lĕt*, the inside of the throat. (Fr. *goulet*, Lat. *gŭla*.)

Gully, *gŭl'.ly*, a channel for running water; **gullied**, *gŭl'.lĭd*, worn by running water; **gully-hole**.

French *coulér*, to run; *coulotr*, a strainer, a drain.

Gulp, to swallow in large portions. **Gulf**, a bay.

Gulp'-ing, **gulp'-ing-ly**; **gulped**, *gŭlpt*.

Danish *gulpe*, to gulp, n. *guld*. "Gulf," a bay, Greek *kŏlpŏs*.

Gŭm, a resin, to smear with gum; **gummed**, *gŭmd*; **gumm'-ing** (Rule i.); **gumm'-y**, **gumm'-i-ness** (Rule xi.)

The Gums, the fleshy part out of which the teeth protrude.

Latin *gummen* or *gumen*, also *gummis* and *gummi*.

"The gums," Germ. *gaumen*, the roof of the mouth; Dan. *gumme*.

Gŭn, a fire-arm; **gun-bar'el**; **gun-carriage**, *-car'ridge*; **gun-cotton**; **gun-boat**, *-bŏte*; **gun-shot**, **gun-smith**, **gun-tackle**, **gun-powder**; **gunwale**, *gun'.ĕl*.

Gunn'-er (Rule i.), one appointed over guns; **gunn'-ery**.

To blow great guns, to blow very violently.

Welsh *gun*; Low Lat. *gunna*; Lat. *canna*; Gk. *kanna*, a reed.

Gunter's chain, a surveyor's measure, 66 feet long, (4 poles), divided into 100 links; 100,000 of which forming each side of a square would inclose a acre of land.

So named from Edmund Gunter, of Hertfordshire (1580-1626).

Gurgle, *gur'.g'l*, to purl; **gurgled**, *gur'.g'ld*; **gur'gling**.

Gurgoyle, *gur'.goyl*, a fantastic stone waterspout.

Italian *gorgoglio*, a purling; Latin *gurges*, a whirlpool.

"Gurgoyle" or gargoyle, French *gargouille*. (See Gargoyle.)

Gŭsh, a sudden irruption, to rush [as water] suddenly and violently; **gŭshed** (1 syl.), **gush'-ing**, **gush'-ing-ly**.

Gust, a sudden irruption [of wind]; **gust'-y**.

German *giessen*, to gush down.

Gusset, *gŭs'.sĕt*, a triangular gore let into garments.

Welsh *cwyssed*, a gore or gusset; French *gousset*, a fob or gusset.

Gŭst, a sudden blast of wind, sense of relish; **gust'-y**, windy; **gust'-i-ness** (Rule xi.), **gust'-i-ly**.

Gust (relish), **gŭst'-able**; **gustatory**, *gŭs'.ta.tŏ.ry*, pertaining to the organs of tasting. **Gusto**, *gŭce'.to*, relish.

Welsh *cwthron*, a gust or squall.

"Gust" (relish), Fr. *goust* now *gout*; Lat. *gustus*; Italian *gusto*.

sustaining on the optic nerve.

Gutter, *güt'ter*, a channel for water; to run down tallow or wax of a candle], to form a gutter; *güt'terd*; *gut'ter-ing*.

French *gouttière* (*goutte*, a drop; Latin *gutta*).

Guttural, *güt'tur.äl*, formed in the throat, a letter of the throat (as *k*, with *c* and *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as *cut*; *gall*, *got*, *gun*. The sibilant sound of *c* sound of *g* before *e*, *i*, was introduced by them after the Conquest; *guttural-ly*.

French *gutturale*; Latin *guttur*, the throat.

Guy, *plu. guys* (*gi*, *gize*), a rope to guide and steady while hoisting or lowering, an effigy of Guy Fawkes dressed in a ridiculous fashion.

Spanish *guia*, a guide; *v. guiar*. The other is from Guy

Guzzle, *güz'.z'l*, to drink greedily; *guzzled*, *güz'.z'ld*; *guzzler*. (Ital. *gozzoviglia*, *v. gozzoviglione*.)

Gymnasium, *djim.nay'.si.um*, a school for athletic exercises, *djim.näs'.tiks*, athletic exercises (Rule) *Gymnas'tic* (*adj.*), *gymnas'tical-ly* (*adv.*)

Gym'nast, one who teaches gymnastics; *gymna'st*

Latin *gymnasium*, *gymnastic*, *gymnasticus*, from the Greek *gymnastês*, *gumnastikôs*, *gumnasiarcha* (*gymnae*, cause these exercises were performed naked).

Gymnosperm, *djim'.no.sperm* (in *Bot.*) Applied by Linnaeus to certain plants, the seeds of which he erroneously

Greek *anér*, man; the "pistils" he called *gynia*, the female organs of plants, from Greek *guné*, woman.

"Gynandria" is *guné* and *anér* combined, meaning that the pistils and stamens are consolidated or combined in one column.

Gypsum, *djíp.sùm*, plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime.

Lat. *gypsum*, white lime; Gk. *gúpsos*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gypsy, *plu. gypsies*. (See Gipsy.)

Gyrate, *djì.rate*, winding, to revolve round a central point; *gyrät'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *gyrät'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Gyration, *djì.ray'.shun*, circular motion.

Gyratory, *djì'.ra.t'ry*, moving with circular motion.

Latin *gyrus*, a circle; Greek *gûros*. (The *y* shows it to be Greek.)

Gyrfalcon, *djir'.faw'.kõn*, the large vulture-like falcon.

German *geier-fauk*, the vulture hawk.

Gyrodus, *djì'.rõ.dûs*, a genus of thick-toothed fossil fishes.

Greek *gûros odous*, [the fish with] round teeth.

Gyromancy, *djì'.ro.mãn.sy*, divination by walking round and round in a circle.

Greek *gûros manteia*, circuit divination.

Gyroscope, *djì.ro.scope*, an instrument to exhibit the effects of rotary motion.

Greek *gûrõs skõpõs*, rotary [motions] I exhibit.

Gyves, *djivz*, fetters; *gyved*, *djivd*, fettered. (Welsh *gefyn*.)

H. The initial *h* is wholly mute in only three simple words in the language, viz., (1) *heir*, (2) *honest* and *honour*, (3) *hour*. It is almost mute in three other sets of words, viz., *human*, *humour*, and *humus*.

The three simple words give birth to twelve compounds, in all of which the *h* is quite mute: thus

1. **Heir**, *heir-ess*, *heir-less*, *heir-loom*, *heir-ship*. (See *Heir*.)

2. **Honest**, *honesty*, *honestly*, with the neg. *dis-honest*, &c.

Honour, *honorary*, *honourable*, *honourably*, with the neg.

3. **Hour**, *hour-glass*, *hour-hand*, *hour-ly*.

The three in which the *h* is almost mute give birth to sixteen or seventeen derivatives in all of which the *h* is almost mute: for example

1. **Human**, *human-ly*, *human-ity*, *human-itarian*.

Humane, *humane-ly*, *human-ise*.

2. **Humour**, *humour-less*, *humour-ist*, *humour-ous*, &c.

Humour-some, *humoursome-ly*, &c., *humoral*.

3. **Humus**, *humate*, *humic*, *humulin*.

When *h* follows initial *w*, the *w* is slightly aspirated as in *whale*, *wharf*, *what*, *wheat*, *wheel*, *wheeze*, *whelm*,

whelp, when, whence, where, wherry, whet, whether, whey, which, who, whom, why, &c.

The loss of the *h*, like so many other of our irregularities, is due to French influence. There was no mute initial *h* in the language before the Norman Conquest. Half a century ago many words were similarly emasculated, but good taste has been gradually restoring the aspirate.

Ha! exclamation of surprise. **Ha! Ha!** laughter. **Hah-hah, haw-haw** [hedge], a sunk fence.

Old English *ha!*, *ha!* *ha!*, and *hæge*, a hedge.

Habeas Corpus, *ha'.bē.ās cor'.pūs*, a writ in law, beginning with these words, one of the greatest securities of liberty.

It provides that the person addressed in the writ shall produce the body of the person accused within twenty days, and prefer a charge against him of having broken some law of the land. If bailable, the person accused may be set free on finding bail, and if the charge is merely vexatious he may be at once released.

Haberdasher, *hāb'.er.dash''.er*, a dealer in woollen, linen, and other cloths; **haberdashery**, *hāb'.er.dash''.e.ry*,

From *hapertas*, a cloth, the width of which was settled by Magna Charta. A *hapertas-er* is a seller of *hapertas-erie*.

Habergeon, *ha.ber'jē.ōn*, a coat of mail formed of rings.

French *haburbergon*, from German *hals-bürgen*, to guard the neck.

Habiliment, *ha.bīl'.i.ment*, clothing; **habiliments**, garments.

French *habillement*, *v. habiller*, to dress; Latin *habitus*, dress.

Habit, *hāb'.it*. **Custom**. Habit is the effect of custom, and custom is that repetition which confirms a habit.

Habitual, *ha.bīl'.u.āl*; **habitual-ly**, **habitual-ness**.

Habituate, *ha.bīl'.u.ate*; **habituated** (Rule xxxvi.) = **habituated-ing** (Rule xix.); **habituation**, *ha.bīl'.u.a''shūn*; **habitude**, *hāb.i.tude*.

French *habit*, *habituel*, *habitué*, *habitude*; Latin *habitus*, *habitus* (from *habere*, to have). "Custom," French *coutume*.

Habitable, *hāb'.i.ta.b'l*, that may be lived in; **habitable-ness** = **habitation**, *hāb'.i.tay''.shūn*; **habitat**, the natural local- of a plant or animal; **hab'itancy**, legal settlement.

French *habitable*, *habitation*; Latin *habitare*, *habitatio*, *habitat*.

Hack, a horse kept for hire, anything used in common, to into small pieces, to notch, to mutilate an author's me- ing; **hacked** (1 syl.), **hack'-ing**, **hack'-er**.

Hackney, *plu. hackneys* (not *hacknies*, Rule xiii.), a ho- kept for hire, to use overmuch; **hackneyed**, **hack'-ed**, common, worn out; **hack'ney-ing**; **hack'ney-coach**.

French *haquende*, a cob-horse. The French were at one time so- accustomed to let out their cob-horses for hire, and these horses, at a later period, were harnessed to a plain vehicle called a *coche-d-haquenie*. (Romance *haque*, a horse; Latin *equus*.)

"To hack," Old English *hacc(an)*, past *haccode*, past part. *haccod*.

Had, did have. (*See Have.*) **Add**, to sum together.

I had rather. **I had as lief be...** These are corrupt forms of *I'd rather* (*I would rather*); *I'd as lief be...* (*I would as lief be...*). Latin *malo* (*magis-volo*), *I would rather*.

Old English *hæfde* and *hæfd* (*of habban*). "**Add**," Latin *addo*.

Haddock, *hăd'.dŏk*, a fish of the cod kind.

Cod with -ock dim.; Latin *gadus*, a cod.

Hades, *ha'.deez*, the abode of the dead in Greek mythology.

Greek *Hadēs* (from *aidēs*, invisible; *a eiddō*, not to see).

Our word "**hell**" is Old English *hællan*, to be out of sight.

Hadj, *hăj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina; **hadji**, *hăj'i*, a Mohammedan pilgrim. (Arab. *hadjj*.)

Hadrosaurus or **hadrosaurian**, *plu*, **hadrosaurians**, *hăd'.ro.saw''.rŭs* or *hăd'.ro.saw''.ri.ăn*, *plu*. *hăd'.ro.saw''.ri.ănz*. a huge herbivorous fossil reptile, first discovered in the chalk-marls of Haddenfield, New Jersey, in 1858.

Greek *hadrōs saurōs*, large or huge lizard.

Hæma- or **hema-** (Greek prefix), *haima*, blood.

Hæma-chrome, *hē'.ma.krome*, colouring matter of blood.

Greek *haima chrōma*, blood colour.

Hæmanthus, *hē'.mŭn''.rhŭs*, the blood lily.

Greek *haima anthōs*, blood flower.

Hæmat-emesis, *hē'.ma.tēm''.e.sis*, blood-spitting.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs emēsis*, blood vomiting.

Hæmat-ine, *hē'.ma.tŭn*, the colouring principle of logwood.

Logwood is called *hæmatoxylin*. blood-wood, from its colour. -*ine* (in *Chem.*) signifies a simple substance (*haima*, blood).

Hæmat-ite, *hē'.ma.tite*, blood-stone, native oxide of iron.

Gk. *haima, gen. haimatōs*, blood, with -*ite*, stone-like (Gk. *lithos*).

Hæmato-cele, *hē'.ma.to.seel*, a bloody tumour.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs kélē*, blood tumour.

Hæmato-crya, *hē'.ma.tŏk''.ri.ah*, cold-blooded animals.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs kruōs*, blood-cold [animals].

Hæmato-logy, *hē'.ma.tŏl''.o.gy*, description of the blood.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs lŏgŏs*, discourse on the blood.

Hæmatos-ine, *hē'.ma.to.sŭn*, colouring principle of blood.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs*, blood, with -*ine* (in *Chem.*) a simple principle. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmatos-is, *hē'.ma.to.sis*, the formation of blood.

Greek *haimatōs*, to make blood. The *o* is short in Greek.

Hæmato-therma, -*to.rher''.mah*, warm-blooded animals.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs thermŏs*, blood-warm [animals].

Hæmato-xyline, *hē'.ma.tŏx''.i.lŭn*, the colouring principle of logwood; *hæmatoxylin*, *hē'.ma.tŏx''.i.lŏn*, logwood.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs xulŏn*, blood [coloured] wood.

Hæmat-uria, *hē'.ma.tu''.ri.ah*, discharge of bloody urine.

Greek *haima, gen. haimatōs ourŏn*, blood urine.

Half-blood, born of the same father or mother, but not both.
Half-bred, a mongrel. **Half brother**, **half sister**, a brother or sister related by one parent but not both.

Half-caste, half European and half Hindû in parentage.

Half-cock, the lock of a gun raised half-way.

Half-crown, a silver coin equal to 2s. 6d.

Half-dead, -*dēd*, almost dead, greatly exhausted.

Half-hol'iday, a school holiday from dinner time to tea.

Half-moon, the moon when half its disc is illuminated.

Half-pay, a reduced pay given to naval and military men.

Half-price, reduction of price to one half.

Half-seas-over, nearly intoxicated.

Half-sovereign, a gold coin worth 10s.

Half-tint, an intermediate tint.

Half-witted, weak in intellect.

Half-yearly, every six months.

Old Eng. *healf*, *thridde healf*, three halves; *healf cwic*, half alive.

Halibut, *hōl' i. būt*, a large flat sea-water fish. (Germ. *heilbutte*.)

Hall, *hawł*. **Haul**, *hawł*. **Awł**, *awl*.

Hall, a mansion, entrance to a house; **hall-mark**, the stamp on gold and silver articles. (Old Eng. *heal*.)

Haul, to drag by force; **hauled** (1 syl.), **haul'-ing**. (Fr. *haler*.)

Awł, an instrument for piercing holes. (Old Eng. *eal* or *el*.)

All, *awl*, everyone, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)

Hallelujah, *hāl'.le.lu''.yah* (Heb. *halalu Jah*, praise ye God).

Halliards, *hāl'.yardz*, tackle for hoisting and lowering masts.

A compound of *hale*, to drag, and *yards*.

Halloo, **Hallow**. **Holla**, **Hollo**, **Hollow**. **Halo**.

Halloo, *hāl.loo'*, a shout to dogs, to shout...; **halloosed** (3 syl.), **halloo'-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *ue*, retain both when *-ing* is added, R. xix.) Span. *haloo*.

Hallow, *hāl'.lo*, to keep or make holy. (Old Eng. *hālgian*.)

Holla, *hōl'.lah*, shout. (French *hold*; Spanish *hola*.)

Hollo, *hol.lo'*, a call to a fellow to stop. (German *halloh*.)

Hollow, *hol'.lo*, a mere case, to excavate. (O. E. *hol*, v. *halian*.)

Halo, *hay'.lo*, a luminous circle, "a glory." (French *halo*.)

Hallow, *hāl'.lo*; **halloed**, *hal'.lode* or *hāl'o.ed*; **hal'low-ing**.

Halloo', **halloed'**, **halloo'-ing**, to dogs. (Spanish *haloo*.)

Hallo, *hal'.ler*, or **hollo**, *hol'.ler*, to shout to; **halloed**, *hāl'.lerd*, or **holloed**, *hōl'.lerd*; **hallo-ing**, *hāl'.lēr-ing*, or **hollo-ing**.

- a definite number of filaments; **hair-y**, adj. of hair; **hair'i-ness**; **hair-dye**, -**powder**; -**sieve**, *siv*; -**splitting**;
- Air**, the atmosphere; **air-y**, **air'i-ness**. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*.)
- Hare**, a quadruped. (Old English *hara*.)
- Are**, *r* (not *air*), Norse plu. of the verb To be.
- Here**, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hær* or *hēr*.)
- Ere**, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ær*.)
- Hear**, *hēr*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old English *hēran*.)
- Ear**, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ear*.)
- Heir**, *air*, successor to real property. (Latin *hæres*.)
- E'er**, *air*, contraction of "ever." (Old English *æfre*.)
- Hake** (1 syl.), a fish, an iron hook. **Ache**, *ake*, pain.
Old English *hacod*, a *hakot*; and *hæcce*, a hook.
"Ache," Old English *æce* or *ece*, pain.
- Hakeem or Hakim**, *ha'.keem* (Arab.), a wise man, a physician.
- Halberd or Halbert**, *hōl'.berd* or *hōl'.bert*, a battle axe mounted on a long pole; **halberdier**, *hōl'.ber.deer'*.
French *hallebarde*, *hallebardier*; German *hellebarde*, *hellebardier*.
- Halcyon**, *hāl.sē'on*, the kingfisher; **hal'cyon days**, days of prosperity and calm.
According to Sicilian legend, the kingfisher incubates fourteen days, seven before and seven after the winter solstice, during which time the sea is perfectly tranquil.
Latin *halcyon*; Greek *halkuōn* (*hals kuō*, to breed on the sea).
- Hale** (1 syl.), healthy, robust. (Old English *hāl*.)
- Hale**, to drag by force; **haled** (1 syl.), *hāl'ing* (Rule xix.), or **Haul**, *hawł*; **hauled**, *haul'-ing*. (French *haler*.)
- Ale**, malt liquor. (Old English *eala* or *ealo*.)
- Hail**, rain frozen, to salute. (Old English *hægl* or *hagol*.)
- Ail**, to be in suffering. (Old English *egl*, v. *eglan*.)
- Hall**, *hawł*, a mansion, entrance of a house. (O. E. *heal*.)
- All**, *awl*, every one, the whole. (Old English *æl*.)
- Awl**, a tool for piercing holes. (Old English *eal* or *ēl*.)
- Half**, plu. *halves*, *harf*, *harvz*. (Nouns in -*af* and -*lf* form the plural by changing "f" into *ves*. The only exception is "gulf," *gulfs* (Rule xxxviii).)
- To halve**, *harv*, to divide; **halved**, *harvd*; **halv-ing**, *har'ving*.
- Halfpenny**, plu. *halfpence* and *half-pennies*, *hay'pēn.ny*, *hay'pence*, *hay'pēn.nitz*. "Half-pence" means copper money, either penny or halfpenny pieces; "half-pennies" means two or more half-penny pieces.
- Half and half**, a mixture of beer and porter, or ale and porter.
- Half-boarder**, a pupil who dines at school, but goes home to sleep. **Half-bound**, the back and corners in leather.

Hand, the palm with its five fingers. **And**, a conjunction.

Hand, a suit of cards dealt to one "hand" or player, to deliver; **hand'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hand'-ing**, **hand'-y**, (*comp.*) **hand'i-er**, (*super.*) **hand'i-est**; **hand'i-ness**, **hand'i-ly**; **hand-bill**, **hand-book**; **hand's-breadth**, four inches; **hand-loom**, **hand-mill**, **hand-rail**, **hand-writing**.

Hand'ful, *plu.* **handfuls** (not *handsful*), two, three, *handfuls* means a handful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three, ... *handsful* means two or three hands all full.

Off hand, *impromptu*, without delay.

On hand, in the process of being done.

On all hands, on every side.

Come to hand, arrived, received.

To have a hand in, to be partaker in.

To lend a hand, to assist. **To strike hands**, to confirm.

To take in hand, to undertake.

Old Eng. *hand*, *hand-bræd*, hands-breadth; *handfull*. *And*, *and*.

Hand-cuffs, manacles; **handcuff**, to confine the hands with handcuffs; **handcuffed**, *hand'.kufft*; **hand'cuffing**.

"Handcuffs" has no singular. The rule is this: if a pair is separable, each may be spoken of in the singular number, as a *glove*, a *stocking*, a *shoe*; but if the two articles are joined together there is no singular, as *trousers*, *nutcrackers*, *handcuffs*.

We see *foot-warmers* announced at the railway stations. As well talk of *hands-cuffs*, *eyes-glasses*, and *books-binder*.

Handicap, *hand'.icāp*, the weighting of horses differing in age, &c., in order to place them in a race on an equality.

The word is borrowed from a game of cards somewhat similar to *Loo*, only the winner is weighted with extra stakes.

Handicraft, *hand'.i.kräft*, work done by the hand; **hand'icrafts-man**, an artisan; **hand'i-work**, work of skill.

Old English *handcræft*, handicraft; *handcræftig*, mechanical.

Handkerchief, *plu.* **handkerchieves**, *hand'.kēr.chief*, *plu. hand'.kēr.cheevz*. This wretched compound is half French and half English, and the plural is a foolish exception to a general rule, Rule xxxix.

We had an excellent word in the language, *handecote* or *handeyt*, hand napkin, which in every respect is to be preferred.

Old English *hand* and French *couvre chef* (ancien mot qui signifie bonnet, chapeau, coiffe de toile de paysanne; bandage pour envelopper la tête. *Fleming et Tibbins*).

Handle, *händ'l* (noun and verb); **handled**, *händ'ld*; **hand'ling**, **hand'ler**. (Old Eng. *handle*, v. *handlian*, to handle.)

Handsel, *händ'sël*, earnest money, to pay earnest money; **handselled**, *händ'sëld*; (*Rule iii.*, -xl).

Old Eng. *handselen*, *handsylen*, v. *handsyllan*, to give into the hand.

Handsome, *hand'süm*, beautiful; **hand'some-ly**, **hand'some-ness**.

Handy, ready; (*comp.*) hand'i-er, (*super.*) hand'i-est; hand'i-ly, hand'i-ness, R. xi. (Old Eng. *hand* with the adj. suffix -y.)

Hang, to suspend on a gallows, (*past* and *p. p.*) **hanged** (1 syl.)

Hang [not on a gallows], (*past* and *p. p.*) **hung**; **hung** [beef]; **hang'-ing**. **Hang'ings** (*no sing.*), house drapery.

Hang'-er, a short broadsword; **hang'er-on**, a dependant; **hang'man**, the public executioner.

Old English *hōn*, *past* *heng*, *past part.* *hengen*, to suspend, to crucify.

Hang-nail (corruption of *ang-nail*), a sore near the nail.

Old English *ang-nægle*, sore of the nail (*ange*, a sore, a trouble).

Hanker, to long for. **Anchor** [of a ship]. **Anker** [of brandy].

Hān'ker, **han'kered** (2 syl.), **han'ker-ing**. (Followed by *after* or *for*: "I hanker after fruit" or "for fruit.")

"Hanker," German [*nach*] *hanger*, to hanker after.

"Anchor," Latin *anchōra* (Greek *agkhlōs*, hooked).

"Anker," a Dutch liquid measure, about thirty-two gallons.

Hān'sard, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament.

These are printed and published by the Messrs. Hansard. Luke Hansard, the founder, came from Norwich, in 1752.

Hanseatic [league], *hān'.se.āt'.ik*, a German trade union established in the 13th century, and virtually dissolved in 1630.

The triennial diet was called the *Hansa*, its members *Hansards*, from *am-see*, [towns] on the sea. The league was first called *amsee-staaten*, free-cities on the sea.

Han'sel, a reward, gift, bribe, the first money received in a day.

To hansom, to use for the first time; **han'selled** (2 syl.), **han'sell-ing**. **Han'sel Monday**, Monday of the new year.

A corruption of *handsyl*. Old English *handsylen*, a giving into one's hand, *v.* *handsyllan*, to deliver into one's hand.

Hap, chance, to befall; **happed** (1 syl.); **hap'-ly**, by chance; by **hap-haz'ard**, by mere accident, at random.

Happen, *hāp'n*, to befall; **happened**, *hāp'.n'd*; **happen-ing**, *hāp'.ning*. (Welsh *hap*, luck, chance; *v.* *hapiaw*.)

Hap'py, (*comp.*) **hap'pi-er**, (*super.*) **hap'pi-est** (Rule xi.); **hap'pi-ly**, felicitously; **hap'ly**, fortuitously.

Hap'pi-ness (*-ness* abstract noun), state of enjoyment.

"Happy" means lucky. It is an adjective formed from *hap*, luck.

Harangue (Fr.), *hā.rāng'*, a set speech, to make a set speech; **harangued**, *hā.rāng'd*; **harangu-ing**, *hā.rāng'.ing*.

(Verbs ending in any double vowel, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added, R. xix.); **harangu-er**, *hā.rāng'.er*.

Harass, to torment (only one r). **Arras**, a tapestry curtain.

Harass, *har'rās*; **harassed**, *har'rāst*; **harass-ing**, *har'rās-ing*; **harassing-ly**; **harass-er**, *har'rās.er*.

French *harasser*; Greek *arassō*, to strike against, to dash on.

Harbinger, *har'bin.djēr*, precursor, to precede; **harbingered**, *har'bin.djerd*; **harbinger-ing**, *har'bin.djēr.ing*.

A "harbinger" is one sent forward to provide for an army on the march. Old English *here-bergan*, to lodge the army.

Harbour, *har'.bōr*, a haven. **Ar'bour**, a bower.

Har'bour, to shelter; **har'boured** (2 syl.), **har'bour-ing**, **har'bour-er**; **harbourage**, *har'.bōr.age*.

Old English *here-beorga*, a station where an army on march rested, *v. here-byrgan*, to harbour, to shelter an army on the march.

Hard, (*comp.*) **hard'-er**, (*super.*) **hard'-est**. **Ar'dour**, zeal.

Hard, not soft, difficult; **hard'-ly**, scarcely; **hard'-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns means "like.")

Hard'-ness, firmness, solidity. **Har'di-ness**, boldness.

Hard'-ship (*-ship*, state of being [hard]); **hard-earned**, *-urnd*; **hard-fought**, *-fort*; **hard-headed**, *-hēd'.ed*; **hard-hearted**, *-har'.tēd*; **hard-mouthed**; **hard-ware**, metal household goods; **hard-water**, **hard-won**, *-wōn*.

I don't hardly know: Should be *I hardly know*.

I can't hardly tell: Should be *I can hardly tell*.

Old English *heard*, *hearde*, adv.; *heard-heort*, hard-hearted; *heard-heortnes*; *heardlic*, hardish; *heardlice*, hardily; *heardnes*.

Harden, *hard'n*, to make hard (*-en*, converts adj. to verbs); **hardened**, *hard'n'd*; **harden-ing**, *hard'.ning*; **harden-er**, *hard'.ner*. (Old English *heard[ian]*, to harden.)

Hard'y, strong in health; (*comp.*) **hard'i-er**, (*super.*) **hard'i-est** (R. xi.); **hard'i-ly**, stoutly; **hard'i-ness**, **hard'i-hood** (*-hood*, state, a hardy-state), daring, effrontery. (French *hardi*.)

Hare, **Are**; **Hair**, **Air**; **Here**, **Ere**; **Hear**, **Ear**; **Heir**, **E'er**.

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped; (*male*) buck, (*fem.*) doe, *dō*;

hare-bell, the blue-bell of Scotland, the squill;

hare-brained, *-braind*, giddy, heedless;

hare-lip, a cleft lip; **hare-lipped**, *-lipt*;

hare's-foot, **hare's-ear**, **hare's-tail grass**, **hare-wort** (*plantae*).

Old English *hara*, a hare; *hare-fōt*, *hare-wyrt*, &c.

Are, *r* (not *air*), Norse plural of the verb *To be*.

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hær*.)

Air, the atmosphere. (Fr. *air*; Lat. *aer*; Gk. *aēr*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hær* or *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before, in time. (Old English *ær*.)

Hear, *hēr*, to learn by the ear. (Old Eng. *hýran*, *héra*—*n*.)

Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ear*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *heredes*.)

E'er, *air* contraction of "ever." (Old Eng. *æfre*, *æfer*.)

Harem, *hair'm*, the female apartments in Eastern families, a seraglio. (Arab. *harama*, to forbid.)

Haricot, *har'ri.kō*, the French kidney-bean, a ragout.

Fr. *haricot* (petite fève, ragoût fait avec du mouton et des navets).

Hark, *histan* (imper. mood). **Ark**, a coffer, Noah's ship.

Contraction of *hearken*, Old English *heorcn[ian]*.

Harlequin, *har'.le.kwīn*, the companion of Columbine in pantomimes; **harlequinade**, *har'.le.kwīn.adə'*, a pantomime especially for harlequin.

French *arlequin*, *arlequinade*; Italian *arlecchino*.

Harlot, a wanton woman, at one time applied to males as well as females, "*He was a gentle harlot* (stripling) *and a kind*," Chaucer; **harlotry**, *har'.lo.trī*, lewdness.

Welsh *herlawd*, a tall stripling (*lawd*, a lad).

Harm, injury, to injure. **Arm** [of the body], to equip for fight; **harmed** (1 syl.), injured. **Armed** (1 syl.), equipped...; **harm-ing**, injuring. **Arm-ing**, equipping for fight; **harm'ful** (Rule viii.), injurious. **Armful**, as much as the arms will hold; **harm'ful-ly**, **harm'ful-ness**; **harm'less**.

Arm-less, without arms. **Harm'less-ly**, **harm'less-ness**.

"**Harm**," Old English *hearm*, v. *hearm[ian]*. "**Arm**," *earm* or *arm*.

"**To arm**," French *armer*; Latin *armo*, n. *arma*.

Harmattan (Arab.), the hot dry wind of the great desert.

Har'mony, *phu. harmonies*, *har'.mo.nīz*, concord.

Harmonise, *har.mo.nīze* (R. xxxi.), to agree, to adjust in musical harmony; **harmonised** (3 syl.), **har'monis-ing** (R. xix.), **har'monist**; **harmonic**, *har.mōn'ik*; **harmonical**, **harmonical-ly**; **harmonics**, *har.mon'iks* (R. lxi.); **harmonica**, *har.mon'i.kah*, a musical instrument.

Harmonious (R. lxvi.), *har.mo'ni.ūs*; **harmo'nious-ly**, &c.

French *harmonie*, *harmonique*, *harmonica*, *harmonieux*, *harmoniste*; Latin *harmōnia*, *harmōnicus*.

Har'ness, equipments for horses, armour, to harness [a horse]; **harnessed** (2 syl.), **har'ness-ing**, **har'ness-er**.

Welsh *harnais*, v. *harnestaw*, *harnestwr*, a harnesser.

Harp, a musical instrument, to play the harp; **harped** (1 syl.); **harp-ing**, playing the harp, talking constantly on one subject; **harp'-er**, a minstrel; **harp'-ist**.

Old English *hearp[ian]*, past *hearpode*, past part. *hearpod*; *hearp*, a harp; *hearpere*, a male harper; *hearpestre*, a female harper; *hearpstreng*, a harp-string; *hearpung*, a harping.

Harpoon, *har.poon'*, a spear for whaling, to use the harpoon; **harpooned** (2 syl.), **harpoon'-ing**, **harpoon'-er**.

French *harpon*, *harponner*, *harponneur*.

Harpschord (not *harpsicord*), *harp'si.kord*, the clavicin.

Har'py, plu. harpies, har'.piz, fabulous winged monsters.

French *harpie*; Latin *harpys*; Greek *harpiai* (*harpazo*, to ravage).

Harquebus, harquebuss, harquebuse, and arquebuse, har'.kwe-büs or ar'.kwe.buz, a fire-arm; arquebusier, ar'.kwe.bu-seer', one armed with an arquebuse; arquebusade, ar'.kwe.bu.zade', the shot of an arquebuse.

Eau de arquebusade, a lotion for gunshot wounds.

French *arquebuse*, *arquebusade*, *arquebusier*; Italian *arcobugio* (*arco-buso*, a bow pierced with a hole).

Harridan, har'ri.dän, a worn-out licentious woman.

French *haridelle*, a jade, a harridan.

Harrier, har'ri.er, a dog for hunting hares, a kind of hawk.

Old English *hara*, a hare. The word should be *haraer*.

Har'row, an instrument used in farming. Ar'row, a dart.

Harrow, har'ro, to rake land with a harrow, to distress acutely; har'rowed (2 syl.), har'row-ing, har'row-er.

Latin *dro*, to till land; Greek *arôô*, to plough or till.

Har'ry, to pillage, to torment; harried, har'rèd; har'ry-ing.

Old English *herian* or *hergian*, past *herode*, past part. *herod*.

Harsh, rough; harsh'-ly, harsh'-ness. (German *harsch*.)

Hart, Heart, Art.

Hart, fem. roe, (both) deer, (*offspring*) fawn.

Old English *heort*, the hart; *rd*, the roe; "fawn," French *faon*.

Heart, hart, part of the animal body. (Old Eng. *heorte*.)

Art, a work of human skill. (Latin *ars*, gen. *artis*.)

Harum-scarum, hair'.um skair'.um, a young scape-grace.

Har'vest, ingathering of crops, to gather in crops; har'vest-ed (Rule xxxvi.), har'vest-ing, har'vest-er, har'vest-man; harvest-home, harvest-feast; harvest-moon, the full moon when the sun is crossing the equator in the autumn.

Old English *hærfest* or *herfest*. Ear'ing, the time of sowing.

Has (*poetical hath*), verb have. As, conj. (Greek *hds*.)

Old English ic *habbe* thû *hafast* or *hafst*, he *hafath* or *hafth*.

Has is a later form, but goes as far back as the eleventh century.

Hash, mince, to mince. Ash, a tree. (Old Eng. *æsc*, an ash.)

Hashed (1 syl.), hash-ing. (French *hachis*, v. *hacher*.)

Hasp, a fastening, to fasten with a hasp. Asp, a venomous worm.

Hasped (1 syl.), hasp'-ing. ("Asp," Lat. *aspis*; Gk. *asp*-α.)

Old Eng. *hæps*, a hasp; v. *hæps(tan)*, past *hæpsode*, p. p. *hæpsod*.

Hassock, hūs'.sōk, a doss. (Welsh *hesg*, sedges; and -ock d-~~um~~.)

Häst, second sing. ind. pres. of have. Häste, hurry.

Old English ic *habbe*, thû *hafast* or *hafst*, whence *ha'st*, *ha'st*.

Haste (1 syl.), hurry, to hurry; *hast'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hast'-ing* (Rule xix.); *hast'-y*, *hast'i-ly* (Rule xi.), *hast'i-ness*.

Hasten, *hace'n*, to make haste (-*en* converts adj. to verbs); *hastened*, *hace'n'd*; *hasten-ing*, *hace'ning*; *hasten-er*.

Hasty-pudding, *-pood'ing*, flour dropped into hot milk.

French *haste* now *hâte*; *haster* now *hâter*; German *hast*, *hasten*.

Hät, a covering for the head. *At*, prep. (See *Hate*.) **Hätt'-er** (Rule i.), a seller of hats. **Häter**, one who hates. **Hätt'-ed**, wearing a hat. **Hated**, *häte'ed*, detested.

"*Hat*," Old English *hæt*. "*At*," *æt*. "*Hate*," *hätian*, n. *häte*.

Hatch, a brood, to bring forth a brood, to plot; *hatched* (1 syl.), *hatch'-ing*, *hatch'-er*. (See *Hatchet*.)

Hatches, *hüch'ez*, the coverings over the hatchway.

Hatch'way, an opening in deck to afford a passage up and down. **Hatch-bar**, a bar for closing the hatches.

German *hecke*, a brood, v. *hecken*, [*aus*] *hecken*.

"*Hatches*," Old English *hæcca*; a bar.

Hatch'et, a small axe; *hatchet-faced*, gaunt with big features.

To take up the hatchet, to make war.

To bury the hatchet, to make peace.

Fr. *hachette*, *figure à hache*, hatchet-face; Lat. *ascia*; Gk. *axiné*.

Hatch'ment (corruption of *achievement*), a funeral escutcheon.

French *achèvement*, from *achever*, to achieve.

Häte (1 syl.), detestation. **Ate** (1 syl.), did eat. **Aft**, an isle.

Häte, to detest; *hät'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hät'-ing* (Rule xix.)

hät'-er, *häte'ful* (Rule viii.), *häte'ful-ly*, *häte'ful-ness*.

Hät'red. (See *Hat*.)

Old English *häte*, *häteltice*, hatefully; v. *hät'ian*, *hätung*, a hating.

Hatter, *hät'er*, a maker or seller of hats. (See *Hat*, *Hate*.)

Hauberk, *haw'berk*, a ringed mail-armour tunic.

Old English *healsborga*, a shirt of mail (*heals*, the neck).

Haughty, *hor'ty*, (comp.) *haught'i-er*, (super.) *haught'i-est*, *haught'i-ly*, *haught'i-ness*; *hauteur* (French), *hö.tür'r*.

French *hautain* (*haut*, lofty, Latin *ortus*, from *ortor*, to arise).

Haul, a catch [of fish], to drag by force. **Awl**, an instrument. **All**, *adj*. **Hauled** (1 syl.), *haul'-ing*, *haul'-er*. (See *Hale*.)

"*Haul*," French *haler*. "*Awl*," Old English *æt* or *awel*. "*All*," *æll*.

Haum, *hawm*, a stalk. (See *Halm*.) **Harm**, injury.

Haunch, *harnsh* or *hawsh*, the part between the ribs and the thigh. (French *hanche*, the hip; Low Latin *ancha*.)

Haunt, *harnt*, a place of frequent resort. **Aunt**, a parent's sister or sister-in-law. **Ant**, *änt* (not *aunt*), an insect. **Haunt**, to resort often to a place, to visit [as ghosts]; *haunt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *haunt'-ing*, *haunt'-er*.

"*Haunt*," Fr. *hanter*. "*Aunt*," Lat. *amita* (*am't*). "*Ant*," *em't*.

Hautboy, *hō'boy*, a large strawberry, a wind instrument; *plu.* hautboys, *hō.boyz*. The instrument is also written oboe.

Fr. *haut bois* (*haut bois*, long stalk); Ital. oboe, the mus. inst.

Hauteur (French), *hō.tūr'r*, insolent haughtiness.

Haut-gout (French), *hō'goo'*, high relish, rich flavour.

Have, *hāv*, (past) *hād*, (past part.) *hād*, *hāv'-ing* (Rule xix.), to possess, also an auxiliary.

I had rather, a corruption of *I'd rather* (I would rather, Latin *malō*, i.e., *magis volo*).

Old English *habb[an]*, past *hæfde*, past part. *hæfed* or *hæfd*.

Haven, *hay'.v'n*, a harbour. **Heaven**, *hēv'n*, paradise.

Old English *hæfen*, a haven; *heofon*, heaven.

Haversack, *hāv'.er.sāk*, a soldier's knapsack.

French *havre-sac* (dans lequel les soldats portent leurs hardes).

Havoc, *hāv.ōk*, devastation. (Welsh *hafog*.)

Haw, **Awe**. **Hoar**, **Oar**, **O'er**, **Or**. **Whore**. **Horehound**.

Haw, the hawthorn berry. (Old Eng. *haga*, *hagathorn*.)

Awe, fear arising from reverence. (Old English *æge*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with frost or age. (Old English *hār*.)

Oar, *ō'r* [of a boat]. (Old English *ār*.)

O'er, *ō'r*, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Or, conjunction. (Old English *oththe*.)

Whore, *hō'r*, a harlot. (O. E. *hōra*, *hūre*; Welsh *haren*.)

Hore-hound, corruption of *hara-hune*, hare's honey.

Hawk, a falcon, a plasterer's tool, to peddle, to clear the throat.

Hawk'ing, sport with hawks, clearing the throat of phlegm, peddling goods; *hawked* (1 syl.), *hawk'-er*.

"Hawk" (a falcon), Old English *hafoc*, *hafocere*, a fowler.

"Hawk" Welsh *hock*, a hawking of phlegm; v. *hochi*.

"Hawk" (to peddle), German *hocken*, to take on one's back.

"Hawk" (a plasterer's tool), German *hocker*, inequality. It is a tool to rub down inequalities and make the plaster smooth.

Hawse, *hawz*. **Hoarse**, *hō'rce*. **Horse**. **Whores**, *hō'rz*.

Hawse, the position of the cables before a vessel moored;

hawse-hole, the hole through which the cable runs;

hawser, *haw'.zer*, a large rope for towing, warping, &c.

"Hawse-hole," Old English *hals hole*, a neck hole.

Hoarse, having a rough voice from a cold. (Old Eng. *hōra*.)

Horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hors*.)

Whores, *hō'rz*, prostitutes. (O. E. *hōre*, *hūre*; Welsh *hur*.)

Hawthorn, the hedge thorn. (Old English *haga-thorn*.)

Hawthorn-dean, *haw'.thorn.deen'*, a species of codlin [apple].

So called from Hawthorn Dean, Roslin, near Edinburgh.

Hay, dried grass. **Hey?** what say you? **Ha!** exclamation of surprise. **Aye**, *ā*, always. **Ay**, *ah'ē*, yes.

Hay-cock, a pile of hay partly made; **hay-rick**, a hay stack.

"**Hay**," Old Eng. *hæg*. "**Hey?**" Fr. *hein?* "**Ha!**" Fr. *ha!*

"**Aye**," Old Eng. *ā*, always. "**Ay**," Teutonic *ja* = *ya*; Fr. *oui*.

Hazard, *hāz'ard* (only one *z*), accident, to adventure; **haz'ard-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **haz'ard-ing**; **hazardous**, *hāz'ar.dūs*; **hazardous-ly**, **hazardous-ness**. (Fr. *hasard*, *hasarder*.)

Hāze, mist; **hāz'-y** (Rule xix.), **hāz'i-ness**, **hāz'i-ly**.

Welsh *hws*, a covering; or Old English *hæso*, a livid colour.

Hazel-nut, *hay'.zəl nŭt*, nut of the hazel tree.

Old English *hæsel-hnut* or *hæsl-hnut*, the hazel or cap nut.

He, (*poss.*) **his**, (*object.*) **him**; *fem.* **she**, (*poss.*) **hers**, (*obj.* **her**; *plu.* of both, **they**, (*poss.*) **theirs**, (*object.*) **them**.

(**His**, **her**, **their**, possessive pronouns used as adjectives.)

He, **she**, are also used as gender-words: as **he-ass**, **she-ass**; **he-bear**, **she-bear**; **he-devil**, **she-devil**; **he-goat**, **she-goat**; **she-cat**, **she-fox** or **vixen**.

He, **him**; **they**, **them**. Unhappily, in our pronouns we have departed from a general rule. The *obj.* case being different from the *nom.* has led to endless perplexities. In the following examples the wrong cases are used.

(1.) **He** for "**him**."

Let **he** that looks after them [mind **this**]. (*Scott.*)

All is now made up between you and **he** (between **him**).

I saw you and **he** in the park yesterday (saw **him**).

Did you know it to be **he** (it [*obj. case*].. **him**).

I always suspected it to be **he** (it [*obj. case*].. **him**).

(2.) **Him** for "**he**."

No mightier than thyself or **him**.

She suffers more than **him**.

If there is one character baser than another it is **him** who.. (*Sir Sydney Smith*).

There were thousands who could do as well as **him** (*Napier*).

That must be **him**, I am sure.

(3.) **Them** for "**they**," and *vice versa*.

A fool's wrath is heavier than **them** both. (*Prov. xxvii. 3.*)

They that honour me I will honour (honour.. **them**).

In regard to "**but**" (*except.*) and "**than**," it is quite certain that at one time **they** were used as prepositions, thus the expressions "**than whom**," "**than me**," "**than her**," "**than him**," "**no one but me**," &c., are to be found in our very best authors.

Old Eng. **he**, gen. **his**, dat. **him**, acc. **hine**. "**She**," **heo**, gen. **hire**, dat. **hire**, acc. **hi**. *Plu. nom.* **hi**, gen. **hira**, dat. **hem**, acc. **hi**.

(It will be seen that our *obj. case* is the *dat.* not the *acc.*)

Head, *hēd*, part of the body, to lead. **Heed**, caution.

Head-ed, *hēd'.ed*, led. **Heed'-ed**, regarded.

Head-ing, *hēd'.ing*, leading. **Heed'-ing**, regarding.

Head-less, *hĕd'less*. **Heed'-less**, regardless.

Head-piece, *hĕd-piece*; **head-ship** (-ship, office or state); **headsmān**, *hĕd'sman*, an executioner; **head'mān'**, foreman; **head'-strong**, obstinate; **head'-way**, movement in advance; **head'-wind**, contrary wind; [so many] **head of cattle**, [so many] cattle; **head of the table**, at the top; **neither head nor tail**, no consistency [of account]; **over head and ears**, quite overwhelmed; **make head-way**.

Head-y, *hĕd'y*, affecting the head. **Eddy**, a whirl.

Head'i-ly, **head'i-ness**, obstinacy, rashness.

-head, **-hood**, suffixes meaning "state," "office," or "personality"; *god-head* (the god personality), *maiden-head* (maiden state); *child-hood*, *man-hood*, *priest-hood*, &c.

Block-head is one who has a "wooden" [stupid] head.

Fore-head is the "fore" or front part of the head.

Old English *hæfod*, *hæfod-mann*; **-hād** (suffix), **-head**, **-hood**.

Heal, to cure. **Heel**, of the foot (both *heel*). **Eel**, a fish.

Healed (1 syl.), **heal'-ing**, **heal'-ing-ly**, **heal'-er**.

Old English *hǣlan*, past *hælde*, past part. *hæled*, *hæling*.

"The heal," Old English *hæl*. "Eel," Old English *ēl*, *ēl-nett*.

Health, *hēlth*; **health'-ful** (Rule viii.), **health'-ful-ly**, **health'-ful-ness**. **Health'-y**, conducive to health; **health'i-ly** (Rule xi.), **health'i-ness**. (Old English *hǣlth*.)

Heap, *heep*, a mass, a large quantity, to pile up, to amass; **heaped**, *heapt*; **heap'-ing**, to heap up.

Old English *hæp*, v. *hæp[ian]*, past *hæpode*, past part. *hæpod*.

Hear, **Ear**; **Here**, **Ere**. **Heir**. (See *Hare*.)

Hear, *hēr*; (past and p. p.) **heard**, *hurd*. **Herd** [of cattle].

Hear'-ing, **hear'-er**, **hear-say**. (See *Hearken*.)

Ear, *ēr*, the organ of hearing. **Ear'-ing**, seedtime. **Ear'-ring**, ring for the ear. (Old English *ear*, *ear-hring*.)

Here, *hēr*, in this place. (Old English *hēr*.)

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *air*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of real property. (Latin *heres*.)

Old English *hýran*, to hear; past *hýrde*, past part. *hýred*.

Hearken, *hark'n*, to listen; **hearkened**, *hark'n'd*; **hearken-ing**, *hark'ning*; **hearken-er**, *hark'ner*.

Old English *heorcn[ian]*, *heorcnung*, a hearkening, &c.

Hearse, *hurse*, a carriage to convey coffins to sepulture.

French *herse*, a harrow, a frame with spikes to hold candles, one of the horses mounted on wheels. "Erse," Gaelic.

Heart, *hart*, [of the body]. **Hart**, a male deer. **Art**, skill.

Heart-less, *hart'-less*, without heart. **Art'-less**, without art.

Heartless-ly (*art'less-ly*); **heartless-ness** (*art'less-ness*).

Heart-y, *har'ty*; **heart'i-ness**, **heart'i-ly** (Rule xi.)

Heart-ache, *hart'-ake*; **heart-sick**, **heart-sick'ness**.

To learn by heart, by rote; by heart, in the memory.

Old English *heorte*, the heart; *heort-ecce*, heart-ache; *heort-secc*, -sick.

"Hart," Old English *heort*, *heorot*. "Art," Latin *ars*.

earth, *harth* (not *herth*'), the stone floor in front of a fire-place; **hearth-rug**, the carpet for the hearth; **hearth-stone**, a chalky stone for whitening a hearth. (Old Eng. *heorth*.)

eat, *heet*, warmth, to make warm. **Eat**, to masticate. **Heat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **heat'-ing**, warming. **Eat'-ing**, feeding.

Heat'-er, an iron [for tea-urns, &c.]. **Eat'-er**, one who eats.

Höt, heated; **höt'-ly**, **höt'-ness**.

Old English *hätt*, v. *hätt[ian]*, past *hätode*, past part. *hätod*.

heath, *hēeth*, a plant, a large open waste; **heath-y**. (Old Eng. *hæth*.)

heathen, *hē'thēn*, a pagan; **heathenise** (R. xxi.), *hē'thēn.ize*; **heathenised**, *hē'thēn.izd*; **heathenising** (Rule xix.); **heathen-ish**, *hē'thēn.ish* (-ish added to nouns means "like"); **heathenish-ly**; **heathenism**, *hē'thēn.izm*, paganism.

Old English *hæthen*, *hæthenisc* (*hæth*, a heath), dwellers on the heaths.

"Pagans," dwellers in the villages (Latin *pāgus*).

heather, *hēth'er*, the heath-plant; **heathery**, *hēth'ēry*, abounding in heather. (Old English *hæth*.)

heave, (*past*) *hove*, (*past part.*) *hove* [in sight], i.e., appeared.

Heave, (*past* and *p. p.*) *heaved*, [a sigh]. **Eve**, evening.

To **heave-to**, *heev-too'*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion; (*past* and *past part.*) *hove-to*.

Old English *hebb[an]*, past *hóf*, past part. *hafen*, to heave.

heaven, *hēv'n*; **Haven**, *hay'v'n*; **Even**, *ē.v'n*.

Heaven, paradise; **heaven-ly**, *hēv'n.ly*; **heavenli-ness** (Rule xi.), *hēv'n.li.ness*; **heaven-ward**, *hēv'n.wr'd* (adj.), **heaven-directed**; **heaven-wards** (adv.)

Haven, *hay'v'n*, a harbour. (Old English *hæfen*.)

Even, *ē.v'n*, level, evening. (Old Eng. *efen*, both meanings.)

Old English *heofon*, heaven (from *heafen*, elevated or vaulted).

Heavy, *hēv'y*, weighty; **heavi-ly** (R. xi.), *hēv'.i.ly*; **heavi-ness**, *hēv.i.ness*. (Old English *hefig*, *hefiglīc*, *hefiglice*, heavily.)

N.B.—It will be observed that every word (except *hearse*) beginning with *hea-* belongs to our native language.

Hebrew, *hē'brew*; **Hebraic**, *he.bray'ik* (adj. of Hebrew); **Hebraical-ly**, *hē.bray'.i.kāl.ly*; **Hebraicise**, *hē.bray'.i.size*, to convert into Hebrew; **Hebraicised**, *hē.bray'.i.sizd*; **Hebraicising** (Rule xix.), *hē.bray'.i.size.ing*; **Hebraism**, *hē'.bray.izm*, a Hebrew idiom; **Hebraist**, *hē'.bray'.ist*, a Hebrew scholar; **Hebraistic**, *hē'.bray'.is'.tik* (adj.)

"Hebrew," either from Abraham, or Eber great grandson of Shem.
Gk. *Hēbraios*, *Hēbraisti* (adv.); Lat. *Hēbraeus*; Fr. *Hébreu*.

Hecatomb, *hĕk'.a.tōme*, the sacrifice of 100 oxen at a time.

Latin *hēcatombe*; Greek *hēcatōn bous*, 100 oxen.

Hectic, *hĕk'.ĭk*, a feverish red blush on the cheeks.

Latin *hectica*; Greek *hēktikē*; French *hectique*.

Hector, *hĕk'.tōr*, a bully, to bully and bluster; *hec'tored* (2 syl.), *hec'tor-ing*. (From *Hector*, the Trojan hero.)

(It is hard to imagine how this modest, noble-minded patriot came to signify a bully and braggart like Ajax.)

Hedge, a field fence, to make a hedge. **Edge**, a border.

Hedged (1 syl.), *hedg'-ing* (Rule xix.) *Edged*, *edg'-ing*.

Hedg'-er, *hedg'-less*. *Edge'-less*, blunt.

Hedge'-hog, *hedge'-row*, *hedge'-spar'row*.

Old Eng. *hege*, *hedge-rewe*, v. *heg(ian)*, past *hegede*, past part. *heged*.

Heed, care, to regard with care; *heed'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *heed'-ing*, *heed'-less*, *heed'less-ly*, *heed'less-ness*, *heed'-ful* (R. viii.), *heed'ful-ly*, *heed'ful-ness*. (See *Head*.)

Old English *hēd[an]*, past *hēdde*.

Heel [of the foot]. **Heal**, to cure. **Eel**, a fish.

Heel, to put a heel on a boot, &c., to lie over on one side (said of a ship); *heeled* (1 syl.), *heel-ing*.

Heal, to cure; *healed* (1 syl.), *heal-ing*, *heal'-er*.

At one's heels, close by. *To take to one's heels*, to run off.

Old Eng. *hēl*. *Hēl-heart*, *heel-hearted*, i.e., fearful. (A good word.)

"*Heel*" (to lay a ship on its side), O. E. *hyld[an]*, to incline, to bend.

"*Heal*," Old English *hæl[an]*. "*Eel*," Old English *ēl*.

Hegemony, *hĕ.gēm'.o.ny*, the leading influence of one state over others. (Greek *hēgēmōnia*, *hēgēmōn*, a leader.)

Hegira, *hĕ.djī'.rah*, the epoch of the Mahometan era.

Arabic *hadjara*, to remove, referring to the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, July 16th, A.D. 622.

Heifer, *hĕf'.fēr*, a young cow. **Steer**, a young ox, both call.

The sire a Bull, the dam a Cow. A steer, 3 years old, Ox.

Old English *heafor*, *steor*, *bulluca*, *cā*, *calf*.

Heigh-ho! *hĕ.hō*, an exclamation expressive of weariness.

Height, *hite*. Length, breadth, depth, but height (not *height*), elevation from the ground. **Hight**, *hite*, called.

High, *hi*, elevated; *high'-ly*, *high'-ness*.

Heighten, *hite'.n*, to make high; *heightened*, *hite'n'd*; *heighten-ing*, *hite'.ning*; *heighten-er*, *hite'ner*.

Old English *hēdh*, high; *hēdhlice*, highly; *hēdnes*, *highness*; *hēthe* or *hēthe*, height. (Our word should be *height*.)

"*Hight*" (to call or name), Old Eng. *hāt[an]*, past *hätte*, p. p. *hätt*.

Heinous, *hay'nūs* (not *hē'nūs*), atrocious; *heinous-ly*, *hay'nūs-ly*; *heinous-ness*. (French *haineux*, *haine*.)

Heir, (*fem.*) *heir-ess*, *air*, *air'-ess*. (One of the three simple words which lose the initial *h*, the others are *honest* and *honour*, with *hour* (R. xlviii.); *heir'-ahip* (*-ship*, state or office); *heir-loom*, something which descends to heirs.

Heir-appa'rent, a direct heir. **Heir-presumptive**, an indirect heir who will succeed if there is no direct heir.

In the following derivatives the h is resumed.

Heritage, *hě'r.i.tage*, what is due to an heir.

Héritable, *hě'r.i.ta.b'l*; **heritor**, *hě'r.i.tor*.

Hereditable, *he.rěđ.i.ta.b'l*; **hered'itably**; **hereditament**, *her'i.dit'a.mont*; **hereditary**, *he.rěđ.i.ta.ry*; **hered'ity**.

Inherit, *in.hě'r.rit*; **inher'it-ed**, **inher'it-ing**; **inher'itor**.

Inheritance, *in.her'ri.tance*, what an heir inherits.

Latin *heres* (from *hæreo*, to stick). Heir-loom is hybrid, "loom" being the Anglo-Saxon *geloŋa*, household goods.

French *héritage*, *héréditaire*, *hériter*, *héritier*.

(The same irregularity exists in the French words, thus the "h" is aspirated in *héritage*, *hériter*, not in *héritier*, *hérédite*, &c.)

Heliacal, *he.lĩ.a.kāl*, emerging from or passing into the sun's light; **heli'acal-ly**. (Lat. *hēliacus*; Gk. *hēlios*, the sun.)

Helianthus, *hě'.li.an''r.hūs*, the sun flower.

Greek *hēlios*, *anthōs*, the flower [picturing] the sun.

Helical, *hě'l.i.kāl*, spiral; **hēl'ical-ly**.

Greek *hēlix*, gen. *hēlikōs*, spiral; v. *hēlissō*, to turn round.

Heliocentric, *hě'.li.o.sěn''trik*, concentric with the sun.

Greek *hēlios kēntrōn*, [having for centre] the sun's centre.

Heliotrope, *hě'l.i.o.trōpe* (should be *hě'.li.o.trope*), a turnsole, supposed at one time to turn always towards the sun.

Greek *hēlios trōpō*, to turn to the sun.

Hell, the place of future torment. **Ell**, a measure of length.

Hell'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hell'ish-ly**, **hell'ish-ness**, **hell-hound**.

Old English *hell*, v. *hēlan*, to conceal. "Hades" is the same, being the Greek *aidos* (not *haidos*), *a-idēs*, not seen.

Hellebore, *hě'l.e.bōre*, the Christmas-rose, aconite, &c.

Greek *hēlēbōrōs* (*elein bōra*, to destroy pasture).

Hellenes, *hě'l.lee'.neež* (not *hě'l.lēn.eez*), the Greeks.

Hellenic, *hě'l.lee'.nik*, adj. of Helle'nes.

Hellenism, *hě'l.lee'.nizm* (not *hě'l.lēn.izm*), a Greek idiom.

Hellenize, *hě'l.lee'.nize* (not *hě'l.lēn.ize*, Rule xxxii.), to imitate the Greeks; **hellenizing**, *hě'l.lēn.ize'.ing*.

Hellenistic, *hě'l.lēn.is''tik*, pertaining to Greek.

Hellenistically, *hě'l.lēn.is''ti.kāl.ly*, in Greek style.

Greek *hēllēnēs*, *hēllēnikōs*, *hēllēnisk*, *hēllēnistēs*.

Helm, a rudder, a helmet. **Elm**, a tree. (Old English *ellm*.)

"Helm," Old English *helma*, a rudder; *hēlm*, a helmet.

Helmet, *hēl'mēt*; *hel'met-ed* (Rule iii.), wearing a helmet, *v.s.*

Helot, *hēl'ōt*, Spartan serfs; **helotism**, *hēl'ō.tism*, slavery, the condition of helots; **hel'otry**, the body of helots.

Greek *Heilōtēs*, *heilōtera*, serfdom (from *haires*, to overpower).

Help, (*past*) *helpt* or *helped*, (*past part.*) *helpt* or *helped* [*holpen*, *hō'pēn*], assistance, to assist; **help'-er**, **help'-ful** (Rule viii.), **help'ful-ly**, **help'ful-ness**, **help'-less**, **help'-less-ly**, **help'less-ness**; **help-mate**, one who renders help to another; **help-meet**, a wife, *I will make a help-meet for him* (Genesis ii. 18).

Old English *help*, *v. help[an]*, *past help*, *past part. holpen*.

Helter-skelter, in tumultuous confusion.

Helve (1 syl.), the handle of a hatchet; **helved** (1 syl.), furnished with a helve. (Old English *helf*.)

Hem, the edge of a garment sewed down, to sew down the edge, to confine (followed by *in*), an exclamation.

Hemmed (1 syl.), **hemm'-ing** (Rule i.), **hemm'-er**.

Old English *hem*, a hem or border.

Hema-. See **Hæma-** for words derived from Greek *haima*.

Hem'i-, half. (Greek *hēmi-*; Latin *sēmi-*; French *dem'i-*)

Hemicarp, *hēm'i.karp* (in *Bot.*), one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves. (Greek *hēmi-karpōs*.)

Hemicrania, *hēm'i.kray'nī.ah*, pain on one side of the head.

Greek *hēmi-krānton*, half the head.

Hemicycle, *hēm'i-sī.k'l*, a half cycle. (Greek *hēmi-kuklōs*.)

Hemigamous, *hēmig'.a.mūs* (in *Bot.*), having two florets in the same spike, one neuter and the other uni-sexual.

Greek *hēmi-gāmōs*, half marriage.

Hemiptera, *hēmīp'.tē.rah*, an order of insects including cockroaches, locusts, bugs, grasshoppers, lantern-flies, &c.

Hemipter, *plu. Hemiptera*, *hēmīp'.ter*, one of the above; **hēmip'teral** or **hemipterous**, *hēmīp'.tē.rūs*.

Greek *hēmi-ptērōn*, half-wing, because half of the upper wing is membranaceous and half crustaceous.

Hemisphere, *hēm'i.sfere*, a half sphere; **hemispherical**, *hēm'i.sfer'ri.kāl*; **hem'ispher'ical-ly**.

Greek *hēmi-sphairā*, a half-sphere or ball.

Hemistich, *hēm'i.stīk* (often called *hēm'i.stitch*), half a stanza, two lines of poetry [in rhyme].

Greek *hēmi-stīchōs*, half a row or verse.

Hem'lock (corruption of the Old Eng. *hemleac*, "leac" meaning a herb, whence *leactūn*, a herb garden, *leac-weard*).

Hemp, a plant, the fibres thereof; *hemp'-en*, made of hemp.

Old English *henep* or *hænep*; Latin *cannabis*, hemp.

Hēn, *fem.* of cock. In domestic fowls both called poultry; a young hen is a pullet, a young cock is a cockerel. A "pullet" is sometimes called a poult, and a "cock" a bird.

Hen and cock (suffixed or affixed) are also used as gender-words: as *cock-bird*, *hen-bird*; *cock-pheasant*, *hen-pheasant*; *cock-sparrow*, *hen-sparrow*; *moor-cock*, *moor-hen*; *peacock*, *pea-hen*; *turkey-cock*, *turkey*, &c.

Hen-coop, a coop for hens when rearing their young;

Hen-pecked, *hēn-pēkt*, domineered over by a wife.

Old English *hen* or *henn*, *coc* or *cocc*. French *poulet*.

Henbane, *hēn'-bane*, the hyoscy'amus plant.

A corruption of Old English *henbelle*, *belone*, *belone*, or *belune*. There is no such word as *hen-bana*, hen-murderer, and the notion of the seeds being fatal to poultry arose from a misapprehension of the word. The Greek word *hyoscyamus* (*huos kūdmōs*), hog-bean, throws no light on the meaning.

Hence (1 syl.), from this place. **Hens**, *hēnz*, female birds.

Hence'-forth, **hence-for'ward**, from this time onwards.

From hence, **from henceforth**; **from thence**, **from thence'-forth**; **from whence**. ("Hence," O. E. *heonan*, *hinan*.)

"From," in the phrases given above, is redundant, but well-established. There are similar Latin examples: as *ex-inde* and *de-inde*; *ab-hinc* and *de-hinc*, &c.

Hench'man, a servant. (Old English *hīna* or *hīne*, a domestic servant, whence *hīnemann*, a henchman.)

Hepatic, *hē-pāt'-ik*, pertaining to the liver.

Hepatitis, *hē'-pa-tī''-tis*, inflammation of the liver (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Latin *hepar*, the liver; *hepäticus*; Greek *hepar*, *hepätikos*.

Hepatica, *hē-pāt'-i-kah* (not *hepetica*), liver wort.

Gerard says, "It is singular good against the inflammation of the liver." (Latin *hepar*; Greek *hepar*, the liver.)

Hēp'ta-. (Greek prefix for seven.)

Hēp'ta-chord, a instrument with seven strings. (Gk. *chordē*.)

Hēp'ta-gōn, a figure with seven angles (Greek *gōnia*); **heptagonal**, *hēp-tag'-ō-nāl* (long o in Greek).

Hēp'tandria, *hēp-tān'-dri-ah*, plants with seven stamens (Linnaeus called stamens *andres*, men or the male organs of plants); **heptan'drian**.

Heptan'gular, a hybrid which should be abolished.

Heptagon is good Greek, and *septangular* good Latin.

Heptarchy, the seven Saxon kingdoms of England.

Greek *hepta archē*, sovereignty [under] seven [rulers].

Her, object. case of *She*; also a poss. pron., used as an adj. (Nom.) *she*, (poss.) *hers*, (obj.) *her*; *phu.* (Nom.) *they*, (poss.) *theirs*, (obj.) *them*; *herself*, (mas.) *himself*, (*phu.* both genders) *themselves*. (*See He.*)

Old English *heo*, *she*; gen. *hire*, dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*; *phu. nom. hi*, gen. *hira*, dat. *hem*, acc. *hi*. (Our obj. is the old dative.)

Herald, *hēr'rauld*, one to make state proclamations, to proclaim; *her'ald-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *her'ald-ing*, *herald-ship*.

Heraldry, *hēr'rūldry*, the science of coat-armour.

Heraldic, *he.rūl'dik*, pertaining to coat-armour.

Heraldical-ly, *he.rūl'di.kāl.ly*, adv.

French *héraut*, *héraldique*; Old French *hérault*; German *heralt*.

Herb (not *erb*), a plant with a succulent deciduous stalk; *herbage*, *hēr'.bāge* (not *ēr'.bage*), grass, pasture; *herbal*, *hēr'.bāl*, a book about herbs; *her'bal-ist*, a collector or cultivator of herbs; *herbarium*, *phu. herbaria*, *hēr'.bair'ri.um*, *hēr'.bair'ri.ah*, an album or collection of dried plants; *herbary*, *hēr'.ba.ry*, a garden of herbs; *herbaceous*, *her'.bay'shus* (-*e*- before "-ous" of concrete nouns, -*i*- before "-ous" of abstract nouns, R. lxvi.); *herbescent*.

Herbivora, *hēr'.biv'.o.rah*, eaters of herbs; *herbivorous*, *hēr'.biv'.o.rūs*. **Herborise**, *hēr'.bo.rize* (Rule xxxi.), to search for herbs; *her'borised* (3 syl.), *her'boris-ing* (R. xix.), *her'boris-er*; *herborisation*, *hēr'.bo.ri.za''shūn*.

French *herbe*, *herbace*, *herboriste*, *herborisation*, *herboriser*; Latin *herba*, *herbaceus*, *herbarius*.

Herculean, *her.kū'.le.ăn* (not *her.ku.le'e.ăn*), very great.

Hercules, *hēr'.ku.leez*, type of strength.

Herculean, *hēr'.ku.lay''.ne.ăn*, Hercules-like.

Latin *Hercules*, *hercūlēs*, *hercūlāneus*; Greek *Hēraklēs*.

Herd [of beasts]. **Heard**, *herd* [v. hear]. **Erred**, *erd* [v. err].

A herd of bucks, bullocks, camels, cattle, deer, elephants, harts, horses, oxen, stags, swine, rabble.

A flock of birds, goats, sheep.

A drove of cattle, sheep, horses, going to market.

To herd together, to associate together, like cattle *herd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *herd'-ing*; *herd'sman*.

Old English *heorde*, same word as hoard; v. *heord[an]*.
"Heard," Old English *hȳr[an]*, past *hȳrde*, past part. *hȳrd*.
"Erred," French *errer*; Latin *erro*, to err, to wander.

Here, *Ere*; *Hear*, *Ear*; *Heir*, *E'er*; *Hair*, *Air*; *Hara*, *AN*

Here, *hēr*, in this place; *here-abonts*, *here-after*, *here*, *here-in*, *here-of*, *here-to* (-*too*), *here-unto*, *here*, *here-upon*; *here-with*, *here-withal*. (Old Eng. *hēr*

Ere, *air*, before in time. (Old English *ēr*.)

Hear, *hĕr*, to apprehend by the ear. (Old Eng. *hȳr*[an]);

Ear, *ĕr*, the organ of hearing. (Old English *ĕār*.)

Heir, *air*, the successor of property. (Latin *hæres*);

E'er, *air*, contraction of ever. (Old English *āfer*.)

Hair, a sort of wool. (Old English *hār* or *hēr*);

Air, the atmosphere. (French *air*; Latin *aer*.)

Hare (1 syl.), a quadruped. (Old English *hara*);

Are, *r*, Norse plu. of the pres. ind. of *to be*.

Hereditary, *hĕ.rĕd'.i.ta.ry*, descending by heirs; **hered'itari-ly** (Rule xi.); **hereditable**, *hĕ.rĕd'.i.ta.b'l*; **hereditament**, *hĕ'r'i.dīt'.a.ment*, any property which may be inherited; **her'itage**; **her'itor**, owner of parish lands (Scotland).

Inherit, *in.hĕr'it*; **inher'it-or**, **inher'itrix**, **inher'it-able**; **inheritance**, *in.hĕr'ri.tance*, property inherited.

In the above the "h" is aspirated. In the following it is dropped:

Heir, *air*; **heir'-ess**, **heir'-less**, **heir'-ship**, **heir'-loom**.

Latin *hereditarius*, *hereditas*, *hæres*. The same irregularity prevails in French: "H" is aspirated in *héritage* and *hériter*, but not in *hérédier*, *hérédité*, *héréditaires*.

Heresy, plu. **heresies**, *hĕ'r'i.siz*, heterodoxy; **heretic**, *hĕ'r'i.tĭk*; **heretical**, *hĕ.rĕt'.i.kāl*; **heret'ical-ly**.

French *hérésie*, *hérétique*; Latin *hæresis*, *hæreticus*; Greek *hairesis*, *hairetikos* (*haireo*, to choose for oneself, not to receive by faith).

Her'itable, **her'itage**, **her'itor**. (See **Hereditary**.)

Hermaphrodite (not *hermophradite*), *hĕr.măf'.ro.dite*, a living creature uniting in one the two sexes.

Fr. *hermaphrodite*; Gk. *hĕrm-aphrōdītēs* (*Hermes* and *Aphrōdītēs*).

Hermeneutics, *hĕ'r.me.nu''.tĭks* (R. lxi.), the science of exposition; **hermeneutical**, *hĕ'r.me.nu''.ti.kāl*; **hermeneu'tical-ly**.

French *herméneutique*; Greek *hĕrmēneutikōs* (*hĕrmēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, *Mercury*).

Hermet'ical, chemical. **Hermit'ical**, hermit-like.

Hermet'ical-ly sealed, *-seeld*, closed up [like a glass-tube] by fusion; **hermet'ic**. (French *hermétique*.)

Hermēs (*Mercury*) is the fabled inventor of chemistry.

Hermit (corruption of *Eremit*), *fem. her'mit-ess*.

Hermit'ical, hermit-like. **Hermet'ical**, chemical.

Hermitage, *hĕ'r.mi.tage*, the dwelling of a hermit.

French *hermite*, *hermitage*; Latin *erēmīta*, *erēmiticus*; Greek *ērēmītēs* (from *ērēmōs*, a desert.) Our error is from the French.

Hernia, *hĕ'r.nĭ.ah*, a rupture of some organ through the skin; **hern'ial** (adj.) (Latin *hernia*, a rupture.)

Hero, *plu.* heroes, *hē'roze* (Rule lxii.), *fem.* heroine, *hēr'ro.in*; heroism, *hēr'ro.izm*; heroic, *hē.rō'ik*; heroical, *hē.rō'i.kūl*; hero'ical-ly, *he'ro-wor'ship*, idolising celebrities.

French *héros*, *héroïne*, *héroïsme*, *héroïque*; Latin *hērōs*, *hērōina*, *hērōicus*; Greek *hērōs*, *hērōinē*, *hērōikōs*.

Heron, *hēr'rōn*, or *hern*, a game-bird. **Her'ring**, a fish.

Her'onry, a place where herons congregate and breed.

Hernshaw, the *hern* at which hawks were flown.

Not to know a hawk from a hernshaw, to be without discrimination.

Not to know a "hawk" from the "hern" at which it flies.

French *héron*. Archaic *hernshaw*, *hearnesow*, *hernow*, *herunow*.

Herpes, *hēr'peez*, a skin disease, the shingles; *herpet'ic*.

French *herpes*, *herpétique*; Latin *herpes* (Greek *herpo*, to creep).

Her'ring, a fish. **Err'ing**, wandering. **Heron**, a bird (*q.v.*)

Old English *herring*, a herring or shoal of fish (*here*, an army).

"Erring," French *errer*; Latin *erro*. "Heron," French *héron*.

Hers, poss. case of *She*, (*obj.*) *her*. **Mas. his**, *n. he*, *obj. him*.

Herse (French), *hearse*, *herse*, a carriage for the dead.

Hesitate, *hēs.i.tate*, to doubt, to stammer; *hes'itāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *hes'itāt-ing* (R. xix.), *hes'itāt-ing-ly*; *hesitation*, *hēs'i.tay''shūn*; *hesitancy*, *plu. hesitancies*, *hēs'i.tan.sis*.

French *hésiter*, *hésitation*; Latin *hesitatio*, *hesitare*.

"Hesitude," a state of doubt (Latin *hesitudo*) might be introduced.

Hēt'ēro- (Greek prefix), dissimilar, irregular, diverse.

Het'ero-cephalus, *-sēf'.a.lūs* (in Bot.), having male and female flower-heads on the same plant. (Greek *kēphālā*.)

Het'ero-cer'cal, [fishes] having a tail unequally lobed: as dog-fish and sharks. (Greek *kēr'kōs*, a tail.)

Heteroclite, *hēt'.e.rōk''.lite*, anything anomalous, varying from the ordinary rule. (Greek *klitus*, a slope.)

Het'ero-dox, heretical; *het'ero-dox'ical*, not orthodox; *het'ero-dox'y*, heresy. (Greek *dōxa*, opinion.)

Heterogamous, *hēt'.e.rōg''.a.mūs*, where the florets in the same truss are of different sexes; (in *grasses*) where the parts of fructification are on different spikelets of the same plant. (Greek *gāmos*, marriage.)

Hetero-geneous, *hēt'.ē.ro-djē'.nē.ūs*, dissimilar; *het'ero-ge'neous-ly*, *het'ero-ge'neous-ness*; *het'ero-ge'neity*, *-djē.nee'.i.ty*, opposite of homogeneity.

French *hétérogène*, *hétérogénéité*; Greek *hētēros* *gēnēs*, another kind.

Hew, **Hue**, **Hugh**, **Yew**, **You**, **Ewe**, **U**.

Hew, *you*; (*past*) *hewed* (1 syl.), (*past part.*) *hewed* or *hewn*, to cut; *hew-ing*. *hew'-er*. *Hewn* stone,

Hue, *you*, colour, tint. (Old English *heaw* or *hew*.)

Hugh, *you*, proper name (Dutch for "high").

Yew, *u*, a tree (Old English *iw*, the yew-tree.)

You, *u*, plu. nom. and obj. of *Thou*. (O. E. *ge*, dat. *ewu*.)

Ewe, *u* (not *yūw*), a dam among sheep. (O. E. *ewou*.)

Old English *hew*(an), to hew; past *heow*, past part. *hadwen*.

Hexa- (Greek prefix for "six"). Greek *hes*, six.

Hex'a-chord, an inst. with six strings. (Gk. *chorda*, a string.)

Hex'a-gōn, a figure with six sides and angles; hexagonal, *hex.ăg'.o.năl*; hexagonal-ly. (Greek *gōnia*, an angle.)

Hexa'gynian, *hex'.a.gin''.i.an* (in *Bot.*), having six pistils or female organs. (Greek *hex gūnē*, six female [organs].)

Hexa-hedron, *hex'.a.hēd''.ron*, a cube or figure with six equal sides; hexa-hed'ral. (Greek *hedra*, a side, seat, base.)

Hexameter, *hex.ăm'.e.ter*, a verse with six "feet" or poetic beats. (Greek *hex metron*, six measures.)

Hexandrian, *hex.ăn'.dri.an* (in *Bot.*), having six stamens; hexandria, *hex.ăn'.dri.ah*. (Greek *hex anēr*, six men.)

Hexangular, *hex.ăn'.gu.lar*, half Gk. and half Lat., hex'agon is good Gk., *sexangular* good Lat. (with six angles).

Hexa-petalous, *-pēt'.a.lūs*, having six petals. (Gk. *petālōn*.)

Hexapla, *hex.ăp'.lah*, six versions in six different languages of a book. (Greek *hex-haplibōs*, six-fold.)

Hexa-pōd, plu. hexa-pods, animals with six feet; hexapoda, *hex.ăp'.o.dah*, the genus. (Greek *pous*, gen. *pōdos*.)

Hey! what say you? **Hay**, dried grass. (Old Eng. *hēg*, *hīg*.)

Heyday! an exclamation of pleasurable surprise, frolic, wildness: as the *heyday of youth*.

"Heyday!" German *heida*. "Heyday" (frolicsome time), *hedhtid*, the festive-tide, the joyous time [of youth].

hd, contraction for hogshead; *i.e.*, *h* [hog], *hd* [head].

iatus (*hi.ă'.tus*) [in a MS], a gap from loss in the continuity, a difficulty of pronunciation produced by the concurrence of vowels. (Latin *hiātus*, *hiūre*, to gape.)

berate, *hi'.bēr.nate* (not *hi.bēr'.nate*), to pass the winter in a dormant state or in seclusion; hi'bernāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), hi'bernāt-ing (R. xix.); hibernation, *hi'.bēr.nay''.shūn*; hiber'nal. (Latin *hiberna*, v. *hibernāre*, *hibernus*.)

ernian, *hi.ber'.ni.an*, Irish, an Irish man or woman.

Hibernicism, *hi.ber'.ni.sizm*, an Irishism.

Latin *Hibernia*, Ireland (Iernia); Celtic *Iar* or *Eri*, western.

"Eri" is *Eri-innis* or *Iar-innis*, western island.

vagh (better hiccup), *hik'.up* (noun and verb); hiccoughed, *hik'.upt*; hiccough-ing, *hik'.up-ing* (Rule lxv.)

Dutch *huckup*; French *hoquet*, an imitation word.

'go (Spanish), a nobleman of the lowest class.

Hide (1 syl.), the skin of a beast, a measure of land, to conceal.

Idea, between the calends and nones (*Rom. calendar*).

Hide, to conceal, (*past*) **hid**, (*past part.*) **hidd'-en**; **hid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **hid'-er**. **Hied** (v. *hie*). **Eyed** (v. *eye*).

Old English *hȳd*, a skin, or a measure of land; v. *hȳd[an]*, to conceal.

Hideous, *hid'.e.us*, horrible; **hid'eous-ly**, **hid'eous-ness**.

Archaic *hidous*; Norman *hidous*; French *hideux*.

(The -e- of "*hideous*" was interpolated when the fashion prevailed of pronouncing "d" like "j," as "*dew*" = *jew*; "*odious*" = *o-fus*, so "*hideous*" = *hid-jus*, &c.)

Hie, *hi*, to hasten. **High**, *hi*, elevated. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.

Hied, *hide*, hastened. **Hide** (a skin). **Eyed**, *ide* (v. *eye*); **hie-ing**, *hi'-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except -ue, retain both when -ing is added.) **Eye-ing**.

Old Eng. "To hie," *hig[an]*. "High," *hig* or *hæth* "Eye," *ēge*.

Hierarch, *hi'.e.rark*, chief priest; **hierarchy**, *hi'.e.rar.ky*, the church dignitaries; **hierarchal**, *hi'.e.rar.kāl*; **hierat'ic**; **hierarchism**, *hi'.e.rar.kizm*; **hieroc'raey** (not -sy).

Latin *hierarcha*, *hierarchia*, *hierarchicus* (Greek *hiérōs archē*).

Hieroglyphic, *hi'.e.ro.glif''.ik* (not *hi'.ro.glif''.ik*), a sacred symbol, emblematic; **hieroglyphical**, *hi'.e.ro.glif''.i.kāl*; **hieroglyphical-ly**; **hieroglyphist**, *hi'.e.rög''.i.fist*.

Hieroglyph, *hi'.e.ro.glif*, a sacred symbolic word.

Latin *hieroglyphicus*; Greek *hiérōs gluphō*, to carve sacred [words].

Hierogram, *hi'.e.ro.gram*, a species of sacred writing; **hierogrammatic**, *hi'.e.ro.grām.māt''.ik*; **hierogrammät'ical**, **hierogrammät'ical-ly**; **hierogrammatist**, *grām''.ma.fist*.

Greek *hiérōs gramma*, a sacred letter.

Hierophant, *hi'.e.ro.fānt*, a Greek priest; **hierophan'tic**.

Greek *hiérōphantēs*, *hiérōphantikos*.

Higgle, *hig'.g'l*, to chaffer; **higgled**, *hig'.g'ld*; **hig'gling**.

Higgler, *hig'.lēr*, a hawker of eatables, a caviller.

Welsh *hic*, *hiced*, *hicedd*, a cheating, a tricking; v. *Meisau*, *hicedd*.

Higgledy-piggledy, all in disorder (Rule lxix.)

High, *hi*, elevated. **Hie**, *hi*, to hasten. **I**, pron. **Eye**, *i*.

High, (*comp.*) **high'-er**, (*super.*) **high'-est**. **Hire**, *hi'r*, to borrow. **Ire**, *i'r*, anger.

High-ly, *hi'.ly*; **high'-ness**; **high'-way** or **high-road**, the turnpike; **high'-lows**, lace-boots; **high-treason**.

Lord High Admiral, *plu.* **Lords High Admiral**.

High Admiral, *plu.* **High Admirals**.

High'-way-man, *plu.* **highwaymen**, a robber on the high-road.

Old English *hig* or *hæth*, *hæthlice*, highly; *hæthnes*, *highness*.

Highlands, *hi'-lands*, a district of Scotland. **Islands**, *i'-lands*;

Highlander, *hi'.lūn.dēr*, a native of the Highlands.

Hilarity, *hī.lār'ri.ty*, mirth; **hilarious**, *hī.lair'ri.ūs*, not *hīl'.la-rūs* (-i-ous for adj. formed from abstract nouns; -e-ous for those formed from concrete nouns, Rule lxvi.)

Latin *hilaritas*, *hildrie*, v. *hildrere*, to make merry.

Hilary term, *hīl'.a.ry*, a law term beginning about the time of St. Hilary's day, Jan. 13.

Hill, an elevation of land less than a mountain. **Hill**, not well.

"Hill" retains its double "l" in all compounds except *hil-ly*.

Hill'-ock, a small hill. (-ock, Old English diminutive.)

Hil'-ly (adj.), **hill'-side**. (Old English *hyll*.)

Him, obj. sing. of he the pronoun. **Hymn**, *hīm*, a sacred lyric.

Him, (fem.) *Her*, (nom.) *She*; (plu. of both) *They*, (obj.) *thēm*.

Him-self, fem. *herself*, (plu. of both) *thēmselves*.

(For errors of speech see *He* and *I*.)

"Him," "her," and "them" are the datives not the acc. cases of the original pronouns: Nom. *he*, Gen. *his*, Dat. *him*, Acc. *hine*; plu. N. *hi*, G. *hira*, D. *him*, Ac. *hi*. So *heo*, *she*, G. *hire*, D. *hire*, Ac. *hi*.

"Hymn," Old Eng. *hymen*; Low Latin *hymnus*; Greek *hymnos*.

Hind, fem. of Stag, both Red-deer, a field labourer, (adj.) the back part; **hind'-er** [part], the part behind (*hīn'der*, to obstruct); **hind'-most**, **hinder'-most**.

Old Eng. *hynd*, a fem. stag. *Hinder*, behind. *Hnd*, a labourer.

("Hinder," Ang.-Sax. "*hinder*," "*behind*," not the comp. of "*hind*.")

Hinder, *hīn'der*, to obstruct; **hind'-er**, the back part; **hindered**, *hīn'derd*; **hīn'der-ing**, **hīn'der-er**; **hinderance**, *hīn'der-ance*, an obstruction.

Old English *hīndr[ian]*, means to keep back; *hinder*, back, behind.

Hindoo or Hindū, *hīn.doo'*, a native of Hindūstan.

Hindūism, *hīn.doo'.izm*, the religion of the Hindūs.

Hindūstani, *hīn'.doo.stān'ni*, the language of Hindūs.

Hind (Persic). *Sind* (Sanskrit), black. "India," the black country.

Hinge, a joint on which a door or lid moves. To **hinge on**, to turn on; **hinged** (1 syl.), **hing-ing**, *hīnj'-ing* (Rule xix.)

The Anglo-Saxon word is *heor*, but our word seems to be derived from the verb *hang[ian]*, to hang; German *hange*, a hinge.

Hinny, a mule, to **whinny**; **hinnied**, *hīn'.nīd*; **hīn'ny-ing**.

Latin *hinna*, to neigh or whinny; *hinuus*, a male; Greek *ginnos*.

Hint, an indirect allusion, to intimate indirectly; **hint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hint'-ing**, **hint'-ing-ly**, **hint'-er**.

Hip, the fleshy part of the thigh, the fruit of the dog-rose, an exclamation, as in *hip! hip! hurrah* (*hu.ray*).

Hipped, *hīpt*, melancholy with the meagrim. (Corruption of *hypped*, from "*hypochondriac*.")

Hippish, rather **hipped** (-ish diminutive).

Old Eng. *hȳp*, the hip; *hȳpda*, the hip-bone. *Heope*, the hip berry.

Hipomæa, no such word. It is **Ipomæa**, a sort of bindweed.

Hippocrass, *hîp'po.krûs*, a spiced wine cordial.

So called from "Hippocrates Sleeve" or woollen bag used strainer. (*Hippocrates*, physician, born at Cos, B.C. 460.)

Hippe, (Greek prefix), a horse. (Greek *hippôs*, a horse.)

Hip'po-drôme, a horse circus. (Greek *dromos*, a course.)

Hip'po-griff, half a horse and half a griffin. (Gk. *grux*.)

Hip'po-pathology, *-pă.thôl'.ô.gy*, the science of horse diseases. (Greek *-pathôs lôgôs*, disease-treatise.)

Hippophagi, *hîp.pôf'.a.gî*, eaters of horse-flesh; **hipphagous**, *hîp.pôf'.ă.gûs*. (Greek *phagô*, to eat.)

Hip'po-pôt'amus, *plu. hip'po-pôt'ămi*, the sea or river horse. (Greek *hippôs pôtlmôs*, river horse.)

Hip'po-therium, *plu. hippo-theria*, *hîp'po-ṛhē'ṛi.um*, *hîp'po-ṛhē'ṛi.ăh*, a fossil beast allied to the horse.

Greek *hippos thêrlôn*, horse-beast.

Hippurites, *hîp'.pu.rites* (better *hip.pu'rites*), fossil bivalve molluscs; **hippuric** [acid]; **hippurite** [limestone], limestone abounding in the above.

(The *-u-* in these words, representing Greek *-ou-*, is long.)

Greek *hippôs oura*, horse-tail (*-tle*, a fossil, Greek *lithos*).

Hippuria, *hîp.pū'ris*, mare's tail. (Greek *hippos oura*.)

Hire, *hi'r*, wages. **Higher**, *hî'r*, more high. **Ire**, *î'r*, anger.

Hire, to borrow on a consideration; **Let**, to lend on a consideration; **hired**, *hî'rd*; **hîr'-ing** (Rule xix.), *hîr'-ing*, a mercenary.

Old Eng. *hîr*, hire, v. *hîr[ian]*, past *hýrode*, past part. *hýrod*, *hîr* "Higher," Old Eng. *hyra*. "Ire," Lat. *ira*.

Hirsute, *hîr'.sûte*, covered with hairs, hairy; **hirsute'-ness**.

Latin *hirsutus*, hairy.

Hia, *hîz*, poss. pers. pron., fem. her, *plu. their*. **Hiss** (*q.v.*)

Hiss, to express disapproval by a dental aspiration; **his** *hist*; **hiss'-ing**, **hiss'-er**. **Hist**, silence! **His**, *his*, p.

Old Eng. *hys[ian]*, to hiss. "His," *hys*. "Hist," Norse *hysas*, to hiss.

Hist! hush (Norse *hys*!). **Hissed**, *hist* (v. *hiss*).

History, *plu. histories*, *hîs'.to.rîz*, chronicle of events.

Historian, *hîs.tôr'ri.an*; **historic**, *hîs.tôr'rik*; **historical**, *hîs.tôr'ri.kăl*; **historical-ly**.

Historiographer, *hîs'.to.ri.ôg''.ra.fēr*, one employed by sovereign to write the current history of the realm.

Latin *histôria*, *histôricus*, *histôriographus* (Greek *histôria*).

Histrion'ic, relating to the stage; **histrionical**, *hîs'.tri.ôn''.i.k* **histrionical-ly**; **histrionism**, *hîs'.tri.ô.nîz.m*.

Latin *histrionicus*, *histrion*, an actor; French *histrion*.

Hit, a blow, a lucky stroke, to strike. **It**, neut. pronoun.

Hit, (*past*) **hit**, (*past part.*) **hit**, **hitt'-ing** (R. i.), **hitt'-er**.

Norse *hitte*, to hit on. "It," Old English *hit*.

Hitch, an obstacle, to budge. **Itch**, an irritation of the skin.

Hitched (1 syl.), **hitch'-ing**. (Welsh *hecian*, to limp; *hecyn*.)

Hither, *hith'r*, to this place. **Thither**, *thith'r*, to that place.

Hith'er-to, **hith'er-ward**, **hith'er-most**, nearest on this side.

Old English *hiðer* or *hider*. **Thither**, *thider*, *thiderweard*.

Hive (1 syl.), a bee-basket, a colony of bees. *I've* = I have.

Hive, to put bees into a hive; **hived** (1 syl.), **hiv'-ing** (Rule xix.) (Old English *hyfe*, a hive.)

Ho! **Ho!** (interjections) stop! **Hoe**, *hō*, a tool.

Welsh *ho!* French *ho!* "Hoe," French *houe*, v. *houer*.

Hoar, *hō'r*; **Oar**, *ō'r*. **Hors**, *hor*. **Whore**, *hoo'r*. **Or**. **Haw**.

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost; **hoar'-y**, **hoar'-iness**; **hoar'-frost**, ground-frost. (Old English *hār*, hoary.)

Oar, *ō'r*, for propelling boats. (Old English *ār*, an oar.)

Hors [de combat], *hō'r d' kone'bah'*, disabled (French).

Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hóre*; Welsh *kuren*.)

Or, a conj. (Old English *oththe*, or, either.)

Haw, a berry. (Old English *hæg*, *hæghorn*, hawthorn.)

Hoard, *hō'rd*, a store. **Horde**, *hō'rd*, a tribe.

Hoard'-ing, a temporary wooden fence, the habit of secretly laying-by money; **hoard'-er**, one who hoards.

Hoard (verb), **hoard'-ing**, **hoard'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.)

Old English *heord*, a store; v. *heord[an]*. "Horde," German *horde*.

Hoarse, *hō'rse*, roughness of voice. **Horse**, a quadruped. **Haws**.

Hoarse'-ly, **hoarse'-ness**. (Old Eng. *hás*, hoarse; *hors*, horse.)

Hoax, *hō'xe*, an imposition, a trick. **Oaks**, *ō'kes*, trees.

Hoax, to trick; **hoaxed** (1 syl.), **hoax'-ing**, **hoax'-er**.

Old English *huox* or *huex*, irony, slight, hoax.

Hōb, the shelf of a grate, a chimney settle.

Old English *habb[an]*, to hold.

Hobble, *hōb'.b'l*, to limp; **hobbled**, *hōb'.b'ld*; **hobbling**, *hōb'.l'ing*; **hob'bling-ly**; **hobbler**, *hōb'.ler*. (Welsh *hobelu*, to hobble.)

Hobbledy-hoy or **hobbedy-hoy**, *hōb'.b'l.dy* or *hōb'.be.dy hoy*, a youth between boyhood and manhood.

Hobby, *plu.* **hobbies**, *hōb'.biz*, a pony, a favourite pursuit, a small strong-winged hawk. **Hautboy**, *hō'.boy* (*q.v.*)

Hōb'by-horse, a child's plaything, a walking-stick to ride on.

Fr. *hobereau*, a hobby [hawk]. *Hobby-horse*, a corruption of *hobby house* (hawk-tossing, or throwing the hawk from the wrist).

Hobgoblin (not *hopgobbling*), *hɒb.gɒb.lɪn*, a bogey.

Hohnail, *hɒb.naɪl*, a nail for shoeing horses or for peasants' highlows. (German *hufnagel*, a hoof-nail.)

Hob'nob, to fraternise in drinking; **hob'nobbed** (2 syl.), **hob'nobb'ing**. (The *b* is doubled because "nob" is treated as a monosyllable, Rule i.)

Hock, a Rhenish wine, the ham, to cut the hamstring; **hocked**, *kɒkt*; **hock'ing**. Also spelt *hough*, *hɒk*.

Old English *hoh* or *h4*, the hock or ham.

Hocus, *hɒ.kʊs*, to cheat; **hoccussed**, *hɒ.kʊst*; **ho'cuss-ing**; **hɒ'cus-pɒ'cus**, a juggling trick, to impose by trick.

An exception to R. iii. Welsh *hocedus*, a juggling; *hocedu*, to trick. "Hocus-pocus" is said to be a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, the words used in the Roman Catholic Church in the eucharist.

Höd, a dorsel for carrying bricks. **Odd**, not even.

Höd'-man, a labourer who carries the hod.

Germ. *hotte*; Fr. *hotte*, a hod or dorsel. "Odd," Ang.-Sax. *other*.

Höd'-den-gray, a coarse cloth of undyed wool.

Hodge'-podge (2 syl.), a medley, a stew of odds and ends.

French *hochepot* (ragoût fait de bœuf haché, et cuit sans eau dans un pot avec des marrons).

Hoe, *hɔ*, a garden and field tool. **Ho!** stop! **How** (A. S. *h4*).

Hoe, *hɔ* (verb), **hoed** (1 syl.); **hoe-ing**, *hɔ'-ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*); **hɔ'-er** (R. xix.) (Fr. *houe*, v. *houer*. "Ho," Welsh and Fr.)

Hog, a male pig. **Boar**, the sire. **Sow**, the dam. **Litter**, the brood. **Farrow**, a "litter," to bring forth a litter. **Porkers**, young pigs for slaughter. **Pork**, the flesh of pigs.

Hogg'-ish, filthy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **hegg'ish-ly**, **hogg'ish-ness**.

Hogg'-et, a boar of the second year, a weaned sheep.

Welsh *huch*, a swine. "Boar," Old Eng. *bdr*. "Sow," O. E. *s4g*. "Swine," O. E. *swin* or *swin*. "Litter," Fr. *litière* (*lit*, a bed; *Lat. lectus*), "Farrow," O. E. *feorh*. "Pork" and "porker," Fr. *porc*, *Lat. porcus*, a pig. Hogget, Welsh *hogyn*, a stripling.

Hogmanay, *hɒg.m4.ny*, December; **hogmany-night**, New-year's eve. (Old English *h4lig-mon4th*, holy month.)

Hogshead (written *hhd.*), a Dutch measure of liquids.

Hoiden, *hɔɪ.dɛn*, a boisterous romping girl; **hoi'den-ish**, rather boisterous and rude [said of girls].

Welsh *hoeden*, a flirt, a coquette.

Hoist (1 syl.), to raise; **hoist'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **hoist'-ing**.

"Hoist" (a corruption of *hoise*), Fr. *hausser*, to raise; Germ. *heben*.

Hoity-totty, *hɔɪ.ty.tɔɪ.ty*, an exclamation to check over-exuberance, or noisy ill-temper.

Höld, a grasp, to cling to. Old, advanced in age.

Höld, a grasp, the keelson of a ship, to grasp, to support, to forbear; (*past*) **hëld**, (*past part.*) **hëld** [höl'den].

Höld'-ing, a tenure, grasping, supporting, &c.

Höld'-er, **hold'-fast**, **höld on**, cling to, continue.

Old English *heald(an)*, past *heold*, past part. *healden*.

"Hold" (of a ship), Old English *hol*, a hollow, a cavity.

Höle (1 syl.), an excavation. **Whole**, **höle**, all.

Old English *hol*, a cavity. "Whole," Old English *waig*; Greek *hōlē*.

Holiday, **höl'.i.day**, a festival, release from work. **Holy-day**, **hō'.ly.day**, a day set apart for religious observances.

Both the same compound word: Old English *hālig-dag*.

Holiness, **hō'.ti.ness**, sacredness. **His Holiness**, the title of the pope. (Old English *hālignes*. See **Holy**.)

Holland, **höl'.lānd**, the Netherlands; **Hol'lander**, a Dutchman; **hol'lands**, a superior kind of gin; **hol'land**, fine linen, originally bleached in Holland.

Holla, **Hollos**, **Hollo**, **Holloo**, **Hollow**, **Halo**.

Holla or hollos, **höl'.lah**, to shout; **holloaed**, **höl'.lard**; **hollos-ing**, **höl'.lah-ing**. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-us*, retain both before *-ing*.)

Hollo, **höl.lō**, a shout of surprise, a call. (Fr. *ho ! là, hola !*)

Halloo'! a shout to incite dogs to run after game.

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity. (Old English *hol*.)

Halo, **hay'.lo**, a luminous ring. (French *halo*; Latin *hālo*.)

Hollow, **höl'.lō**, a cavity, an outside with no solid inside, false, to excavate; **hōllowed** (2 syl.), **hōllow-ing**; **hōllow-ness**, **hōllow-ly**, **hol'low-eyed**. (See **Holla**.)

Old Eng. *hol*, a hollow, v. *hol[ian]*, past *holed*, past part. *holed*.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, **Wholly**, **hōle'.ly**. **Hole'-ly**. **Holy**, **hō'.ly**.

Holly, **höl'.ly**, an evergreen. (Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*.)

Wholly, **hōle'.ly**, entirely. (O. E. *waig*; Gk. *hōlē*, the whole.)

Hole'-ly, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)

Holy, **hō'.ly**, sacred. (Old English *hālig*.)

Hol'lyhock, a tall flowering plant. (Old English *holi-hoc*.)

Holm, **hōlm** or **hōme**, the evergreen oak. **Hōme** (1 syl.), abode.

Holm or holme, **hōme**, a river islet: as *Stockholm*.

"Holm" (the oak), Old English *holegn* or *hōlen*, holly or holm.

"Holm" (a river island), Old Eng. *holm*. "Home," Old Eng. *hām*.

Holo-, **höl'.o-** (Gk. prefix), the whole. (Gk. *hōlē*, the whole.)

Höl'o-caust, **-korst**, a burnt-offering in which the whole was consumed. (Greek *hōlo-kaustos*, the whole burnt.)

- Hōl'o-graph**, *-gráf*, a deed written by the hand of the grantor. (Greek *hōlo-graphē*, wholly [in] writing.)
- Holoptychius**, *hōl'ōp.tīk'.i.ūs*, a genus of fossil fishes.
- Greek *hōlo-ptūché*, wholly wrinkled or corrugated.
- Holster**, *hōl'ster*, a leather case in a saddle for pistols, **holstered**, *hōl'sterd*, provided with holsters.
- Old English *heolster*, a hiding place.
- Hōlt** (Ang. Sax.), a wooded hill, a cover. (In names of places.)
- Holy**, *hō'.ly*; **Wholly**, *hōle.ly*; **Hole'-ly**, **Holly**, *hōl'.ly*.
- Holy**, *hō'.ly*, sacred; **hō'li-ness** (Rule xi.), *hō'li.ly*; **hō'ly-day**, a sacred day. **Holiday**, *hōl'i.day*, a festival, a day of release from business; *plu. holidays*, *hōl'i.dāze*.
- Holy of Holies**, *hō'.ly ōv hō'.līz*, part of the Jewish temple.
- Holy Ghost**, *hō'.ly gōst*, the Holy Spirit.
- Holyrood**, *hō'.ly.rood*, a crucifix over the rood-screen.
- Wholly**, *hōle'.ly*, entirely. (Old Eng. *walg*; Gk. *hōlōs*.)
- Hole'-ly**, full of holes. (Old English *hol* or *hole*.)
- Holly**, *hōl'.ly*, an evergreen. (Old English *holegn*.)
- Old English *hālig*, holy; *hāligdæg*, *hālignes*, holiness; *hālig-water*.
- Homage**, *hōm'.age* (not *ōm'.age*), reverence.
- Low Latin *homagium* (*hōmo*, a man); French *hommage* (*homme*).
- Hōme** (1 syl.), place of abode; **hōme-ly**, plain, like home; **hōme'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **hōme'-less**, **hōme'less-ness**; **hōme'brēd**, reared at home. **Home'-made bread** (*-brēd*), bread made at home. **Home'-farm**, the fields, &c., contiguous to the farm-house. **Home'-sick**, pining for home; **home-sick'-ness**. **Home'-spūn**, plain, spun at home. **Home'-brewed**, beer made at home.
- Home-Sec'retary**, *plu. Home-Secretaries*, *-sēk'.re.tā.rīz*.
- Home'-stead**, *-stēd*, the ground on which a farm-house stands, the farm-house itself.
- Home-ward**, *hōme'w'rd* (adj.), towards home.
- Home-wards** (adv.), in a homeward direction.
- Old English *hām*, *hāmes*, at home: *hāmstede*, homestead; *hāmwæard*.
- Homeopathy**, *hōm'.e.ōp''.a.thī* (no compound of *home*); **homeopathist**, *hōm'.e.ōp''.a.thīst*, one who practises homeopathy or curing disease on the principle of "like cures like": as *heat* to cure a burn, &c. The other system of medicine is **Allopathy**, *āl'.lōp''.a.thī* (no compound of *all*).
- "Homeopathy," Greek *hōmōios pathōs*, [medicine] like the disease.
- "Allopathy," Gk. *allōs pathōs*, [medicine one thing,] disease another.
- Homer**, *hō'.mer*, the great Greek epic poet, his two epics.
- Homeric**, *hō.mēr' rīk*, like Homer.

Homicide (not *homocide*), *hŏm' i. side*, a manslayer; **homicidal**, *hŏm' i. sĭ'' dāl*, murderous.

Latin *homicida*, *homicidium* (*hŏmo*, gen. *hŏmĭnis*).

Hŏmo- (Greek prefix), "the same." (Greek *hŏmŏs*.)

Hŏm'o-centric, *-sĕn'. trĭk*, having the same centre.

Greek *hŏmŏs kĕntrŏn*, the same centre.

Hŏm'o-cercal, *-ser'. kāl*, having, like herrings and cod-fish, both lobes of the tail alike. (Greek *kerkŏs*, a tail.)

Hŏm'o-chromous, *-krŏ'. mŭs* (in *Bot.*), having all the flowerets of one colour. (Greek *chrŏma*, colour.)

Hŏm'o-geneous, *-djĕ'. nĕ. ŭs*, having a uniform structure; **hom'o-ge'neous-ness**; **hŏm'o-geneity**, *-djĕ'. nĕe'. i. ty*, uniformity of structure throughout.

Greek *hŏmŏgĕnĕs*, *hŏmŏs gĕnĕs*, the same kind throughout.

Homologous, *hŏm. ŏl'. ŏ. gŭs*, parts constructed on one uniform plan, but each having its proper function; **homological**, *hŏm'. ŏ. lŏdj' i. kāl*; **homolog'ical-ly**.

Greek *hŏmŏs lŏgŏs*, the same analogy.

Hŏm'o-nym, *-nĭm*, a word like another in sound, but not in meaning. (Greek *ŏnŭma* for *ŏnŏma*, a name.)

Hŏm'o-petalous, *-pĕl'. ā. lās*, having all the petals formed alike. (Greek *pĕtālŏn*, a petal, a leaf.)

Hŏne (1 syl.), a whetstone. One, *wŭn*, a unit.

Old English *hān*, a whetstone. "One," Old English *da* or *ēn*.

Honest, *ŏn'. ĕst*, morally upright. (One of the three simple words which drop the *h*: as *heir* = air, *hour* = our, R. xlviii.)

Honest-ly, *ŏn'. ĕst. ly*; **honest-y**, *ŏn'. ĕs. ty*.

(This loss of the *h* is due to French influence.)

French *honneste*, now *honnête*; Latin *honestas*, *honestus*.

Honey, *hŭn'. y*, a syrup collected by bees; **honeyed**, *hŭn'. ĭd* (not *honted*), sweet: as *honeyed words*; **honey-comb**, *hŭn'. i. kŏme*, the waxen cells in which bees deposit their honey; **honey-combed**, *hŭn'. i. kŏmā*, punctured all over; **hon'ey-moon**, the first month after marriage; **honey-suckle**, *hŭn'. i. sŭk' l*, a climbing plant; **honey-wort**, *hŭn'. i. wŭrt*.

Old English *hunig*, *hunig-camb*, honey-comb; *honig sucl*.

Honorarium, *plu. honoraria*, *hŏn'. o. rair'' rĭ. ŭm*, *hŏn'. o. rair'' rĭ. ah*, a douceur to a professional man.

Latin *hŏnŏrārĭum*, a gift to a consul when he came into his province, the "footing" paid on entering office.

Honour, *ŏn'. ĕr*, rank, rectitude, to respect; **honoured**, *ŏn'. ĕrd*; **honour-ing**, *ŏn'. ĕr. ing*; **hon'our-er** (Rule xlviii.)

Honorary, *ŏn'. o. ra. ry*, without emolument. **Onerary**, *ŏn'. e. ra. ry*, fitted for burdens.

Honourable, *ŏn'. o. ra. b' l*, deserving honour (Rule xlviii.)

The Right Honourable, title given to cabinet ministers earls and countesses, viscounts and viscountesses, barons and baronesses, chief justices, lord mayors, &c.

The Honourable, title of address given to puisne judges the younger sons of earls, and to all the sons of viscounts and barons.

Honourably, *ɒn'ər.ə.b'ly*; **hon'ourable-ness** (Rule xlvii)

Honours, *ɒn'ərz*, university final-examination distinctive

Honours of war, the privilege granted to the vanquished marching past their conquerors with military insignia

Debt of honour, one incurred by gambling, betting, &c. not recoverable in courts of law.

French *honneur*!! *honor*, *honorable*; Latin *honor*, *honorabilia*.

Hood (to rhyme with *good* not with *food*), a covering for the head, to cover the head with a hood; **hood'-ed** (I xxxvi.), **hood'-ing**, **hood'-less**.

Hood'-wink, to bamboozle; **hood'-winked** (2 syl.), **ho wink'-ing**. (Old English *hōd*, "wink" *winc[sua]*).

-hood (a native suffix), state, condition: as *man-hood*, *priest-hood*, *child-hood*. (Old English *hād*, state, degree, sex.)

Hoof, *plu.* **hoofs** (R. xxxix.), the horny part of the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c.; **hoofed** (1 syl.), having hoofs. (O. E. *hōf*)

Hook, a croke, to catch on a hook; **hooked** (1 syl.), **hook'-d**. By hook or by crook, by one way or another, by means or by foul. (Old English *hōc*, *hōciht*, hooked.)

(N.B. *-ook* [except in *hookah*] is always short: as *brook*, *brook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*.)

Hookah, *hoo'.kah*, a Turkish pipe.

Hoop, a band for casks. **Whoop**, a war cry. **Hōpe**, **Ope**.

Hooped (1 syl.), furnished with hoops; **hoop'-er**.

(N.B. Unlike *-ook*, *-oop* is always long: as *coop*, *droop*, *hoop*, *poop*, *scoop*, *sloop*, *stoop*, *swoop*, *troop*, *whoop*.)

"Hoop," O. E. *hōp*. "Whoop," *wōp*. "Hope," *hōpa*. "Ope," *op*.

Hooping-cough, *hoo'.ping-kɔf* (should be *whooping-cough*), cough with a whoop. (Old English *wōp* or *hweōp*.)

Hoot, a shout of contempt, to shout in contempt; **hoot'-d** (R. xxxvi.), **hoot'-ing**, **hoot'-er**. (Welsh *huchw*, a hoot)

(N.B. Except in "foot" and "soot," *-oot* is always long: as *beet*, *coot*, *hoot*, *moot*, *root*, *shoot*. "Foot" rhymes with *put*, and "soot" is uncertain, being a rhyme to *foot*, *out*, or *hoot*.)

Hōp, a jump on one leg, a dance, a plant, to jump on one leg **hōp**, (*past*) **hopped**, *hōpt*; **hōpp'-ing** (Rule i.), **hōpp'-er**.

Old English *hopp[ian]*, to hop or dance; *hoppers*, a hopper.

"Hop" (plant), German *hopfen*; French *houblon*.

Hōpe (1 syl.), expectation, to expect. **Ope** (1 syl.), to open. **Hōp**

Hóped (1 syl.), **hóp'-ing** (Rule xix.), **hóp'-er** (of *hope*).
Hópped, **hópt**; **hópp'-ing** (Rule i.), **hópp'-er** (of *hóp*).
Hópe'-ful (Rule viii.), **hópe'-ful-ly**, **hópe'-ful-ness**.

Old English *hopa*, *hope*, v. *hop(ian)*, past *hopode*, past part. *hopod*.

"Hop," Old English *hopp(ian)*, past *hoppede*, past part. *hopped*.

Hopper, **hóp'-pèr**, the funnel through which grain passes into a mill; so called from its hopping or jerking motion.

Horal, **hór'-al**, pertaining to hours. **Oral**, **or'-al**, by word of mouth.

Hor'ary, noting the hours. **Or'rery**, an astronomical toy.

Latin *hora*, the hour, *horarius*; Greek *hóra*.

"Oral," French *oral* (Latin *os*, gen. *oris*, the mouth).

"Or'rery," so called in compliment to C. Boyle, earl of Orrery.

Horde, **hórd**, a migratory tribe. **Hoard**, **hórd**, a store.

French *horde*; German *horde*. "Hoard," Old English *heord*, a store.

Horehound, a plant. (Old English *hara-hunig*, hares' honey.)

(There are many similar compounds: as *hara-fót*, haresfoot; *hara-mint*, hare-mint; *hara-wyrt*, hare-wort, &c.)

Horizon, **ho-ri'-zón** (not *hór'-ri-zón*), the line of view where sky and earth seem to meet.

Latin *hórizo* (Greek *hórizó*, to mark a boundary, *hóros*).

Horizontal, **hór'-ri-zón''-tál**, on a line with the horizon; **hori-zon'tal-ly**; **hor'izontal'ity**. (French *horizontal*.)

Hörn, a hard substance projecting from the head of some animals, a musical instrument. **Awn**, the beard of grass.

Hörn'-y; **horned**, **hórnd** or **hór'-néd**; **horned-ly**, **hór'-néd-ly**;
horned-ness, **hór'-néd-nés**; **hörn'-er**, a worker in horn;
horn'-ing (said of the moon). **Awn'-ing**, a cloth cover to protect goods from the sun or weather.

Old Eng. *horn*, *hornleas*, hornless. **Awn**, Lat. *arēna*; Gk. *achné*.

Hornblende, **hörn-blënd**, a mineral. (German *hornblende*.)

Hornet, a large wasp-like insect. (Old English *hyrnet*.)

Horology, **hó-ról'-o-gy**, science of clock-making.

Horologist, **hó-ról'-o-jíst**; **horological**, **hó-ro-lódj''-i-kál**;
horologe, **hó'-ro-lódge**, a time-piece; **horography**.

. Latin *horologium*, *horológicus*; Greek *hóra logos*.

Horoscope, **hór-ro-skópe** (in *Astrol.*), the aspect of the planets at a given time [as at the birth of a child]; **horoscopy**, **hór-rós-ko-py**, divination by horoscopes.

French *horoscope*; Latin *hórosópus*, *hórosópium*; Greek *hóra skópeis*, to investigate the hour [of nativity].

Horrible, **hór'-ri-b'l** (not *hór'-rüb b'l*), dreadful; **horribly**, **hór'-ri-bly** (not *hór'-rüb b'ly*); **hor'rible-ness**.

Horrid, **hór'-rid**, disagreeable; **hor'rid-ly**, **hor'rid-ness**.

Horrify, **hór'-ri-fy**, to strike with horror; **horrifies**, **hór'-ri-fice**; **hor'rifed**, **-fide**; **hor'rify-ing**; **horrific**, **hór'-ríf' Ak**.

ERRORS OF SPEECH

Horror, *hŏr'ŏr* (not *horror*), dread; horrors, a disease called; horror-stricken, *hŏr'ŏr.strik''n*.

Latin *horribilis*, *horridus*, *horrificus*, horror (*horre*, to set the hair on end); French *horrible*.

hors de combat (Fr.), *hŏr' d' kŏn.bah''*, disabled in battle.

horse, *hŏrce*, a quadruped. **Hoarse**, *hŏrse*, rough in voice.

Horse, the animal irrespective of sex. **Stallion**, *stŏl'yŏn*, the sire. **Mare** (1 syl.), the dam. **Foal**, the infant or spring irrespective of sex. **Colt**, **Filly**, male and fem. foal.

Horsed, *hŏrst*, mounted on horseback; **horse-shoe**, *-shoo*.

Horse'-laugh, *hŏrce lah'*, a loud vulgar laugh; **horse-leece**.

Horse-whip, *hŏrce.whĭp*, a whip for a horse, to flog; **horse-whipped**, *whĭpt*; **horse'-whipp-ing** (Rule i., "whip" treated as a monosyllable), **horse'-whipp-er**.

Horsemanship, *hŏrce'.man.ship*, the art of a horseman.

The Horse Guards, (sing. "One of the Horse Guards" ("In the Horse Guards,") cavalry household troops.

Old Eng. *hors*, *horse-steal*, a horse-stall. "Hoarse," Old Eng. *hŏs*. "Stallion," Welsh *ystalhoyn*. "Mare," Old English *mare* or *myre*. "Foal," Old English *fole*. "Colt," Old English *colt*. "Filly," French *filles*; Latin *filia*, a daughter.

Horse-radish, *hŏrce'.rad'-ish* (not *-rĕd'-ish*), a pungent root.

The word *horse* enters into the name of several plants, as *horse-brass*, *horse-cucumber*, *horse-mint*, *horse-vetch*, *horse-parsley*, *horse-chestnut*. The Greek *hippos*, a horse, is used also for anything large and coarse, as *hippo-kremnos*, a horse-cliff, i.e., very steep &c.; so in Latin *hippo-lapathum*, *hippo-marathrum*, wild fennel *hippo-selinum*, horse or wild parsley. Compare also *horse-pl*, *horse-laugh*, *horse-faced* (having a large coarse face), &c.

Horticulture, *hŏr'.ti.kŭl''.tchŭr*, the art of gardening; **horticultural**, *hŏr'.ti.kŭl''.tchŭr.ăl*; **horticulturist**, *hŏr'.ti.k.tchŭr.ĭst*, one skilled in garden plants.

Fr. *horticulture*, *horticultural*. (Lat. *hortus cultura*, garden and

Hortus siccus, *hŏr'.tŭs sĭk'.kŭs*, a collection of plants dried and sorted. (Latin *hortus seccus*, a garden of dried plants)

Hosanna, *hŏ.zăn'.nah*, an "Io triumphe!" to Jehovah.

A Hebrew word, meaning "Save, I beseech thee!" but used to signify "Praise!" "Glory be given!"

Hose, *hŏze*. **Hoes**, *hŏze*, plu. of hoe, a tool. **Owes**, *ŏwes*

Hose, *hŏze*, stockings. (The plu. *hosen*, *hŏ'.zen*, not

Hosier, *hŏ'.zhĕr*, a dealer in stockings. **Osier**, *ŏ'.zh*

Hosiery, *hŏ'.zhĕry*, stocking-goods.

"Hose," Old Eng. *hoss*, plu. *hosen*. "Osier," Fr. *osier*;

Hospice, *hŏs'.pĭs*, an Alpine convent where travellers are entertained. (Fr. *hospice*; Lat. *hospitum*, an inn; *hospit*

Hospitable, *hŏs'.pĭ.tă.b'l* (not *hŏs.pĭt'ă.b'l*); **hospita**

- tă.b'ly* (not *hös.pit'.ă.bly*); *hospitable-ness*, *hös'.pi.tă.b'l-ness* (not *hös'.pit'.ă.b'l.ness*).
- Hospitality**, *plu. hospitalities*, *hös'.pi.tăl''.i.tiz*.
- Hospital**, *hös.pi.tăl*, an infirmary.
- Latin *hospitālis*, *hospitālitās* (*hospes*, a guest); French *hospitalité*.
- Hospodar**, *hös'.pö.dar* (not *hospidar*), a vassal prince of Turkey.
- Höst**, *fem. höst'ees*, the entertainer of guests. **Host**, an army, a multitude; the consecrated wafer in the papal church.
- Hostel**, *hös'.těl*, now hotel; *hostelry*, *hös'.t'lr.y*, an inn.
- French *hoste*, now *hôte*, a landlord. "Host" (an army), Latin *hostes*.
- "Hostel," Low Latin *hostilaria*; French *hostel*, now *hôtel*.
- Hostage**, *hös'.täge*, a pledge. (French *ostage*, now *otage*.)
- Hostile**, *hös'.tile*, inimical; *hostile-ly*, *hös'.t'il.ly* (*adv.*)
- Hostility**, *plu. hostilities*, *hös'.t'il''.i.tiz*, enmity.
- French *hostile*, *hostilité*; Latin *hostilis*, *hostilitas*.
- Hostler**, *hös'.ler* (not *ös'.ler*), the man who takes charge of the horses at an inn. (Fr. *hosteler*, now *hôteleur*, the innkeeper.)
- Höt**, warm; (*comp.*) *hött'-er*, (*super.*) *hött'-est* (Rule i.)
- Hött'-er**, warmer. Otter, *öt'.tér*, an animal. Otter [of roses].
- Höt'-ly**, *hött'-ness*, *hött'-house*; hot-pressed, *hött'-prést*.
- Heat**, *heet*; heat'-ed, heat'-ing, heat'-er. Eat, &c.
- Old Eng. *hāt*, heat, hot; v. *hāt(ian)*, past *hātode*, past part. *hātod*.
- "Otter," O. E. *oter*. "Ottar," Arab. "Eat," O. E. *ēt*; "eater," *ēta*.
- Hotch-potch**, a medley. (See Hodge-podge.)
- Hotel**, *hō.těl*, a large inn. (French *hôtel*, for *hostel*.)
- Hottentot**, *höt'.tén.töt*, a native of South Africa.
- Hough**, *hök* (not *hüff*), the ham, to cut the sinews of the ham.
- (Of the words in *-ough*, three are pronounced *-ok*, viz., *hough*, *lough*, and *shough*, two *-off*, five *-uff*, three *-ow*, and three *-öw*, Rule lxxv.); *houghed*, *hökt*; *hough'-ing*.
- Old English *hō* or *hoh*, the hough or ham. The word should be pronounced "höh," slightly guttural, not *hök*.
- Hound**, a dog that hunts by scent and gives tongue upon trail or drag. Grayhound (not *greyhound*), is a dog which will attack a gray or badger without being taught so to do.
- "Grayhounds" do not use their nose in coursing, like hounds, but their eyes. Harrier, a dog for hares (Old Eng. *harra*, a hare). Terrier, a fox-dog, &c., so called because it will follow game even to the burrow or earth-hole. (Fr. *terre*; Lat. *tërra*; Old Eng. *hünd*, a hound.)
- Hour**, *owr*, sixty minutes of time. **Our**, belonging to us.
- Hour-ly**, *owr'.ly*; **hour'-hand**, **hour'-glass**.
- (This is one of the three simple words in which, from Fr. influence, the *h* is wholly dropped: as in *hair*, *honour*, and *honest*, R. xlviii.)
- French *heure* = *eur*; Latin *hōra*; Greek *hōra*.

Houri, *hoo'.ry*, *plu.* *houris* [or *houries*], *hoo'.rîz*, a nymph of paradise in Mahometan mythology. (Arabic *huri*.)

House, (noun) *houce*, (verb) *hõwz* (Rule ii.)

House, *houce*, a dwelling-place; *house'-less*, *house'-hold*; *house-holds*, flour for domestic use; *house-maid*; *house-leek*, *house-keeper*; *house-breaker*, *bräker*; *house-wife*; *house-wifery*, *hũz'.xf.ry*, economical domestic management. **Huzzy**, a house trull.

House, *hõwz*, to place under the shelter of a house; *housed*, *hõwzd*; *house-ing*, *hõwz'-ing*.

Old English *hūs*, *hūs-brice*, house-breaking; *hūsa*, a housemaid.

Housel, *hõw'.zēl*, to give or receive the eucharist; *houselled*, *hou'.zēld*; *hou'sell-ing* (Rule iii.)

Old English *hūsel[ian]*, past *hūselode*, past part. *hūselod*, to give or receive the eucharist; *hūsel*, the eucharist.

Housing, *hõw'.zīng*, depositing in a house, a cloth laid over a saddle; *housings*, *hõw'.zīngz*, horse-trappings.

"Housing" (in a house), Old English *hūs*, a house, v. *hūse[ian]*.

"Housing" (a covering), Welsh *hws*, a housing or covering.

Hõve (1 syl.), as *hove* in *sight*, appeared in sight, past tense of *heave* in seaman's language. (O. E. *hōf*, past t. of *hebban*.)

Hovel, *hõv'.el* (not *hũv'.el*), a mean hut; *hovelled* *hõv'.ēld*, put into a hovel; *hõv'ell-ing* (Rule iii., -*EL*).

Old English *hōf*, a house, with -*el*, diminutive; Welsh *hogyl*, a hovel.

Hover, *hõv'.ēr* (not *hũv'.ēr*), to flutter over, to hang about; *hovered*, *hõv'.erd*; *hov'er-ing*, *hov'ering-ly*, *hov'er-er*. (Followed by *over* or *about*.)

Welsh *hōfio* or *hōftan*, to hover; *hōf*, that which hovers.

How (to rhyme with *nõw*, not with *grõw*), in what manner?

How do you do? i.e., *how do you du?* (Old Eng. *dug[an]* *valēre* = "Quamodo vāles," how do you thrive?)

Howbeit, *hõw.be'.it*, nevertheless; **however**, *how so*; **howsoever**, *hõw'.so.ēv''.er* (not *hõw'.sũm.ēv''.er*.)

Old English *hū*, how; *hūgeares*, however; (*gears*, certainly, *over*).

Howdah, *hõw.dah*, a seat fixed on an elephant's back for two or more riders. (Hindūstani *haudah*.)

Howitzer, *hõw.ɪ'.zer*, a mortar with the trunnions at the middle of the piece, and not at the end.

A corruption of the German *haubitze*, a howitzer.

Howker, *hõw.ker*, a Dutch fishing-boat. **Hookah**, *hõs'.kah*, a Turkish pipe. **Hooker** (to rhyme with *looker*.)

Hõwl (to rhyme with *cõwl*, not with *bõwl*.) **Owl**, a bird.

Hõwl, the cry of a dog, to cry like a dog; *hõwled* (1 syl.), *howl'-ing*, *howl'-er*. (German *heulen*; Greek *hulad*.)

Howlet, the grey or brown owl. **Owlet**, a young owl.

"Howlet," Fr. *hulotte*. "Owlet," Old Eng. *ole*; Lat. *ulula*.

Hoy! (*interjection*), stop! a small Dutch vessel.

"Hoy" (a boat), Dutch *huy*; French *heu*.

Hoya, *hoy'-yah*, a hothouse wall-flower called *the wax-plant*, from its waxy appearance. It is of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Hubbub, *hüb'-büb*, uproar. (Welsh *ubân*, a hubbub, v. *ubain*.)

Inckabäck, *hük'.a.bäk* (not *huckerbuck*), toweling.

Incklebone, *hük'.l.böne*, the hip bone. (Germ. *höcker*, a knob.)

Inckster, *hük'.stër*, a pedlar; **huck'-ster-ing**. (*-ster*, Rule lxi.)

Archais *hucche*, a hutch or chest, with *-ster*.

The German word is *höke*, a higgler, v. *höken*.

Inddle, *hüd'd'l*, to crowd promiscuously (followed by *together*); **huddled**, *hüd'd'ld*; **huddling**, *hüd'.ling*; **huddler**.

German *hudler*, a huddler; v. *hudein*, to bungle, to muddle.

Indibrastic, *hu'.di.bräs''.tik*, in the style of *Hu'dibras*.

Iue, *Hew*, *Hugh*, all *hue*. **You**, *Yew*, *Ewe*, *U*, all *u*.

Hue, *hue*, tint; *hued*, *heid*, tinted; *hue'-less*.

Hew, to cut; *hewed*, *heid*; *hew'-ing*; *hew'-er*.

Hugh, *hue*, a proper name. (Dutch for "high.")

You, *nom.* and *obj.* plu. of *thou*. (Old English *cow*.)

Yew, a tree. (Old English *iw*. The ash-tree is *cow*.)

Ewe, the dam of sheep. (Old English *cowu*.)

"Hue," *hew* or *hiow*. "Hew," *hedw[an]*, past *hedw*, past part. *hedwen*.

Huff, *plu.* *huffs*, *hüfs* (Rule xxxix.), ill-temper, to offend, to fine your adversary at "draughts" for omitting to take a "man"; **huffed**, *hüft*; **huff'-ing**, *huff'-er*; to take *huff*, ...offence.

Span. *chufar*, to mock or bully; O. Eng. *hwearf*, to make an exchange.

Hüg, an embrace, to embrace; **hugged**, *hügd*; **hugg'-ing** (Rule i.), *hugg'-er*. (Welsh *ug*, that is enveloping.)

Hüge (1 syl.), vast; **huge'-ly**, *huge'-ness*. **Hugh**, a man's name.

Old Eng. *hou*, a mountain; Germ. *hugel*, *Hugo*; Dutch *hugh*, lofty.

Hüg'-ger-müg'-ger, in disorder; **In hugger-mugger**, clandestinely.

Danish *hug*, to squat; *smug*, privately, clandestinely ("smuggle").

Huguenot, *hew'.gue.nõt*, protestants of France; **hu'guenot-ism**.

French *huguenot*, *huguenotisme*; German *hugenott*.

Hulk, the body of a ship, anything unwieldy, to loiter about; **hulk'-y**, heavy, stupid; **hulk'-ing**, unwieldy, loitering about; **The Hulks**, old ships once used for convicts.

Old English *hulc*, a cabin; *huloe*, a light ship.

Hull, the body of a ship, a husk, to shell, to throw; **hulled**, *hüld*; **hull'-ing**. (Old Eng. *hule*, a husk; *hulc*, a ship.)

Hulla-baloo, *hül'.lah ba.loo'*, an uproar, a confused noise.

French *hurhu-berlu* (*hurler berlu*, to yell [like] a crazy man).

Hūm, a murmur, a falsehood, to deceive, to sing with the mouth shut, to murmur; hummed, *hūmd*; humm'-ing (Rule humm'-er; hum'-drum', without animation.

Humble-bee, the buzzing (not the *lowly*) bee.

German *hummen*, to hum, to buzz; *hummel-bee*, the humble-bee. "Hum" (a falsehood, to deceive), a contraction of *humbug*, q.v.

Human, *you'.man* (R. xlviii.), pertaining to mankind; hu'-man-

Humane, *you'.main'* (R. xlviii.), compassionate; humane'-

Humanise, *you'.mā-nize*, to civilise; hu'-manised (8 syll. hu'-manis-ing (Rule xix.), hu'-manis-er (Rule xxxi.)

Humanity, *you'.mān.i.ty*, benevolence, kindness.

Humanity Studies, -*stūd'.iz* or **Humanities**, *you'.mān'.i.t* classic literature (*lit'erae humanio'res*), so called in opposition to *divinity* (or *lit'erae divinae*).

French *humain*, *humilité*, *humaniser*; Latin *hūmānitas*, *hūmān*

Humble, *hūm'.b'l* (not *um'.b'l*), lowly, to 'debase; humble *hūm'.b'ld*; hum'bling, hum'bling-ly, hum'ble-na hum'bly (not *ūm'.b'l.ness*, *ūm'.bly*). **Humble-bee**, v. **Hu**

Humility, *you'.mīl'.i.ty*, lowliness of mind, modesty.

Humiliate, *you'.mīl'.i.āte*, to degrade; humil'iāt-ed, h mil'iāt-ing (Rule xix.), humil'iāt-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Humiliation, *you'.mīl'.i.ā'shūn*, an abasing.

French *humble*, *humilité*, *humiliation*; Latin *hūmīlis*, *hūmīliat* *hūmīliātor*, v. *hūmīliāre*, *hūmīlitas*.

Humbles, *hūm'.b'lz* for **Umbles**, *ūm'.b'lz*, the heart, liver, &c., deer, the huntsman's perquisite; hum'ble-pie for **umbl** pie, pie made of umbles.

To eat umble-pie, to be humiliated (to be sent from the master's "venison" to the servant's "pie of umbles."

Latin *umbilicus*, the insides of anything, the navel.

Humbug, *hūm'.būg*, a pretender, a deceiver, to hoax; humbugged (2 syll.), hum'bugg-ing, hum'bugg-er. (This word is treated as if *bug* were a separate word, Rule i.)

Irish *uim-bog* = umbug, soft copper, worthless money, a mixture of bad copper and brass, issued by James I., whence *umbug* is the opposite of *sterling* or genuine (F. Crossley).

Humeral, *you'.mē.rāl*. **Humoral**, *you'.mō.rāl*.

Humeral, pertaining to the hu'mērūs or shoulder;

Humoral, pertaining to the humours or fluids of the body.

Humerus, *you'.mē.rūs*, from the shoulder to the elbow;

Humourous, *you'.mō.rūs*, full of humour or fun.

"Humeral," Fr. *huméral*, *humérus*; Lat. *hūmērūs*; Gr. *ὀμὸς*.

"Humoral," French *humeur*; Latin *humor*, moisture.

Humic, *you'.mīk* [acid], obtained from *humus* or mould.

Latin *humus*, mould, moist earth.

Humid, *you'.mīd*, moist; **humid'ity**, dampness.

French *humide*, *humidité*; Latin *humidus*, *humiditas*.

Humiliate, *you.mīl'.i.ate*; **humil'iāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **humil'iāt-ing** (R. xix.); **humiliation**, *you.mīl'.i.a.shūn*; **humil'ity**.

Humite, *you'.mīte*, a precious stone of a brown-red tint.

So named after Sir Abraham Hume. (-ite, a stone, Greek *lithos*.)

Hummock, *hūm'.mōk*, a hillock, a mass of floating ice.

Hammock, *hūm'.mōk*, a swing bed [on board ship].

"Hammock," *hump* with dim. -ock; Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambōn*.

"Hammock," Indian *hamacas*, nets for sleeping on.

Hummums, Persian sweating-baths. (Persian *hamman*.)

Humour, *you'.m'r*, moisture, temper, fun, to indulge; **humoured**, *you'.merd*; **hu'mour-ing**, **hu'mour-er**;

Hu'mour-less, **hu'mour-ist**; **hu'mour-some**, *you'.mor.sūm*. (-some, Old English "full of")

Hu'mourous, jocose. **Hu'merus**, from shoulder to elbow.

Hu'mourous-ly, *you'.mor.ūs.ly*; **hu'mourous-ness**.

Latin *humor*, moisture. According to an old theory, there are four principal "humours" in the body, on the due proportion and combination of which a man's temper and disposition depend. The four humours are blood, *choler*, *phlegm*, and *melancholy*.

Hūmp, a protuberance [on the back]; **hump'-back**, one with a protuberance on the back; **hump-backed**, *hūmp-bākt*.

Latin *umbo*; Greek *ambōn*. (In Danish *hump* is "to hobble.")

Humus, *you'.mus*, black mould. (Latin *humus*, mould.)

Hūnch, a hump, to elbow; **hunched** (1 syl.), **hunching**; **hunch-backed**, *-bākt*. **Hunk** or **hunch** [of bread], a large slice.

Lat. *uncus*, bowed; Gk. *ogkos*, bulk, mass (v. *ogkoō*, to enlarge).

Hundred, *hūn'.drēd* (not *hūn'.derd*), ten-times-ten; **hun'dredth**, **hun'dred-fold**; **hun'dred-weight**, *-wait* (marked *cwt.*, that is, *c* for *centum*, a hundred, and *wt.*), 112 lbs.

Old English *hundred*, *hundrath*, *hund*, *hundseald*, *hundtig*.

Hūng, suspended; **hanged**, *hāngd* [on a gallows]; **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried. (O. E. *hang[ian]*, *hangede*, *hanged*.)

Hunger, *hūng'ger*, desire for food, to crave food; **hungered**, *hūng'gērd*; **hunger-ing**, *hūng'ger-ing*.

Hun'gry, feeling a craving for food; **hun'gri-ly** (Rule xi.)

Old English *hungu*, v. *hungr[ian]*, *hungrig*, hungry.

Hūnks, a sordid man, a niggard. (Welsh *onc*.)

Hūnt, a chase, to chase; **hūnt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **hūnt'-ing**.

Hūnt'-er, *fem.* huntress, one who hunts; **hunt'-er**, a horse for hunting; **huntaman** (not *huntman*).

Hunting, **Coursing**. "Hunting," the pursuit of game by horses and a pack of hounds. "Coursing," searching for

hares and rabbits chiefly on foot with two hounds held in leash and slipped together.

Old English *huntath*, a hunting; *hunte*, v. *hunt[ian]*, past *hunted*, past part. *hunted*, *hunted*, *hunting*, a hunting.

Hurdle, *hur'.d'l*, twigs twisted into a frame for a fence, to fence with hurdles; hurdled, *hur'.d'ld*; hurd'ling.

Old English *hyrdel* (*hyrde*, a guard, a guardian, a keeper).

Hurdy-gurdy, a stringed inst. worked by a wheel and handle.

"Hurdy," Ital. *ordigno*, a machine; "gurdy" is guitar with dim.

Hurl, to cast. **Earl**, *url*, an English peer next in rank to a duke.

Hurled (1 syl.), *hur'l-ing*, *hur'l'-er*. (Old Eng. *hweofa*.)

Hur'ly-bur'ly, uproar. (Fr. *hurlu-berlu*, yelling of madmen.)

Hurrah! *hoo.ràh!* a shout of exultation. (German *hurrah*.)

Hurricane, *hūr'.rī.kain*, a storm of wind; *hurricane*, *hūr'ri.kāh.no*, plu. *hurricanes*, *hūr'ri.kah.nōze* (Rule xlii.)

This is not a comp. of *hurry* *cane* (to carry off the sugar canes rapidly), but the Span. *hurican*; Ital. *oragano*; Fr. *ouragon* (*orange*, a storm).

Hur'ry. **Haste**. "Hurry" implies haste with confusion or agitation. "Haste" simply implies speed and dispatch.

Hurried, *hur'rid*, hastened and flustered; *hurries*, *hur'ris*; *hurried-ly*; *hur'ri-er*, *hur'ry-ing*, *hur'ry-akur'ry*.

Welsh *gyriad*, a racing, a forcing on, *gyrol*, *gyru*, to hurry on.

-hurst, a copse, a thicket. **Erst**, formerly.

Ang. Sax. *hyrste*, a copse. "Erst," *erst*, for *arest*, super. of *dr*.

Hurt, injury, to injure; (*past*) *hurt*, (*past part.*) *hurt*; *hurt'ing*, *hurt'-er*; *hurt'-ful* (R. viii.), *hurt'ful-ly*, *hurt'ful-ness*.

Old English *hyrt* (Italian *urto*, a blow, v. *urtare*, to strike).

Hurtle, *hur'.t'l*, to clash together, to jostle; *hurtled*, *hur'.t'ld*; *hurt'ling*. (French *hurter*, to run foul of each other.)

Hurtle-berry, the whortle-berry. (Germ. *heidelsbeere*, heath-berry.)

Hūs'band, fem. wife (1 syl.); (*verb*) to manage frugally; *hūs'band-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *hūs'band-ing*; *hūs'band-man*, a tiller of the soil. *Hūs'band-less*, *hūs'.band-less*.

Husbandry, *hūz'.bān.dry*, tillage, domestic economy.

Old English *hūsbonda*, not the house *band*, but the house *proprietor* or house *holder*. "Wife," Old English *wif*.

Hūsh, to silence; *hushed* (1 syl.), *hush'-ing*. (German *husch*.)

Hūsk, a shale; *hūsk'-y*, full of husks, hoarse; *hūsk'i-ly* (Rule xi.), *hūsk'i-ness*. (German *hülse*, a sheath, a husk.)

Hussar, *hoo.zar'*, one of the hussars or light cavalry. **Huss!**

"Hussar," Fr. *hussard*, from the Hungarian *housz-ar* (20-pay), because to form this corps the Hungarian nobles equipped at their own expense one man out of every twenty families.

Hussif, *hūz'if*, a case to contain needles, cotton, &c. (*house-wife*).

Hussite, *hūs'ite*, a follower of John Huss of Bohemia.

- Hussy**, *hūs'zy*, a slattern. (Old English *hūsa*, a maidservant.)
- Hustings**, *hūs'tings*, a booth where votes are taken, a platform.
Old English *hūsting*, a hustling, a place of council.
- Hustle**, *hūs'sl*, to push together, to elbow out; **hustled**, *hūs'-s'ld*; **hustling**, *hūs'.ling*; **hustler**, *hūs'.lēr*.
Dutch *hutselen*, to shake about; Danish *hussers*, to act violently.
- Huswife**, *hūs'.wife*, a thrifty female house manager.
- Hussif**, *hūs'.if*, a needle and cotton case. (O. E. *hūs wif*.)
- Hut**, a mean cottage, a temporary dwelling, to place in huts;
hutt'-ed (Rule i.), **hutt'-ing**. (Germ. *hutte*; Fr. *hutte*.)
- Hutch**, a rabbit coop, a slight wooden chest. (French *huche*.)
- Huzza**, *hoo'zàh'*, a shout of joy or triumph, to shout with joy;
huzza-ing, *huzzaed'* (2 syl.) **Hussar**, a horse soldier.
"Huzza," German *hussah*! "Hussar," Bohemian *housz-ar*.
- Hyacinth**, *hi'.a.sínth*, a bulbous flowering plant; **hyacinthine**,
hi'.a.sín''.thín, purple, like a hyacinth.
French *hyacinthe*; Latin *hyacinthus*; Greek *huakinthós*.
According to Grecian fable, Hyacinthos was a Laconian youth greatly beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by him with a discus.
- Hyads** or **Hyades**, *hi'.adz* or *hi'.ā.deez*, a cluster of seven stars, the rising of which (with the sun) was supposed to indicate rain. (Lat. *hyādes*; Gk. *huādēs*, v. *huō*, to rain.)
- Hybrid**, *hi'.bríd*, a mongrel, [applied to words] compounded of different languages as *bi-monthly*; **hybridous**, *hi'.bríd.ūs*; **hybridism**, *hi'.bríd.izm*.
- Hybridise**, *hi'.bríd.ize*; **hybridised** (3 syl.), **hy'bridis-ing** (Rule xix.), **hybridisation**, *hi'.bríd.i.zay''shún*.
French *hybride*; Latin *hybrida* (Greek *hubris* wanton violence).
- Hydatids** or **hydatides**, *hi'.dā.tídz* or *hi'.dāt''i.deez*, small vesicles of water (supposed to be animals) found in dropsical patients, the simplest kind of intestinal worms.
Greek *hudātis*, plu. *hudātídēs*, vesicles of water (*hudōr*, water).
- Hydr-** before vowels, **hydro-** before consonants (Latin form of the Greek prefix *hudr*, *hudro-*); *hudōr*, water.
- Hydra**, *hi'.drah*, a water-snake. (Lat. *hydra*; Gk. *hudra*.)
- Hydr-acid**, *hi'.drās'.íd*, an acid containing hydrogen as an essential element. (Greek *hudr-*; Latin *acidus*.)
(This hybrid ought not to be tolerated, "aquacid" would be good Lat.)
- Hydr-angea**, *hi'.drānge'.ah* (the *e* is to soften the *g*), a shrub.
Greek *hudōr aggos*, a water pitcher, which the seed-vessel resembles.
- Hydrant**, *hi'.drānt*, a pipe for the discharge of water.
Greek *hudrainō*, to sprinkle water, to irrigate.
- Hydr-ate**, *hi'.drāte*, a compound containing water in chemical combination: thus, *slaked lime* is a "hydrate of lime."
- Hydraulics**, *hi'.draw'.líz* (R. lxi.), the science which treats

of water in motion, the laws by which the motion is regulated, the machines employed, and the effects produced. The science which treats of water at rest is **Hydrostatics**.

Hydraulic, *hi.drow'.lik* (adj.): as *hydraulic-press*.

Greek *hudraulis* or *hudraulikós* (*hudr aulós*, a water pipe).

Hydro- before consonants, same as *hy'dr-*. (Gk. *hudr*, water.)

Hydro-cephalus, *-sěf'.a.lūs*, water in the head; **hydro-cephalic**, *-sěf'.āl'.ik*. (Gk. *hudr kephālē*, water in the head.)

Hydro-dynamics, *-di.nām'.iks*, the science which treats of water as a force; **hydro-dynam'ic** (adj.)

Greek *hudr dundmís*, water [as] a force.

Hydro-gen, *hi'.dro.djēn*, the gas most prevalent in water.

(Water consists of two volumes of hyd. to one of oxy.)

Greek *hudr gennao*, to generate water.

Hydropathy, *hi.drōp'.a.rhē*, the water cure; **hydropathist**, *hi.drōp'.a.rhíst*; **hydropathic**, *hi.dro.pāth'.ik*.

Greek *hudr pathos*, water [the cure of] disease.

Hydro-phobia, *hi.dro.fō'.bi.ah*, canine madness.

Greek *hudr phōbōs*, water-dread, the dread of water.

Hydro-statics, *-stāt'.iks* (R. lxi.), the science which treats of water at rest: its weight, pressure, specific gravity, &c. (See **Hydraulics**, **Hydrodynamics**.)

Greek *hudr stātikós*, water static or at rest.

Hydro-zoa, *hi'dro-zō'.ah*, living creatures in water.

Greek *hudr zōa*, living animals in water.

Hyena or **hyaena**, *hi.ē'.nah*, a wild beast of the dog family.

Latin *hyaena*; Greek *huaina* (*hus*, a hog, so called from its mane).

Hygiene, *hi'.djī.ēen* (not *hi'.djeen*), health, how to preserve and how to restore it; **hygienic**, *hi'.djī.ēn'.ik*; **hygienist**, *hi.djē'.ist*. **Hygieia**, *hi.djē'.ah*, the goddess of health.

Greek *hugieia*, health. *hugieinos*, pertaining to health.

Hy'gro- (Greek prefix, moist). Greek *hugros*, moisture.

Hygrometer, *hi.grōm'.ē.tēr*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of moisture in the air; **hygrometry**, *hi.grōm.e.try*; **hygrometric**, *hi'.gro.mēt'.rik*; **hygrometrician**, *hi.gro.mēt'.rī.kūl*; **hygromet'rical-ly**.

Greek *hugrós metron*, the measure of moisture.

Hygrology, *hi.grōl'.o.gy*, treats of the phenomena of the moisture of the atmosphere, their causes and of

Greek *hugrós lōgōs*, a treatise on [atmospheric] moisture.

Hygro-scope, *hi'.gro.skōpe*, an instrument to show the wetness and moisture of the air; **hygro-scopic**, *-skōp'*. Greek *hugrós skōpō*, to look at the moisture.

Hygro-statics, *hi'.gro-stāt'.iks* (Rule lxi.), the science comparing degrees of moisture.

Greek *hugrós stātikós*, moisture static or at rest.

Iyloso-saurus, *hi'.lě.đ.saw''.rūs*, a fossil wood-lizard.

Greek *hulē sauros*, wood-lizard. It should be *Hylesaurus* or *Hylosaurus*. Dr. Mantell's compound is not a good one.

Iylism, *hi'.lizm*, the theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. (Greek *hulē*, wood, raw material, matter.)

Iylo-theism, *hi'.lo.rhee''.izm*, the belief that matter is God; **hylo-theist**, *hi'.lo.rhee''.ist*, one who believes in hylotheism.

Greek *hulē theōs -ism*, the doctrine that matter is God.

Iy'lo-zoism, *-zō'.izm*, the belief that life is only material organism; **hy'lo-zoist**, *-zō'.ist*. (Greek *hulē zōē*, matter [is] life.)

Iymen, *hi'.mēn*, the god of wedlock; **hymeneal**, *hi'.mē.nee''.ūl*. Greek *Hymēn*, Hymen; *hymēnaios*; Latin *Hymen*.

Iymenoptera, *hi'.mēn.ōp''.tē.rah*, an order of insects with four membranous wings, like bees, wasps, &c.; **hymenop'ter**, one of the above order; **hymenopterous**, *hi'.mēn.ōp''.tē.rūs*.

Greek *hymēn pteron*, membrane wing.

Iymn, *hīm*, a sacred lyric. **Him**, obj. sing. of *He*.

Hymnal, *hīm'.nal*, a collection of hymns; **hymnol'ogy**.

Hymn, to praise in hymns; **hymned**, *hīmd*; **hymn-ing**, *hīm'.ing*; **hymnic**, *hīm'.nik*. (The *y* points to Greek.)

O. E. *hymen*; Lat. *hymnus*; Gk. *hymnōs*, v. *hymēō*, to praise in song.

Iyoscyamus, *hi'.ōs.si''.a.mūs*, henbane. (Old Eng. *henne-belle*.)

Latin *hyoscyamus* (Greek *hūs kudmōs*, hog-1 ean).

Bane is a corruption of Old English *belene*, *belune*, or *belone*.

Iyper-, *hi'.pēr-* (Gk. prefix), *over*, *above*, *beyond*. (Gk. *huper*.)

Hyper-æsthesia, *-ēs.rhee'.zī.ah*, morbid sensibility.

Greek *huper aisthēsis*, over sensibility.

Hyperbola, *hi.pēr'.bo.lah*. **Hyperbole**, *hi.pēr'.bo.lē*:

Hyper'-bola, one of the conic sections or curves;

Hyper-bole, *hi.per'.bo.le* (not *hi.per'.bole*), exaggeration.

Hyper-boloid, *hi.pēr'.bo.loid*, a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperbolic, *hi'.pēr.bōl''.ik*; **hyperbolical**, *hi'.per.bōl.i.kūl*, exaggerated; **hyperbol'ical-ly**.

Hyperbolism, *hi.pēr'.bōl.izm*; **hyperbolist**;

Hyperbolise, *hi.pēr'.bo.lize* (Rule xxxi.); **hyperbolised** (4 syl.), **hyperbolis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *hyperbōle*, *hyperbolicus* (Greek *huper-ballō*, to overshoot).

Hyper-borean, *hi'.per.bō'.rē.ūn*, far north.

Latin *hyperbōreus*; Greek *huperbōreōs*, in the extreme north, [where the "hyperboreans" were supposed to live].

Hyper-critical, *-krit'.i.kal*, over critical; **hyper-crit'ic**; **hyper-criticism**, *hi'.per-krit'.i.sizm*, petty criticism;

Hypo-critical, *hĭp' o. krĭt' i. kăl*, deceitful; **hypo-critical-ly**.

French *hypercritique*; Greek *huper kritikós*. (See *Hypocrisy*.)

Hyper-dulia, *hĭ' pĕr. du'. lĭ. ah* (better *-du. lĭ' ah*), a special service to the Virgin Mary.

Greek *huper douleia* or *doulia*, extreme servitude. "Dulia," in the Roman Catholic Church is an inferior adoration paid to saints, in contradistinction to "latría," the worship paid to deity only.

Hyphen, *hĭ' fĕn*, a short line to join together two parts of a word: as *mess-mate*; **hyphened**, *hĭ' fĕnd*, joined by a hyphen.

Lat. *hyphen* (Gk. *huph'en*, "under one," both belonging to one word).

Hypo-, *hĭp' o.* (Gk. prefix), under, less in quantity. (Gk. *hupō*.)

Hypo-chondria, *hĭp' o. kŏn'. dri. ah*, the spaces each side of the epigastric region; **hyp'o-chondriac**; **hypo-chondriasis**, *hĭp. o. kŏn. dri'. a. sis*, melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriac**, *-kŏn'. dri. äk*, one affected with melancholy; **hyp'o-chondriacal**, *-kŏn. dri'. a. käl*; **hyp'o-chondriacal-ly**; **hypo-chondriacism**, *hĭp' o. kŏn. dri'. a. sizm*, the disease of melancholy.

Greek *hupo chōndrōs*, under the cartilage or spaces each side of the epigastric region, supposed to be the seat of melancholy.

Hypocrisy, *plu. hypocrisies*, *hĭ. pŏk'. ri. siz*, dissimulation; **hypocrite**, *hĭp' o. krĭt*, a dissembler.

Hyp'o-crit'ical, deceitful. **Hy'per-crit'ical**, over critical; **hyp'o-crit'ical-ly**, deceitfully. **Hyper-crit'ical-ly**.

Latin *hypōcrisis*, *hypōcrĭta*; Greek *hupō-krisis*, *hupō-kritēs*, *hupō-kritikós*, *hupō-krista* (v. *hupō-krinōmai*).

Hypo-gastric, *-gŭs'. trĭk*, pertaining to the hypo-gastrum, *hĭp' o. gŭs'. tri. um*, or paunch.

Greek *hupō-gastriōn*, the paunch (*hupo gastēr*, under the abdo'men).

Hypo-phosphite, *fŏs' fĭt*, a compound of hypo-phosphorous acid with a base (*-ite* [in *Chem.*] a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous* not *-ic*); **hy'po-phosphorous**, *-fŏs' fŏ. rūś* [acid], an acid which contains less oxygen than "phosphorous acid," and phosphorous, *fŏs' fŏ. rūś* [acid] contains less than phosphoric acid (*-ic* [in *Chem.*] denotes the highest possible quantity of oxygen).

Greek *hupo*, an inferior quantity, with *phosphite*, &c.

Hypostasis, *hĭ. pŏs'. tŭ. sis*, distinct personality combined with perfect union (applied to the Trinity); **hypostatic**, *hĭ. po. stăt' ik*, individual but united; **hypostatical**, *hĭ. po. stăt' i. käl*; **hy'postat'ical-ly**.

Latin *hypostasis*; Greek *hupo-stāsis*, subsistence, reality, essence (v. *huphistamai*, to subsist or remain when everything else is gone).

Hypo-sulphate, *-sŭl'. fate*, a compound of hypo-sulphuric acid with a base; **hy'po-sulphite**, *-sŭl' fĭt*, a compound of hypo-sulphurous acid with a base; **hy'po-sulphuric**, *-sŭl. fŭ'. rĭk* [acid], an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric acid, but more than sulphurous acid; **hy'po-**

sulphurous, -sŭl'fu.rŭs, a compound containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

Greek *hypo-*, inferior in quantity. *-ate* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ic* with a base. *-ite* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ous* with a base. *-ic*, the highest state of oxygenation; *-ous*, an inferior state.

Hypothenuse, hĭ.pŏth'.e.nuce, the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right-angle. (This word ought to be *hypot'enuse*.)

Latin *hypotenusa* (Greek *hupoteinō*, to subtend); French *hypoténuse*; German *hypotenuse*; Spanish *hipotenusa*.

Hypothecate, hĭ.pŏth'.e.kate, to assign in pledge as security; *hypoth'ecāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi); *hypoth'ecāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *hypoth'ecāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *hypothecation*, hĭ.pŏth'.e.kay''shun; *hypoth'ec*, a lien on movables.

Lat. *hypotheca*, *hypothecarius*; Gk. *hupo-thékē*; Fr. *hypothèque*.

Hypothesis, plu. *hypotheses*, hĭ.pŏth'ĕ.sĭs, hĭ.pŏth'ĕ.seez, a supposition, something assumed for argument-sake; *hypothetic*, hĭ'po.rhĕt''ĭk, assumed without proof; *hypothetical*, hĭ'po.rhĕt''ĭ.kāl; *hypothet'ical-ly*.

Latin *hypothesis*; Greek *hupo-thēsis* (*hupo-tithēmi*).

Hyson, hĭ'sŭn, best green tea. (Chin. *hi-tshun*, first gathering.)

Hyssop, hĭss'ŭp, a plant. (Latin *hyssopus*; Greek *hussōpos*.)

Hysterics, hĭss.tĕr'riks, mother-fits; *hysteria*, hĭss.tĕr'ri.ah; *hysterical*, hĭss.tĕr'ri.kāl; *hyster'ical-ly*.

Latin *hysterica* (Greek *hustērōs*, the womb).

Hythe, hĭthe, a staith, a landing place. (Old English *hȳth*.)

I, Eye, ĭ. **High**, hĭ. **Hie**, hĭ.

I, pron., (poss.) mine, (obj.) me. Plu. we, ours, us.

My, our, are possessive pronouns.

Anglo-Saxon *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. *me*, acc. *mec*.

Plu. *we*, gen. *ŭser*, dat. *ŭs*, acc. *ŭsic*.

(It will be seen that our "obj." is the "dative" case, not the acc.)

Errors of Speech.—**I for Me.**

Let you and I set them a better example. (*Let me.*)

Let's you and I go. (That is, let us, viz., you and me go.)

Between you and I, there is not a word of truth in it.

For you and I it has no sort of interest. (*For me.*)

They can do nothing without you and I to help them.

This is for you and I. (*For you and for me.*)

It has long puzzled a good many, you and I among the number.

Me for I.

Who's there? It is only me. Only you and me are left.

Who calls? Me. (*I call.*) Who told him? Me.

Better you than me. Sooner you than me.

It is quite certain that neither you nor me had any hand in it.

Eye, the organ of vision. (Old English *ēge* or *eāge*.)

High, hĭ, elevated. (Old English *heāh*.)

Hie, hĭ, away, to make haste. (Old Eng. *hig[an]*, to hie.)

- ia** (Lat.), things pertaining to: *rega'lia, insignia*.
- ia** (in Bot.), denotes a class or order: as *monogyn'ia*.
- iad** (Greek suffix, *-iades*, a patronymic), belonging to, about: *Luciad, Dunciad, Baviad, Rosciad, Henriade* (Fr.), &c.
- Ibidem, i.bi'dēm** (Lat.), in the same place; *ibid., i'.bid.*
- Ibis, i'.biss**, an African bird. (Latin *ibis*; Greek *ibis*.)
- ible** (Latin *i-bil-is*) adj., liable to, able to, full of, fit for: *risible*, fit for laughter; *mixible*, able to be mixed.
(Words from Latin verbs not of the *first* conj. add *-ible*, those from the *first* conj., with all native words, and those coined by ourselves, add *-able*. For exceptions see Rule xxiii.)
- Iberis, i'.bē'ris**, the candy-tuft (from *Ibēria*, Spain).
(The *-e* is long in Latin and Greek *ἰβήρη, ἰβήρος*.)
- ic** (Latin *-ic-us*), adj., pertaining to: *civ'-ic, gigantic*.
- ic, -ics** (Greek *-ik-a*), added to names of sciences.
(Except in the five words borrowed from the French. [*arithmétique, logique, musique, and rhétorique*], the plural *"-ics"* is employed, as it ought always to be: *conics, optics, &c.*)
- ic** (Greek *-ik-os*) in *Pathology*, "in an excited state"; *tetan'ic*.
(In *Chem.*) an acid containing the largest possible quantity of oxygen: as *ni'tric* [acid].
- ical** (Latin *-i-cal-is*), adj. "pertaining to": *astronom-ical*.
- Ice** (1 syl.), frozen water, to cover with ice or sugar; *iced* (1 syl.); *ic-ing, ice'-ing* (Rule xix.); *icy, i'.sy; i'ci-ly, i'ci-ness*; *icicle, i'.st.k'l*, a pendent of ice; *ice'-berg*, a mountain of ice; *ice'-floe, -flō*, a small mass of floating ice; *ice'-house*, a place for storing ice; *ice-pack*, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass.
Old English *is* or *iss*, *īgicel*, an icicle.
- Icelander, ice'.lūn.dēr**, a native of Iceland; *Iceland'ic*.
- Ich dien, ee'k' deen'**, "I serve." The motto of the Prince of Wales.
(This motto was first adopted by the Black Prince, 1346.)
- Iohneumon, ik'.new'.mōn**, a sort of weasel (common in Egypt).
- Ichneumonidæ, ik'.new'.mōn''.ī.dee** (*-idæ*, a group or family).
- Ichneumonidan, ik'.new'.mōn''.ī.dān**, pertaining to the ...
Latin *ichneumon* (Greek *ichnos*, a footstep, so called because it follows the footsteps of the crocodile).
- Ichor, i'.kor**, the blood of gods; the pus of ulcers; *ichorous, i'.kōr'is*, like ichor. (Greek *ichōr*.)
- Ich'thyo-, ik'.rhē.o-** (Greek prefix), fish; *ich'thus*, fish.
- Ichthyography, ik'.rhe-ōg'.rū.fy**, treatise on fishes.
Greek *ich'thus graphē*, a description of fishes.
- Ichthyology, ik'.rhe-ōl'.ō.gy**, a history of fishes.
Greek *ich'thus lōgōs*, a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyo-graphist, *ik' .tshĕ .og'' .ra .fist*; **ichthyo'ogist**.

Ichthyo-lite, *ik' .tshĕ .ð .lite*, a fossil fish.

Greek *ichthus lithos*, a fish [of] stone.

Ichthyo-saurus, *ik' .tshĕ .ð .saw'' .rūs*, the fish-lizard.

Greek *ichthus sauros*, the fish-lizard or saurian.

Ichthiosis, *ik' .tshĕ .ð'' .sis*, a thickening of the skin.

Greek *ichthus*, [scaly like] a fish.

Idola, *i' .st .k'l*; **i'di-ness**, *i' .ci .ly*. (See *Ice*.)

Idono-, *i .kōn' .o* (Greek prefix), image; *eikōn*, an image.

Idono-clast, *i .kōn' .o .klast*, a breaker of idols or images.

Idono-clasm, *i .kōn' .o .klazm*. (Greek *klastēs*, *klaō*, to break.)

Icosahedron, *i' .kō .sū .hĕd'' .rōn*, having twenty equal sides;

icosahedral, *i' .kō .sū .hĕd'' .rūl*. (Gk. *eikōsi*, twenty, *hēdra*.)

Icy, *i' .sy*, full of ice, cold as ice, consisting of ice. (See *Ice*.)

I'd, *i'd*, contraction of *I would*.

Id., contraction of *idem* (Latin), the same.

-id (Lat. *-id-us*), nouns, something subject to an action: *acid*.

-id (Gk. *-idēs*, patronymic), "of the race," "about": *Æne'id*.

-id (Gk. *-idos*), nouns. (In *Chem.*) preceded by *-o-*, and indicating "likeness," "resemblance to": *alkaloid*, *spheroid*.

(We pronounce *-oid* in these compounds as one syllable, but the French have preserved the proper separation, and we should have done the same: *al' .ka .lo .id* and *sphĕ ro .id* would be far better than *al' .ka .lotd* and *sphĕ' .roid*.)

-ids (Gk. *-idēs*, patronymic), a group or family: *cani'dæ*.

-ide (1 syl., Gk. *-idos*), like, (in *Chem.*) bases, combinations of oxygen not forming acids: *oxide*, *chloride*.

Idea, *i .dee' .ah*, a mental conception; **ide'a-less**; **ideal**, *i .dee' .āl*; **ide'al-ly**; **ideal-ism**, *i .dee' .āl .izm*; **idealise** (Rule xxxi.), *i .dee' .āl .ize*; **ide'alised** (4 syl.); **ide'alis-ing** (Rule xix.), *ide'alis-er*; **idealisation**, *i .dee' .āl .i .zay'' .shūn*; **ideality**, *i .dee' .āl'' .i .ty*, enthusiasm from ideas; **ide'a'list**. The **ide'al**, the imaginary standard of perfection. **Beau ideal** (Fr.), *bō i .dee' .āl*, imaginary standard of the beautiful.

Ideology (*q.v.*) **Ideography** (*q.v.*)

Latin *idea*; Greek *idéa* (from *eidō*, to see).

Identical, *i .dĕn' .ti .kūl*, the self-same; **iden'tical-ly**;

Iden'tify, *identifies*, *i .dĕn' .ti .fize*; **identified**, *i .dĕn' .ti .fide*;

iden'tifi-er, **iden'tify-ing** (Rule xix);

Identification, *i .dĕn' .ti .fi .kay'' .shūn*; **iden'tity**.

French *identique*, *identification*, *identifier*, *identité* (Latin *idem*).

Ideography, *id' .ĕ .ðg'' .ra .fy*, the representation of ideas by symbols; **ideographic**, *id' .ĕ .ð .grāf'' .ik*; **ide'ograph'ical-ly**.

Greek *idéa graphé*, *idea* picturing or drawings.

Ideology, *id' e.ðl'' o.fy*, mental philosophy; **ideologist**, *id' .æ.ðl'' .o.jɪst*; **ideological**, *id' .æ.ð.ðdʒ'' i.kəl*; **ideological-ly**.

Greek *idéa logos*, treatise about ideas.

Ides (1 syl.), between the calends and the nones in the Roman calendar. (Latin *idus* [Etruscan *iduāre*, to divide]).

-ides, *-i'.deez* (Greek *-idēs*, patronymic), a "family," a "group."

Idio-, *id' i.o-* (Greek prefix), individual, special.

Idio-crazy, *id' i.ðk'' rǎ.sj*. **Idiosyncrasy**, *-sɪn'' krǎ.sj*.

Idiocracy, personal speciality. **Idio-syncrasy**, a craze.

Idio-cratic, *-krǎt'' ɪk*; **idio-syncratical**, *-sɪn.krǎt'' i.kəl*.

Greek *idíos krdsis*, personal or individual craze.

Greek *idíos sun krdsis*, an individual with a craze.

Idiom, *id' i.ðm*, that construction which characterises and individualises a language; **idiomatic**, *id' i.o.mǎt'' ɪk*; **idiomatical**, **idiomatical-ly**.

(We want the word "idiotism" (Latin) for idiomatic phrases.)

Latin *idiōma*; Greek *idiōma* (*idios*, one's own, individual).

Idio-pathic, *id' i.o.pǎth'' ɪk*. **Symptomatic** (in *Medicine*).

A *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder: as *symptomatic fever* which follows the fracture of a limb. An *idiopathic* disease is one which does not proceed from a prior disorder.

Greek *idíos pathos*, special disease, a disease of its own.

"Symptomatic," Greek *sumptōma* (*sun pipto*, to fall with or after another [disease], &c.)

Idio-syncrasy, *plu.* **idio-syncrasies**, *id' i.o.sɪn'' krǎ.sɪs*, a craze or morbid notion held by an individual; **idio-syncratic**, *id' i.o.sɪn.krǎt'' ɪk*.

Greek *idíos sun krdsis*, a craze peculiar to an individual.

Idiot, *id' i.ðt*, one of imbecile mind; **idiotic**, *id' i.ðt'' ɪ*

idiotical-ly, *id' i.ðt'' i.kəl.ly*; **idiotism**, *id' i.ðtɪsm*

idiotcy, *id' i.ðt.sj*.

Greek *idiōtēs*, a private man, one who has no part in public affairs hence ignorant, incompetent.

Idle, *i'.d'l*, doing nothing, lazy. **Idol**, *i'.dɔl*, an image adored

Idling, *i'.dliŋ*, frittering time away; **i'dler**; **i'dly**.

Idleness, *i'.d'l.ness*. (The older spelling is *idel*.)

Old English *idel*, *idellic*, *idellice*, *idly*; *idelnes*, *idleness*.

Idol, *i'.dɔl*, an image adored. **Idle**, *i.d'l*, lazy (see above.)

Idolater, *fem.* **idolatress**, *i.dɔl'.a.tēr*, *i.dɔl'.a.trɛss*.

Idolatrous, *i.dɔl'.a.trʊs*; **idol'atrous-ly**.

Idolise, *i'.dɔ.liʒe*, to dote on; **i'dolised** (8 syl.), **i'del** (Rule xix.); **i'dolis-er**, one who "idolises" another

Latin *idolātra*, *idolātrix*, *idolātria*, *idōlum*; Greek *eidōlon*, *latreia*, idol-worship; *eidōlo-latres*.

Idyll (double *l*), *ī.dīl*, a pastoral poem; **idill-ic**, *ī.dīl'ik*.

Latin *idyllum*; Greek *eidullōn* (*eidōs* with dim.)

If, provided that, supposing that. "If" for *whether* is not agreeable to modern usage, hence the following sentences are not to be imitated:—

Uncertain, if [*whether*] by augury or chance (*Dryden*).

Noah sent forth a dove... to see if the waters were abated. *Gen.* viii. 8.

(This use of *if* is according to Latin idiom, "*visam si domi sis*," "*sinīto ambulare si foris, si intus volent*" (*Plau. Capt.* 1, 2, 5))

-iff (Latin suffix *-iv-us*) nouns, "one who is": as *plaintiff*.

ig-, the prep. *in*. There are ten examples of this prep. before *no-*, five have *ig-*, and five *in-* for prefix:—

ig-noble, *ig-nominious*, *ig-noramus*, *ig-norance*, *ig-nore*;

in-nocent, *in-nocuous*, *in-nominate*, *in-novate*, *in-noxious*.

Igneous, *īg'.nē.ūs* (Rule lxvi.), containing fire, resulting from the action of fire: as *igneous rocks*. (Latin *ignēus*, burning.)

Ignis fatuus, *plu. ignes fatui* (Lat.), *īg'.nīs fāt'.u.ūs*, *plu. īg'.nēez fāt'.u.i*, Will o' the whisp, Jack o' lantern.

Ignite, *īg'.nīte'*, to set on fire; **ignit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **ignit'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignit'-er**, **ignit'-ible** (not *-able*.)

Ignition, *īg'.nīsh'.ōn*, the act of setting on fire. **Combustion**, *com.būs'.tchūn*, the act of burning after ignition.

Igneous, *īg'.nē.ūs* (R. lxvi.), containing fire. (See *Igneus*.)

Latin *ignire*, *ignitus* (*ignis*, fire); French *ignition*.

Ignoble, *īg'.nō'.b'l*, the contrary of noble; **igno'ble-ness**, **igno'bly**.

Latin *ignobilis* (*ig[il]nōbilis*), *in-* negative; French *ignoble*.

Ignominious, *īg'.no.mīn''.i.ūs* (R. lxvi.), the contrary of renowned; **ignomin'ious-ly**, **ignomin'ious-ness**; **ig'nominy**.

Latin *ignōmīnia* (*ig[il]nōmēn*), *in-* negative; French *ignominie*.

Ignora'mus, *plu. ignora'mus-es* (not *ignorami*, because "*ignora-mus*" is not a Latin noun, but a *verb*, and means "we are ignorant"), one wholly unversed in a matter.

Ignorant, *īg'.no.rānt*, the contrary of knowing; **The ig'no-rant**; **ig'norant-ly**. **Ignorance**, *īg'.no.rānce*.

Ignore, *īg'.nōr'*, the contrary of acknowledge; **ignored'** (2 syl.), **ignōr'-ing** (Rule xix.), **ignōr'-er**.

French *ignorant*, *ignorance*, *ignoré*; Latin *ignorantia*, *v. ignōro* (*ig[il]narus*, knowing), *in-* negative.

Iguana, *īg'.u.ah''.nah*, a genus of the lizard family.

Iguanidæ, *īg'.u.ān''.i.dee*, the family of the above genus (*-idæ*, Greek *-idēs*, a group, a family, &c.)

Iguanidon, *īg'.u.ān''.i.dōn*, a fossil reptile with teeth like the iguana.

Cuvier calls iguana a "St. Domingo word," *hiuana* = *ig.o.ah''.nah*.

Bontius says it is Japanese, *leguan*, the monitor.

(It will be observed that every word, except the last, beginning with "*ig-*" is from the Latin.)

-il, -ile (Latin *-il-is*), adj., "capable of," "belonging to": *civ-il*, the manners belonging to a citizen; *host-ile*, &c.

Il- for **in-**, before words beginning with *l*: as *il-legal*, *il-liberal*; *il-luminate*, *il-lustrate*.

Iliad, *il'i.äd*, Homer's epic about the siege of *Ilium* (Troy).

Greek *Iliäs*, gen. *Iliädös* (*Ilias poetis*, a poem about *Ilias* *qf*, the land of *Ilium*); Latin *Iliäs malörum*, a world of troubles.

Ilk. In Scotch it is put after a man's name when the place of his estate is of the same name as his own: as *Balfour of that ilk*; that is Balfour of Balfour.

Anglo-Saxon *ælc*, each [allike].

Il, Hill. *I'll, ile*. *Isle, ile*. *Aisle, ile*.

Il, not well. **Hill**, an elevation of earth. **Il'-ness**.

I'll, ile, a contraction of *I will*. *Isle, ile*, an island.

Aisle, ile, the wing of a church. (French *aile*, a wing.)

Il retains the double *l* in all its compounds: as *ill-nature*, *illtimed*, *illtemper*, *illwill*, &c.

"**Il**," Old English *usel*, evil. "**Hill**," Old English *hyl*.

Ilapse, il.läps'. **Elapse, e.laps'**.

Ilapse, a gradual slipping of one thing into another.

Elapse, to glide away, to transpire.

Ilapsed' (2 syl.), *illäps'-ing* (R. xix.) **Elapsed, elapsing**.

Latin *illapsus* (*il[in]lapsus*, sliding into something).

Latin *elapsus* (*e[ex]lapsus*, sliding out or away).

Ilative, il'.la.tiv, inferential; *il'lative-ly*, by inference.

"**Ilative**" is Latin *il[il]fero, il-lätus*; whence it will be seen that inferential and *illat-ive* are parts of the same verb.

Illegal, il-lē'.gäl, the contrary of legal; *ille'gal-ly*; *illegalise, il-lē'.gäl.ize*; *illē'galised* (4 syl.), *illē'galis-ing* (Rule x.)

Illegality, il'.lē'.gäl''i.ty.

French *illégal, illégallité*; Latin *il[il]legalis*, against the law.

Illegible, il.ledge'.i.b'l, not legible; *illegibly*; *illegibility, il.ledge'.i.bil''i.ty*, the state of being illegible.

Latin *il[il]legibilis*, not easy-to-be-read (*lêgo*, to read).

Illegitimate, il'.le.djit''i.mate, not legitimate, base-born; *illegit'imate-ly*; *illegit'imate-ness*; *il'legitimät-od*, proved to be base-born; *illegit'imät-ing* (Rule x.); *illegitimacy, plu. illegitimacies, il'.le.djit''i.mä.sis*.

Latin *illegitimus* (*il[il]legitimus*, not legitimate).

Illiberal, il.lib'.ē.räl, the contrary of liberal; *illib'eral-ly*;

Il-liberality, il.lib'.ē.räl''i.ty, meanness.

Latin *il-liberälis, illibérälitas* (*il[il]libérälis*, not liberal).

Illicit, il.lis'.it, unlawful; *illic'it-ly, illic'it-ness*.

Latin *illicitus* (*il[il]licitus*, not allowed-by-law).

Illimitable, *il.lim'.i.tă.b'l*, not having a limit; **illim'itable-ness**, **illim'itably**. **Unlim'ited**, not limited (Rule lxxii.)

French *illimitable* (Latin *il[im]itāre*, not to limit).

Illiterate, *il.lit'.ē.rate*, the contrary of literate; **illit'erate-ly**, **illit'erate-ness**; **illiteracy**, *il.lit'.ē.ră.sj*, ignorance.

Unlettered, *un.lēt'.terd*, not able to read (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *il[li]tērātus*, not skilled-in-letters.

Illness, *il' nēs*, sickness, suffering from ill-health. (See Ill.)

Illogical, *il.lodge'.i.kăl*, not logical; **illog'ical-ly**, **illog'ical-ness**.

Latin *il[log]ica*, not logic.

Ilude, *il'.ūde'*. **Elude**, *e.lude'*. **Delude**, *de.lude'*:

Ilude, to deceive the sight;

Delude, to deceive the mind or imagination;

Elude, to escape by artifice.

Illūd'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **illūd'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Illusion, *il.lū'.shūn*. **Delusion**, *dē.lū'.shūn*:

Illusion, ocular deception; **Delusion**, mental deception;

Elusion, evasion, an escape by artifice.

Illusive, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sive-ness**.

Illusory, *il.lū'.sō.ry*, deceptive to the eye,

Latin *il[lu]dēre*, to play on one [to deceive his sight]; *de ludēre*, to cheat the imagination or mind; *el[ex]udēre*, to slip away.

Illuminate, *il.lū'.mī.nate*, to throw light on, to adorn with illuminated letters, &c., to light up a place with lamps, &c.; **illu'mināt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **illu'mināt-ing** (Rule xix.), **illu'mināt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **illumina'ti**, those who belong to a clique assuming to be in advance of the age; **illuminative**, *il.lū'.mī.na.tiv*.

Illumination, *il.lū'.mī.nay''.shūn*. **Ilume**, *il.lumé'*, to adorn, to enlighten; **illumed'** (2 syl.), **illūm'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *illuminātio*, *illuminātor*, v. *illumināre* (*il[lu]mināre*; here *in* is intensive); French *illumination*, *illuminer*.

Illusion, *il.lū'.shūn*, ocular deception. **Delu'sion**, mental deception. **Illusive**, *il.lū'.siv*; **illu'sive-ly**, **illu'sory**.

Latin *illuſio* (*il[lu]ſio*), a playing on [one to deceive his sight].

Illustrate, *il'.lūs.trate* (not *il.lūs'.trate*), to explain by pictures; **il'lustrāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **il'lustrāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **il'lustrāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **illustration**, *il'.lūs.tray''.shūn*; **illustrative**, *il.lūs'.tra.tiv*; **illu'strative-ly**.

Illustrious, *il.lūs'.trī.ūs*, celebrated; **illu'strious-ly**, **illu'strious-ness**; **illustratory**, *il.lūs'.tra.tō.ry*.

Latin *illuſtris*, *illustratio*, v. *illuſtrāre* (*il[lu]ſtrāre*, to shine or throw light on something); French *illustration*, *illustrer*, &c.

(It will be observed that every word, except "ill" and its compounds, beginning with "ill" is from the Latin, "il" representing "in".)

Im-, the Latin prep. "in," prefixed to words beginning with the labials *b, m, p*: as *im-bibe*, *im-mortal*, *im-perfect*.

(If a word is not found under "Im-" look under "Em-".)

-im, the Chaldaic plu. suffix: *Cherub-im*, *Seraph-im*.

I'm, i'm, contraction of *I am*.

Image, *im'age*, an idol, a statue, a personal likeness; (*verb*) *im'aged* (2 syl.), *im'ag-ing*; **imagery**, *im'age.ry*.

Imagine, *im mädj'in*; **imagined** (8 syl.), **imag'in-ing** (Rule xix.); **imagin-able**, *im mädj'in.ä.b'l*; **imag'inable-ness**, **imag'inably**; **imaginary**, *im mädj'in.ä.ry*; **imagination**, *im mädj'in.ä.ry*; **imaginative**, *im mädj'in.ä.tiv*, possessed of imagination, fanciful; **imag'inative-ly**.

Lat. *imāginārius*, *imāginātiō*, *imāginātīvus*, v. *imāgināre* (*imāgo*).

Imago (Latin), *imay'go*, the third or perfect state of insects.

The first state is the *Larva*, the second the *Pupa*.

Imbecile, *im.bē.seel*, weak, infirm; **imbecility**, *im.bē.sil'.i.ty*.

French *imbécile*, *imbécilité*; Latin *imbēcillia*, *imbēcillitas* (*im[in]bacillo*, [leaning] on a staff [from infirmity]).

Imbed (better *embed*), to collect into a bed. (O. E. *em-bæd*.)

"Im-," "Em-," prefix. "Im," Lat. *in*, *into*, *not*; Eng. *in*, *into*.

"Em-," prefix of native words, "to make," "to collect into."

Imbibe, *im.bibe'*, to drink in; **imbibed'** (2 syl.), **imbib'ing** (Rule xix.), **imbib'-er**. (Latin *im[in]bibō*, to drink in.)

Imbitter (better *embitter*), to make bitter. (O. E. *em-biter*.)

Imbricate, *im'.brī.kate* (in *Botany*), to overlap like roof-tiles; **im'bricat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'bricat-ing** (Rule xix.)

Imbrication, *im'.brī.kay".shūn*.

Latin *imbricare*, *imbrex*, a roof-tile (*imber*, [protection from] rain).

Imbroglia, plu. *imbroglios* (Rule xlii.), *im.brō'.lī.ōze* (not *embroglio*), a complicated embarrassment (Italian).

Imbrown (better *embrown*), to make brown. (O. E. *em-brūn*.)

Imbrue (better *embrue*), to make gory. (Gk. *em bro[tos]*, gore.)

Imbrute, *im.brūte* (not *embrute*), to degrade to the state of a brute; **imbrūt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **imbrūt-ing** (R. xix.)

Lat. *im[in]brūta*. It is an Eng. made word, but from Lat. *source*.

Imbue, *im.bū*, to saturate; **imbued'** (2 syl.), **imbu'-ing**. (*Verbs* ending with any two letters, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); **imbument**, *im.bū'mēnt*.

Latin *im[in]buo*, to stuff or swell in, to soak, to saturate.

Imitate, *im'.i.tate*, to copy; **im'itāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **im'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **im'itāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **imitation**, *im'.i.tay".shūn*; **imitative**, *im'.i.ta.tiv*; **im'itative-ly**, **im'itativeness**; **imitable**, *im'.i.ta.b'l* (not *imitatable*); **imitability**, *im'.i.ta.bil'.i.ty*. Neg. **In-im'itable**, &c.

Latin *imitābilis*, *imitātiō*, *imitātor*, v. *imitāri*; French *imitable*, *imitation*, *imitatif*. (Only one m.)

Immaculate, *im.măk'.ŭ.late*, without spot, unstained; **immac'ulate-ly**, **immac'ulate-ness**. **Immaculate Conception**, the dogma that the Virgin Mary was born without sin.

Latin *im[m]măcŭlatus*, not spotted.

Emanation, *im'.ma.nay''shŭn* (better **Emanation**), flowing out from. (Latin *manāre*, to flow.)

Immanent, *im'.ma.nent*, inherent. **Im'minent**, threatening.

Latin *im[m]manens*, gen. *manentis*, remaining in; *im[m]minens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over.

Immanuel, *im.măn'.u.ĕl*. In the Bible **Emman'uel** (*Isa. vii. 14*, compare *Matt. i. 23*), Jesus, the Messiah.

Immaterial, *im'.ma.tēe''.rĭ.ăl*, not material; **immate'rial-ly**.

Immateriality, *im'.mă.tē.rĭ.ăl''.ĭ.ty*; **immate'rial-ist**.

Immaterialism, *im'.ma.tē''.rĭ.ăl.ĭzm*; **immate'rialised**, *im'.ma.tē''.rĭ.ăl.ĭzed*; **immate'rial-ness**.

Latin *im[m]materialis*, not material; French *immatériel* (wrong), *immatérialism*, *immatérialiste*, *immatérialité*.

Immature, *im'.mă.tŭ'r*, not mature; **immature'-ly**, **immature'-ness**, **immatured'** (3 syl.); **immatu'rity**, unripeness.

Unmatured, *un'.ma.tŭ'rd*, not ripe (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[m]mātŭrus*, not mature; *immatŭritas*

Immeasurable, *im.mēzh'.ŭr.ă.b'l*, not measurable; **immeas'urable-ness**, **immeas'urably**. (See **Immense**.)

Unmeasured, *un.mēzh'.erd*, not measured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *im[m]mensurābilis*, not measurable (*mensūra*, a measure).

Immediate, *im.mēe'.ăt.ate* (not *im.mee'jĭt*), without delay; **imme'diate-ly**, directly; **imme'diate-ness**.

Latin *immediatus*; French *immédiat* (Latin *in mēditus*, without a medium, whence "direct," directly or without delay).

Memorial, *im'.mē.mō''.rĭ.ăl*, beyond the reach of memory; **immemo'rial-ly**. **Immemorable**, *im.mēm'.ă.ră.b'l*.

Lat. *im[m]mémōrta*, beyond the reach of memory, *-memorābilis*.

Immeasurable, *im.mēnsē'*, not to be measured; **immense'-ly**.

Immensity, *im.mēm'.sĭ.ty*, unbounded extent.

Immensurable, *im.mēm'.sŭ.ră.b'l*. **Immeasurable**, *q.v.*

Latin *im[m]mensus*, not [to be] measured, *-mensurābilis*.

Emerge, *im.merġe'*, to plunge under [water]. **Emerge'**, to rise out of... **Immerged** (2 syl.), **immerġ'-ing**. **Emerged**, &c.

Immerse, *im.merġe'*, to plunge into [water], to be deeply engaged in business; **immersed'** (2 syl.), **immers'-ing** (R. xix.)

Immersion, *im.mēr'.shŭn*, the act of plunging into [water];

Emerſion, *ĕ.mēr'.shŭn*, the act of rising out of [water].

Immersible, *im.mēr'.sĭ.b'l* (not *-able*). **Emerſible**.

Immerged, *un.merġed'*, not sunk (Rule lxxii.)

In *im[m]mergo*, supine *mersum*, to plunge into [water].

In *emergeo*, supine *merſum*, to rise out of [water].

Immethodical, *im'.mĕ.rhōd'' .i.kāl*, not methodical; **immethodical-ly**. (Latin *im[in]mĕthōdīcus*, not methodical.)

Immigrate, *im'.mĭ.grate*. **Emigrate**, *ĕm'.i.grate*.

To *emigrate*, to leave one's country for residence elsewhere

To *immigrate*, to enter a new country to settle there.

Im'migrāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **im'migrāt-ing**, **im'migrant**.

Immigration, *im'.mĭ.gra'' .shŭn*. **Emigrat-ed**, &c.

Latin *im[in]migrāre*, to migrate into [another country];

e[ex]migrāre, to migrate out of [your own country].

Imminent, *im'.mĭ.nĕnt*, threatening. **Im'manent**, inherent.

Eminent, *em'.i.nĕnt*, illustrious. (Lat. *e-minens*, hanging out.)

Latin *im[in]minens*, gen. *minentis*, [hanging] threatening over;

im[in]manens, gen. *manentis*, remaining or abiding in.

Immixable, *im'.mix'.ă.b'l*, not mixable. (Rule xxiii.)

Unmixed, *un'.mix't*, not mixed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[]nĭmiscĕre*, supine *mĭxtum*, not to mix.

Immobility, *im'.mo.bĭl'' .i.ty*, steadfastness, permanency.

Immobile, *im'.mo.beel'* (not *im'.mo.bĭl'*). French.

Immovable, *im'.moo'.vă.b'l*; **immo'vable-ness**, **immo'vably**.

Latin *im[in]mōbĭlis*, not movable; *mōbilitas*; French *immobilité*.

Immoderate, *im'.mōd'.ĕ.rate*, not moderate; **immod'erate-ly**.

immod'erate-ness. **Immoderation**, *im'.mōd'.ĕ.ray'' .shŭn*.

Unmoderated, *un'.mōd'.e.ră.tĕd*, not moderated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[in]mōdĕrātus*, not moderate; *immodĕrātio*.

Immodest, *im'.mōd'.est*, not modest; **immod'est-y**, **immod'est-ly**.

Latin *im[in]mōdestus*, not modest; *immodestia*; French *immodeste*.

Immolate, *im'.mō.late*, to sacrifice; **im'molāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.).

im'molāt-ing (Rule xix.), **im'molāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **immolation**, *im'.mō.lay'' .shŭn*.

Latin *immōlātio*, *immōlāre*, to sacrifice. (In *mōla*, in meal-flour, referring to the meal and salt thrown over the victim.)

Immoral, *im'.mōr'rāl*, not moral; **immo'al-ly**, indecorously.

Immorality, *plu. immoralities*, *im'.mo.rāl'' .i.tiz*.

Latin *im[in]mōrālis*, not moral; *mōrālitas*; French *immoral*.

Immortal, *im'.mōr'.tūl*, not mortal; **immo'tal-ly**.

Immortality, *im'.mor.tūl'' .i.ty*; **immortalise** (Rule xxxv.),

im'.mōr'.tūl.ize; **immor'talised**, **immo'talis-ing** (Rule xi.)

Immortalisation, *im'.mōr'.tūl.i.za'' .shŭn*.

Immortelle (French), *im'.mor.tell''*, a wreath of "everlast~~ing~~
flowers" to decorate the grave of a person deceased.

Latin *im[in]mōrtālis*, not mortal; *immōrtālitās*; French *immor-
tel* (!) *immortalité*, *immortalisation*, *immortaliser*.

Immovable (not *immoveable*, R. xx.), *im'.moo'.vă.b'l*, not movable;
immo'vable-ness, **immo'vably**, fixedly, steadfastly.

Immovables, *im.moo'.vǎ.b'lz*, fixtures, houses and lands.

Immobility, *im'.mo.bil''.i.ty*. (See **Immobility**.)

Unmoved, *un.moovd'*, not moved (Rule lxxii.)

"Immovable" (Rule xxiii.), Latin *im[in]mōvērē*, not to be moved.

Immunity, *plu. immunities*, *im.mū'.nī.tiz*, exemption [from toll].

Latin *im[in]munus*, not [obliged to make] a gift; *immūntas*, *immūnis*, free. French *immunité*.

Immure, *im.mūre'*, to enclose in a wall; **immured'** (2 syl.), **immūr'-ing**, Rule xix. (Latin *im[in]murus*, in a wall.)

Immutable, *im.mū.ta.b'l*, not mutable; **immu'table-ness**, **immu'tably**. **Immutability**, *im.mū.tǎ.bil''.i.ty*.

Lat. *im[in]mutābilis*, not mutable; *immutābilitas*. Fr. *immutable*. (N.B.—All but three words beginning with "im-" [before m] are Latin, and in two-thirds of the examples "im-" is negative.)

Imp, a scion, a child; now it means "a little devil," to eke a hive by an extra piece; **imped**, *imt*; **imp'-ing**.

Old Eng. *imp[an]* (to eke, to graft), past *impode*, past part. *impod*.

Impact, *im'.pǎkt*, collision; **impact'-ed**, driven close together; **impaction**, *im.pǎk'shūn*, the act of striking against.

Impinge, *im.pĩnge'*, to strike against something; **impinged'** (2 syl.), **imping'-ing** (Rule xix.), **imping'-ent** (not *-ant*.)

Latin *impactus*, *impactio*, v. *im[in]pingēre* [*panēre*], supine *pactum*, to strike on or against; French *impact* ("impaction" is not French).

Impair, *im.pair'*, to injure; **impaired'** (2 syl.), **impair'-ing**, **impair'-er**. (Should be *empair*, Fr. *empirer*, Lat. *pejor*.)

Impale, *im.pail'* (better *empale*, *q.v.*) (Fr. *empaler*, *empalement*.)

Impalpable, *im.pǎl'.pǎ.b'l*, not palpable; **impal'pably**.

Impalpability, *im.pǎl'pa.bil''.i.ty*, intangibility.

Fr. *impalpable*, *impalpabilité* (Lat. *im[in]palpāre*, not to stroke).

Impannel, *im.pǎn'.nēl*, to enter the names of a jury in a panel or piece of parchment; **impaneled** (3 syl.), **impan'nel-ing**, **impan'nel-er** (Rule iii., -EL).

Latin *im[in]pannus*, [written] on "pannus" or cloth (Greek *pénēs*.)

Impart, to communicate; **impart'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impart-ing**, **impart'-er**, **impart'-ible** (not *-able*, R. xxii.), **impartibil'ity**.

Latin *im[in]partire*, to divide or part to (*partitio*, *pars*).

Impartial, *im.par'.shāl*, not partial or biased; **impar'tial-ly**.

Impartiality, *im.par'.shē.āl''.i.ty*, fair dealing, justice.

French *impartial*, *impartialité* (Latin *im[in]pars*, not a part).

Impass'able, not to be passed. **Impass'ible**, not subject to pain; **impass'able-ness**, state of being impassable; **impass'ably**.

Impassible, **impassible-ness**; **impassive**, *im.pǎss'.iv*; **impassive-ly**; **impassive-ness**, insusceptibility of pain; **impassibility**, *im.pǎss'.i.bil'.i.ty*, state of being impassive.

"Impassable," French *impassabilité*, *impassable* (*im passer*).

"Impassible," Latin *impassibilis*, *impassibilitas* (*im patiōr*).

Impassion, *im.pāsh'ōn*, to affect with passion; **impassioned**, *im.pāsh'ōnd*; **impassion-ing**, *im.pāsh'ōn.ing*; **impassion-able**, *im.pāsh'ōn.ā.b'l*; **impassionably**, *im.pāsh'ōn.ā.bly*.

French *impassionner*, *im-* intensive (Latin *passio*, passion).

Impatient, *im.pay'shēnt*, not patient; **impatient-ly**;

Impatience, *im.pay'shēnce*, want of patience.

Latin *impatientia*, *impattens* (*im[in]patiens*, not patient).

Impeach, *im.peech*, to charge with crime; **impeached'** (2 syl), **impeach'-ing**, **impeach'-er**, **impeach'-able**, **-mant**.

Low Latin *impetitiō*, *impetere*; Law Latin *impeidāre*. It is not from the French *empêcher*, to hinder, but *im[in]pētēre*, to seek for legal redress against a person; (*petitiō*, the charge of a plaintiff).

Impeccable, *im.pěk'.kā.b'l*, not peccable; **impec'cably**;

Impeccability, *im.pěk'.ka.bīl''ī.ty*; **impec'cancy**.

Latin *im[in]peccābilis*, not peccable, *impeccābilitas*.

Impede, *im.peed'*, to hinder; **impēd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impēd'-ing** (R. xix.); **impediment**, *im.pēd'.i.mēt*; **impediment'-al**.

Latin *impēdimentum*, *impēdio* (*im[in]pedes*, [clogs] on the feet). The idea is taken from the custom of fastening "trices" or hair round the legs of chickens to keep them from roaming.

Impel', to urge forward: **impelled**, *im.pēld'*; **impell'-ing** (Rule iv.), **impell'-er**, **impell'ent**. **Impel**, better **impell**.

Impulsive, *im.pūl'.siv*; **impul'sive-ly**, **impul'sive-ness**;

Impulse, *im'.pūlce*; **impulsion**, *im.pūl'.shūn*.

Latin *impellere*, supine *impulsum*, to drive forward.

Impend', to hang over; **impēnd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **impēnd'-ing**;

Impēnd'-ent (not *-ant*, R. xxii.); **impēndence**, *im.pēn'.dēnce*;

impēndency, *im.pēn'.dēn.sy*, the state of impending.

Latin *impēndens*, gen. *impēndentis*, *im[in]pēndere*, to hang over.

Impenetrable, *im.pēn'.ē.trā.b'l*, not penetrable; **impenetrably**.

Impenetrability, *im.pēn'.ē.trā.bīl''ī.ty*, obduracy.

Unpenetrated, *un.pēn'.ē.trā.tēd*, not penetrated (Rule lxii.)

Latin *impenetrābilis*, *im[in]penetrābilis*, not penetrable.

Impenitent, *im.pēn'.ī.tēnt*, not penitent; **impen'itent-ly**.

Impenitence, *im.pēn'.ī.tence*; **impenitency**, *im.pēn'.ī.tēn.sy*.

Lat. *impenitens*, gen. *impenitentis*; Fr. *impenitent*, *impenitence*.

Imperative, *im.pēr'.rā.īv*, absolutely indispensable; **imper'ative-ly**; **imperious**, *im.pēr'.rā.ūs*. (See **Imperial**.)

Latin *imperātīvus* (*imperāre*, to command with authority).

Imperceptible, *im'.pēr.sēp''.tī.ble*, not perceptible (Rule xiii.); **impercep'tible-ness**, **impercep'tibly**, **impercep'tibility**.

Unperceived, *un.per.ceeved'*, not perceived (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperceptible*, *imperceptibilité* (Lat. *im[in]perceptibilis*, not to perceive).

Imperfect, *im.per'fect*, not perfect; **imperfect-ly**, *imper'fectness*; **imperfection**, *im.per.fek''shün*.

Lat. *im[*in*]perfectus*, not perfected; *imperfectio*; Fr. *imperfection*.

Imperial, *im.pee'.ri.äl*, royal, supreme; **impe'rial-ly**.

• **Imperialism**, *im.pee'.ri.äl.izm*; **impe'rial-ist**.

Imperative, *im.për'rä.tiv*; **imper'ative-ly** (*q.v.*)

Imperious, *im.pee'.ri.üs*, dictatorial, arrogant; **impe'rious-ly**; **impe'rious-ness**, arrogance, haughtiness.

Emperor, *fem. empress*, *ëm'.pë.ror*, *ëm'.press*. (We owe the irregularity of "emperor" to the French.)

Latin *imperiälis*, *imperiösus*, *imperator*, *imperatoris*, *v. imperäre*, to command; French *empereur* // *imperatrice*.

Imperil (only one *r*), *im.për'ril*, to endanger; **impe'rilled** (3 syl.), **imperill-ing**, R. iii., -EL. (Would be better with one *l*.)

Fr. *péril*, with *im-* to verbalise the word (Lat. *përicülum*, danger).

Imperious, *im.pë'.ri.üs*. (See above, **Imperial**.)

Imperishable, *im.për'rish.ä.b'l*, not perishable (Rule xxiii.), **impe'rishable-ness**, **impe'rishably**, **impe'rishabil'ity**.

Unperished, *un.per'rishd*, not perished (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *impe'risable*, *impe'risabilité* (Lat. *im[*in*]perire*, not to perish.)

Impermeable, *im.per'.më.ä.b'l*, not permeable; **impe'rneably**, **impe'rneable-ness**; **impermeability**, *im.per'.më.ä.bil''i.ty*.

Unpermeated, *un.per'.më.ä.tëd*, not permeated (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *im[*in*]permeäbilis*, not permeable (*per meäre*, to go through).

Impersonality, *im.per'.sö.näl''i.ty*, without distinct personality.

Impersonal Verbs, verbs with only the 3rd per. sing. of each tense. (These verbs have *it* for their nom. case: as *It rains*, *it snows*, *it irks me*, *it behoves you*); **impe'rsönal-ly**.

Latin *im[*in*]persönälis*; French *impersonel* (wrong).

Impersonate, *im.per'.sö.nate*, to personify; **impe'rsönät-ed**, **impe'rsönät-ing**; **impersonation**, *im.per'.sö.nay''shün*.

Lat. *persöna*, a person, an actor (with *im-* to verbalise the word).

Impertinent, *im.per'.të.nent*, not pertinent, rude, impudent; **impe'rtinent-ly**. **Impertinence**, *im.per'.të.nence*.

Latin *im[*in*]pertinens*, gen. *impertinentis*, not pertaining to (*pertinere*, to pertain to; *per teneo*, to hold throughout).

Imperturbable, *im.per.tur''.bä.b'l*, not to be disquieted; **impe'turbably**; **imperturbability**, *im.per.tur'.bä.bil''i.ty*;

Imperturbation, *im.per'.tur.bay''shün*, calmness.

Unperturbed, *un.per.turbd'*, not perturbed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *imperturbable*, *imperturbabilité*; Lat. *imperturbätus* (*im[*in*]perturbäre*, not thoroughly disturbed).

Impervious, *im.per'.vi.üs*, not penetrable; **impe'rvious-ly**, **impe'rvious-ness**, impassibility.

Latin *impe'rvius* (*im[*in*]*, not, *per via*, a way through).

impetuous, *im.pét'.u.üs*, hasty, violent; **impet'uous-ly**, **impet'-uous-ness**; **impetuosity**, *im.pét'.u.üs''i.ty*.

Impetus, *im'.pě.tüs*, impulsive force.

Latin *impetuosus*, *impētus*; French *impétuosité*.

Impiety, *plu. impieties*, *im.pi'.ě.tiz*, profanity; **impious**, *im'.pi.üs*, profane (unpious, not pious); **im'pious-ly**, **im'pious-ness**.

Latin *impietas*, *im[in]pius*, not pious; French *impiété*.

Impinge, *im.pĩnge'*, to strike against; **impinged'** (2 syl.), **imping'-ing** (Rule xix.), **imping'-ent**. **Impact'** (*q.v.*)

Latin *impingo*, supine *impactum* (*im[in]pango*, to strike against).

Impious, *im'.pi.us*; **im'pious-ly**. (See **Impiety**.)

Implacable, *im.play'.kũ.b'l* (not *im.plũk'.a.b'l*), not to be appeased; **implā'cable-ness**, **implā'cably**; **implā'cability**, *-bĩl''i.ty*.

Latin *implacabilis*, *implacabilitas* (*im[in]placāre*).

Implant', to plant in [the mind]; **implant'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implant'-ing**; **implantation**, *im'.plũn.tay''shũn*.

Old Eng. *plant(tan)*, to plant, past *plantode*, past part. *planted*.

Implead, *im.pleed'*, to prosecute; **implead'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implead'-ing**; **implead'-er**, one who prosecutes.

Implead is to state the plaintiff's case.


Plead, to state the defence or answer to the charge.

French *plaider*, to plead (*plėd*, a defendant's answer).

Implement, *im'.plė.mənt*, a tool. (Low Latin *implementa*, *plu* —)

Implicate, *im'.pli.kate*, to involve; **implicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **implicāt-ing**; **implicative**, *im'.pli.kũ itv*; **implicative-ly**; **implication**, *im'.pli.kay''shũn*.

Latin *implicatio*, *im[in]plicāre*, to fold in, to involve.

Implicit, *im'.pli.sĩt* or *im.plĩs'.ĩt*, entire, implied; **implicit-l** , *im.plĩs'.ĩt.lĩ*; **implicit-ness**, *im.plĩs'.ĩt-ness*.

Latin *implicitus* (*im[in]plicito*, freq. of *plico*) *v.s.*

Implore, *im.plör'*, to entreat; **implored'** (2 syl.), **implör'-ing** (Rule xix.), **implör'-ing-ly**, **implör'-er**.

Latin *im[in]plöräre*, to beg or entreat for [something].

Imply', to mean, to hint at; **implied'** (2 syl.), *R. xi.*, **imply'-ing**.

Latin *im[in]plicäre*, to fold in.

Impoison (better **empoison**), *im.poi'.zũn*, to infect with poison; **impoi'soned**, **impoi'son-ing**. (French *empoisonner*.)

Impolitic, *im.pũl'.ĩ.tĩk*, not politic; **impol'itic-ly**.

French *impolitique*; *im[in]pũlĩtĩcus*, not politic.

Impolite, *im'.po.lĩte*, not polite; **impolite'-ness**, **impolĩte'-ly**.

Latin *impolitus*; *im[in]polĩtus*, not polished.

Imponderable, *im.pũn'.dě.rũ.b'l*, without weight.

Imponderables, *im.pũn'.dě.rũ.b'lz*, whatever has no sensible weight, as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

Imponderability, *im.pŏn'.dĕ.ră.dĭl''.i.ty*; **impon'derous**.

French *impondérabilité*, *impondérable* (Latin *pondus*, weight).

Import, (noun) *im'.port*; (verb) *im.port* (Rule l.) **Export**.

Im'port, something brought *into* a country from abroad;

Ex'port, something sent *out* of a country into foreign lands.

Import', to bring something *into* a country from abroad;

Export', to send something *out* of a country into foreign lands; **import'-ed**, **import'-ing**, **import'-er**, **import'-able**.

Importation, *im'.por.tay''.shĭn*. **Exportation**, *-tay''.shĭn*.

Im'port, meaning that which is imported by words.

Import'ant, of great consequence; **import'ant-ly**;

Importance, *im.pŏr'.tŭnce*, serious consequence.

French *importer*, *importable*, *importance*, *important*, *importation*, *exporter*, *exportation*; Latin *im[īn]portāre*, to carry into a place.

Importune, *im'.por.tune'*, to tease with entreaties; **importuned'** (3 syl.), **importūn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **importūn'-er**;

Importunity, *plu. importunities*, *im'.por.tu''.nĭ.tĭz*;

Importunate, *im.pŏr'.tu.nate*, annoyingly urgent;

Importunate-ly; **import'unate-ness**.

Latin *importūnitas*, *importūnus* (*im[īn]portūnus*, not quiet).

Impose, *im.pŏze'* (followed by *on* or *upon*), to lay [a duty on one], to practise [on one's credulity]; **imposed'** (2 syl.), **impōs'-ing** (R. xix.), **impōs'ing-ly**, **impōs'-able**. **Im'post**.

Imposition, *im'.pŏ.zĭsh''-ŏn*, a fraud. **Imposition** of hands, the laying on of hands in ordination and confirmation.

Impostor, *im.pŏs'.tor*, a cheat. **Imposture**, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*, deception. (Lat. *impŏsĭtio*, *impostor*, *impostūra*; Gk. *pono*.)

Impossible, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.b'l*, not possible; **impos'sibly**;

Impossibility, *plu. impossibilities*, *im.pŏs'.sĭ.bĭl''.i.tĭz*.

Lat. *im[īn]possĭbĭlis* (*im*, not; *posse*, to be able); Fr. *impossibilité*, &c.

Imposthume, *im'.pŏs.tume*, an abscess. A corrupt spelling of **aposteme**. (Lat. *apostĕma*, Gk. *apostĕma*, an abscess.)

Imposture, *im.pŏs'.tchŭr*. **Impos'tor** (*see* **Impose**).

Impotent, *im'.pŏ.tĕnt* (not *im.po'.tent*), not potent or strong; **im'potent-ly**. **Impotence**, *im'.pŏ.tense*; **im'potency**.

Latin *impŏtens*, gen. *impŏtentis*, *impŏtentia* (*im*, not, *pŏtens*, able).

Impound', to shut up in a "pound," to keep back; **impound'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impound'-ing**, **impound'-er**, **impound'-age** (*-age* [Latin *agĕre*], the act of), the act of impounding.

Old English *pynd[an]*, to pound, to shut up.

Impoverish, *im.pŏv'.er.ish*, to pauperise; **impŏv'erished** (4 syl.), **impŏv'erish-ing**, **impŏv'erish-er**, **impŏv'erish-ment**.

Italian *impoverire*, (Latin *paupĕro*, to make poor; *pauper*).

ERRORS OF SPEECH

acticable, *im.prāk'.tī ka.b'l*, not practicable; **impracticable-ness**, **impracticably**; **impracticability**, *im.prāk'.tī.kū.bil''.ī.ty*. (French *impracticabilité*, *impracticable*.)

Latin *practicus*; Greek *pratto*, to do; with *im* [*in*] negative.

precate, *im'.prē.kate*, to curse; **im'precāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **im'precāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **im'precāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Imprecation, *im'.prē.kay''.shūn*; **im'precatory**.

Latin *imprecatio* (*im* [*in*] *precāre*, to pray against a person).

mpregnable, *im.prēg'.na.b'l*, not to be taken by force (R. xxiii.), **impreg'nably**; **impregnability**, *im.prēg'.nā.bil''.ī.ty*.

(The "g" in these words is a gross blunder. See below.)

Fr. *imprenable*, *imprenabilité*; Lat. *im* [*in*] *prehendī*, not to be taken.

Impregnate, *im.prēg'.nate*, to fecundate, to saturate; **impreg'nāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impreg'nāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Impregnation, *im.prēg'.nay''.shūn*, the act of impregnating.

French *imprégner*, *imprégnation* (Latin *prægnatio*; Greek *gennao*).

Imprescriptible, *im'.pre.scrip''.tī.b'l*, inalienable, not to be lost on the plea of prescription; **imprescrip'tibly**.

Unprescribed, *un'.prē.scribd''*, not prescribed (Rule lxxii.)

French *imprescriptible*; (Latin *im* [*in*] *præscribo*, *præscriptio*.)

Impress, (noun) *im'.press*; (verb) *im.press'* (Rule l.), a stamp, to stamp; **impressed**, *im.prēst'*; **impress'-ing**, **impress'-ible**, **impress'ibly**; **impressibility**, *im'.prēs.st.bil''.ī.ty*.

Impression, *im.prēsh'.on*, a mark, a notion, an indistinct remembrance. **Impressive**, *im.prēs'.siv*, exciting attention; **impress'ive-ly**, **impress'ive-ness**.

Impress'-ment, the act of forcing men into the army or navy —

Latin *impressio*, *imprimō*, supine *impressum*, to imprint.

Imprimis, *im.pri'.mis*, in the first place. (Latin *imprimis*.)

Imprint, (noun) *im'.print*, (verb) *im.print'* (Rule l.)

Im'print, name and address of printer attached to books —

&c. **Imprint'**, to fix on the mind, to stamp; **imprint'e** (Rule xxxvi.), **imprint'-ing**. **Imprimā'tur**.

Ital. *imprimère*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*; Lat. *imprimère*, to engrave.

Imprison (better *emprison*), *im.priz'.ōn*, to put into prison; **imprisoned**, *im.priz'.ōnd*; **impris'on-ing**, **impris'on-er**; **imprison-ment**, *im.priz'.ōn.ment*. (Fr. *emprisonner*, &c.)

Improbable, *im.prōb'.ā.b'l*, not probable; **improb'ably**;

Improbability, *plu. improbabilities*, *im.prōb'.ā.bil''.ī.tīs*.

Latin *im* [*in*] *probābilis*, not probable; French *improbable*, &c.

Improbability, *im.prōb'.ī.ty*, dishonesty. (Latin *im* [*in*] *probitas*.)

Improficiency, *im'.pro.fish''ēn.sy*, want of proficiency.

Latin *im* [*in*] *proficiens* (*im* [*in*] *pro* *fācio*, not to make progress).

Impromptu (French), *im.prŏmp'.tu*, offhand, without study.

Latin *im[in]promptus*, not drawn out (*prŏmo*, to draw out).

Improper, *im.prŏp'.er*, not proper; **improp'er-ly**.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri''ĕ.tiz*.

Improper Fraction, a fraction in which the denominator or divisor is not greater than the numerator: as $\frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$.

Lat. *im[in]proprius*, not proper, *improprietas*.

Impropriator, *im.prŏ'.pri.ā.tor*, a layman who "enjoys" ecclesiastical revenues; **impropriation**, *im.prŏ'.pri.a''shŭn*, secularisation of church property.

Latin *im[in]proprius*, for [the use of] a private person or layman.

Impropriety, *plu. improprieties*, *im'.pro.pri''ĕ.tiz*. (See **Improper**.)

Improve, *im.proov'* (not *im.prŏve*), to ameliorate; **improved**, *im.proovd'*; **improv-ing** (Rule xix.), *im.proov'.ing*; **improv-ing-ly**; **improv-er**, *im.proov'.er*; **improv-able**, *im.proo'.vā.b'l* (R. xx.); **improv-able-ness**; **improvably**, *im.proo'.vā.bly*; **improvability**, *im.proo'.va.bil''.ī.ty*.

Improvement, *im.proov'.ment*, amendment.

(Of the sixteen words in "-ove," only two (*move*, *prove*) are pronounced -oo-; four (*dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*) are pronounced -uve, and the rest are pronounced -ŏve, Rule lxxi.)

Latin *pro-vehō*, to carry or travel forwards.

Improvident, *im.prŏv'.ī.dent*, not provident; **improv'ident-ly**;

Improvidence, *im.prŏv'.ī.dence*, want of foresight.

Latin *im[in]providens*, gen. -*providentis*, not fore-seeing.

Improvise, *im'.pro.vize'* (not *im'.pro.veez'*), to compose [poetry] offhand; **improvised'** (3 syl.), **improvis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Improvisator, *plu. improvisators*, *im'.pro.viz''.ā.torz*; *fem. improvisatrice*, *im'.pro.viz''.ā.tris*.

Improvisatore, *plu. improvisatori*, *im'.pro.viz'.a.tō.ry*, *plu. im'.pro.viz'.a.tō.ri* (Eng.-Ital.), **improvisator**, &c.

Improvisation, *im.pro.vi.za'shŭn*, the art of improvising.

French *improvisation*, *improvisatrice*; Italian *improvisatore*, *improvisatori*, *improvisare*, to make rhymes extempore.

Imprudent, *im.prū'.dent*, not prudent; **impru'dent-ly**; **imprudence**, *im.prū'.dence*, indiscretion.

Latin *im[in]prūdens*, not prudent; *imprudentia*.

Impudent, *im'.pu.dent*, not modest; **im'pudent-ly**, rudely.

Impudence, *im'.pu.dence*, effrontery, want of modesty.

Latin *im[in]pūdēns*, not modest; *impudentia*.

Impugn, *im.pūnē'*, to call in question; **impugned**, *im.pūnd'*; **impugn-ing**, *im.pū'.ning*; **impugn-er**, *im.pū'.ner*; **impugn-able**, *im.pū'.nā.b'l*, subject to be impugned.

Archaic Fr. *impugner*, to impugn; Lat. *impugnare*, to fight against.

Impulse, *im'pŭlse*, without reflection; **impulsive**, *im.pŭl'siv*, energetic and thoughtless; **impul'sive-ly**, **impul'sive-ness**.

Impulsion, *im.pŭl'shŭn*, the force given to a body in motion by another striking against it.

Impel, *im.pĕl*; **impelled** (2 syl.), **impell'-ing**, **impell'-er**, Rule iv. ("Impel" would be better with double l.)

Latin *impello*, supine *impulsum* (*im[in]pello*, to drive against).

Impunity, *im.pŭ'nĭ.ty*, without punishment.

Latin *impunitas* (*im[in]punire*, not to punish).

Impure, *im.pŭrĕ*, not pure; **impure'-ness**, **impure'-ly**.

Impurity, *plu. impurities*, *im.pŭ'rĭ.tĭz*.

Latin *im[in]pŭrus*, not pure; *impŭrtas*; French *impureté* (1!)

Impute, *im.pŭtĕ*, to attribute (followed by *to*); **impŭt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **impŭt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **impŭt'-er**, **impŭt'-able**, **imput'able-ness**, **imput'ably**.

Imputation, *im'pu.tay''shŭn*. **Imputative**, *im.pŭ'ta.tĭv*; **impu'tative-ly**, by imputation.

French *imputable*, *imputation*, *imputatif*, *imputer*.

Latin *im[in]putāre*, to charge against, to think ill of.

(Of the eighty or ninety words beginning with "im-p.." only three [imp, im-plant, im-pound] are native words, two of which have been tampered with, the rest are Latin or Gallic-Latin. In rather more than half the number "im-" is negative, in ten examples it verbalises a noun, and in thirty-one examples it stands for the prep. "in.")

In- (negative) does not belong to native English words, our proper negative prefix is *un-* or *on-*, in one example (*inability*) changed to *in-*.

In- is the Latin negative, equivalent to *un-*. **Dis-** is Latin and Greek. Both these have been adopted in the French and English languages.

In- and *un-* signify the *absence* of the thing referred to.

Dis- signifies *severance* from the thing referred to.

In- (not negative) belongs to our native words as well as to Latin and French words. Its meaning is *in*, *into*, *within*, *against*, and in some instances it simply intensifies.

In- before *no-* in five instances is written *ig-* (always in a negative sense), but in a similar number of examples it is written *in-*. Before the labials "b," "m," "p," it is written *im-*. Before "l" it is *l*, and before "r" it is *ir*.

In a negative sense *in-* should never be written *en-*, although as a preposition it is not unfrequently so written in words borrowed from the French, and always so in words derived from the Greek.

When *en-* is prefixed to native words it means "to make," "to collect," or it verbalises a word.

In (*prep.*), **inn'-er** (R. i.), **in'ner-most**, **in'most**. **Inn**, an hotel. "Inner-most" is not most inner, but a corruption of *in-ne-most* or *inne-mest*.

Inability, *in'.a.bíl''i.ty*, absence of ability. **Disabil'ity**, loss of ability. (The idea of "separation" is shown better in *disable*.) (Old English *in-*, neg.; *abal*, ability.)

(This is the only example of *in-*, neg. [for *un-*] with a native word.)

Inaccessible, *in.ak.sès'.sì.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *-able*, because not of the first conj.), inapproachable; *in'acces'sible-ness*, *in'acces'sibly*.

Inaccessibility, *in.äk.sès'.sì.bíl''i.ty*, unapproachableness.

French *inaccessible*, *inaccessibilité*; Latin *in-accessus*, not accessible.

Inaccurate, *in.äk'.kũ.rate* (not *un-*, as it is from the Latin), incorrect; *inac'curate-ness*, *inac'curate-ly*.

Inaccuracy, *plu. inaccuracies*, *in.äk'.kũ.rä.siz*.

Latin *in-accüratus*, *-accüratio* (v. *in ad|ad|curäre*, not to care for).

Inaction, *in.äk'.shũn*, absence of action, idleness, rest;

Inactive, *in.äk'.tív*; *inac'tive-ly*; *inactivity*, *-ak.tív'.i.ty*.

French *inaction*, *inactif*, *inactivité*. Latin *in-*, *actívus*, not active.

Inadequate, *in.äd'.è.kwate* (not *un-*, being from the Latin), insufficient; *inad'equate-ly*, *inad'equate-ness*;

Inadequacy, *in.ad'.è.kwa.sy*, insufficiency.

Fr. *inadequate*. Lat. *in-*, *ad-æquatus*, not equal to, v. *adæquare*.

Inadmissible, *in'.äd.mis''.sì.b'l* (not *un-*, being from the Latin; not *able*, because not of the first conj.); *in'admissibil'ity*.

Fr. *inadmissible*, *inadmissibilité*. Lat. *in-*, *ad-missus*, not admitted to.

Inadvertent, *in'.ad.ver''.tent*, not intentional; *inadver'tent-ly*;

Inadvertency, *plu. inadvertencies*, *in'.ad.ver'.tèn.siz*; *inadvertence*, *in'.ad.ver'.tense*, an unintentional error.

French *inadvertant* (wrong), *inadvertance* (wrong). Latin *in-*, not, *ad-vertens*, gen. *vertentis*, turning to (*in ad ver'tère*, not to turn to).

Inalienable, *in'.äl''.i.è.nä.b'l* (not *un-*, not being from the Latin), not alienable; *inal'ienable-ness*, *inal'ien-ably*.

Unalienated, *un.äl'.i.e.nate.ed*, not estranged (Rule lxxii.)

French *inalienable*; Latin *in aliënari*, not to be alienated.

Inamorato, *plu. innamoratos*, *in'.äm.ð.rah''.tõze*, a man in love;

fem. innamorata, *plu. innamoratas*, *in'.äm.o.rah''.tah*, *plu. -tarz*, a woman in love. (Eng.-Ital. for *innamorato*, &c.)

Inane, *in.ain'*, vapid, void of energy; *inane'-ly*, stupidly;

Inanity, *plu. inanities*, *in.än'.i.tiz*, vanities, sillinesses.

Inanition, *in'.a.nish''.ðn*, feebleness from starvation.

Latin *inānis*, *ināntitas*, v. *inānīre*, to make void, to empty.

Inanimate, *in.än'.i.mate*, destitute of life or animation;

Inanimation, *in'.än'.i.may''.shũn*, lifelessness, spiritlessness.

Unanimated, *un'.än''.i.ma.ted*, not animated (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in Fr. is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

Latin *in-animus*, without mind or life, *inānimatus*; French *anime*.

Inapplicable, *in.ap'.plĭ.kă.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin), not applicable; *inap'plicably*; *inap'plicāb'l'ity*. (Double *-p-*.)

Unapplied, *un'.ap.plidē'*, not applied (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inapplicable*, *inapplicabilité*; Lat. *ap[ad]plicāre*, to fold together.

Inappreciable, *in'.ap.pree''.shē.ă.b'l* (not *in'.a.pree''.shā.b'l*), not appreciable, invaluable, inestimable, not perceptible;

Inappreciably, *in'.ap.pree''.shē.a.bly*. (Double *p*.)

Unappreciated, *un'.ap.pree''.shē.ă.tēd*, not valued (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *inappreciable*; Lat. *in ap[ad]preciātus*, not prized to [its value].

Inapprehensible, *in'.ap.pre.hēn''.sĭ.b'l*, not intelligible.

Unapprehended, not understood (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *ap[ad]prehendēre*, supine *apprehensum*, to lay-hold on.

Inapproachable, *in'.ap.prŭch''.ă.b'l*, not to be approached.

Fr. *approcher*, to draw nigh (*proche*, near; Lat. *proxime*), with *in-*, neg.

Unapproached, *un'.ap.proched'*, not approached (R. lxxii.)

Inappropriate, *in'.ap.prŏ''.prĭ.ate* (not *in'.a.prŏ''.prĭ.ate*), not appropriate; *in'apprŏ'priate-ly*, *in'apprŏ'priate-ness*.

Unappropriated, *un'.ap.prŏ''.prĭ.ă.tēd*, not appropriated.

(The past part. is negated in Fr. by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

French *approprier*; Latin *in ap[ad]propriāre*, not to appropriate.

Inapt, *in.ap't'* (not *un-*, being Latin), unfit; *inapt'-ly*, *inapt'-ness*. **Inaptitude**, *in.ap'.tĭ.tūde*, unfitness.

French *inaptitude*; Latin *in aptus*, not apt.

Inarticulate, *in'.ar.tĭk''kŭ.late* (not *un-*, being Latin), not articulate; *inartic'ulate-ly*, *inartic'ulate-ness*.

Inarticulation, *in'.ar.tĭk''kŭ.lay''.shŭn*, indistinct speech.

Unarticulated, *un'.ar.tĭk''.u.lāte.ēd*, not articulated.

French *inarticulation*; Latin *in articulātus*, not articulated.

Inartificial, *in.ar'.tĭ.fish''.ăl* (not *un-*, being Latin), not artificial; *inartific'ial-ly*, artlessly.

French *inartificial* (wrong). Latin *in*, not; *artificialis* (*arte factus*).

In-as-much-as, *in'.az.mŭch''.az*, seeing that, because.

Inattentive, *in'.ăt.tēn''.tĭv* (not *in'.a.tēn''.tĭve*), not attentive; *inatten'tive-ly*; *inattention*, *in'.ăt.tēn''.shŭn*.

Unattentive should be discarded. (Double *t*.)

French *inattention*, *inattentif*. Latin *in*, not; *attentus*, attentive. *-attentio* (*at[ad]tendo*, to stretch [the mind] to something).

Inaudible, *in.aw'.dĭ.b'l* (not *un-*, being Latin; not *-able*, because it is not of the first conj.), not audible; *inau'dible-ness*, *inau'dibly*; *inaudibility*, *in.aw'.dĭ.b'l''.ĭ.ty*.

Latin *in auditus*, not heard; v. *audire*, to hear.

Inaugural, *in.aw'.gŭ.răl*, made at inauguration.

Inaugurate, *in.aw'.gu.rate*, to invest with office; *inau'gu-*

rāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), inau'gurāt-ing (R. xix.), inau'gurāt-or (R. xxxvii.); inauguration, in.aw'.gū.ray''shūn.

French *inaugural*, *inaugurer*, *inauguration*; Latin *inaugurāre*, *inaugūrāto* (*augur*, a soothsayer. To consult a soothsayer).

Inauspicious, in'.aus.pīsh''ūs (not un-, being Latin), not auspicious; inauspic'ious-ly, inauspic'ious-ness.

Latin in *auspicium*, not [favoured by] the auspices (*avis spēcio*, to observe the birds [in augury]).

Inborn', innate. (Old English in *boren*, past part. of *bēr[an]*.)

Inbrēd', inherent. (Old Eng. in *brēd*, past part of *brēd[an]*.)

Incalculable, in.kāl'.ku.lā b'l, not calculable; incal'culably.

Uncalculat-ed, un.kāl'.ku.late.ed, not reckoned up.

(The past part. in Fr. is negated by *non* or *peu*, and in Eng. by un-.) French *incalculable*; Latin in[not] *calculātus*, calculated.

Incandescent, in'.kūn.dēs''sent, glowing with white heat.

Incandescence, in'.kūn.dēs''sense, the glow of white heat.

French *incandescent*, *incandescence*; Latin *incandescere*.

Incantation, in'.kūn.tay''shūn, the words used by enchanters,

French *incantation*; Latin in-cantāre, to enchant or charm.

Incapable, in.kay'.pa.b'l, not capable; incapably.

In'capabil'ity. Incapacity, in'.ka.pās.i.ty.

Incapacious, in'.ka.pay''shūs; incapa'cious-ness.

Incapacitate, in'.ka.pās''.i.tate, to disqualify; incapaci'tāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incapac'itāt-ing.

Fr. *incapable*, *incapacité*; Lat. in *capax*, not capable (v. *capio*).

Incarcerate, in.kar'.se.rate, to imprison; incar'cerāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), incar'cerāt-ing; incarceration, -se.ray''shūn.

Lat. *incarcerātio*, *incarcerāre* (*carcer*, a prison); Fr. *incarcération*.

Incarnate, in.kar'.nate, embodied in flesh [said of deity];

Incarnation, in'.kar.nay''shūn, assumption of a form of flesh.

Latin *incarnātio*, *incarnāre* (in *caro*, gen. *carnis*, in the flesh).

Incautious, in.kaw'.shūs, not cautious; incau'tious-ness, incau'tious-ly. (Latin *incautus*, not cautious.)

Incendiary, plu. incendiaries, in.sēn'.dī.a.riz, one who maliciously sets fire to [buildings], or inflames the public mind;

Incendiarism, in.sēn'.dī.a.rizm. (Lat. *incendiārius*, *incendēre*.)

Incense, in'sense, odoriferous exhalation. Incense', to provoke; incensed, in.sens'; incens'-ing (Rule xix.), provoking to anger; incens'-er; incens-ive, in.sēn'.siv, provocative.

(As a rough rule, if "c" and "s" occur in the same syl. "c" is followed by "s," and "s" by "c," R. lix. "Sense" is an exception.)

Lat. *incensum*, *incense*; *incensus*, provoked (*incendēre*, to inflame).

Incentive, in.sēn'.tiv, a stimulus. (Latin *incentivum*.)

Incertitude, *in.ser'.ti.tude*, want of stability.

Uncertain, *un.ser'.t'n*, not sure; **uncer'tain-ness**;

Uncertainty, *plu. uncertainties*, *un.ser'.t'n.tiz*. (These forms are established but cannot be commended.)

French *incertitude*, *incertain*; Latin *incertitudo*, *incertus*.

Incessant, *in.sēs'.sünt*, without cessation; **inces'sant-ly**.

Latin *incessanter* (*in cessare*, not to cease); French *incessant*.

Incest, *in'.sēt*; **incestuous**, *in.sēs'.tū.ūs*; **inces'tuous-ly**.

Latin *incestum*, *incestuosus* (*in castus*, not chaste); French *inceste*.

Inch, the twelfth part of a foot in length. (Old English *incc*.)

Incidence, **Incidents**. **Accidence**, **Accidents**.

Incidence, *in'.st.dence*, a term in *optics*, as the line or angle of incidence, opposed to the line or angle of reflexion. The two angles being always equal.

Co-incidence, "a chance concurrence of similar events," is used, but *incidence* is not used to signify "a chance occurrence."

Incident, *plu. incidents*, *in'.st.dentz*, an occurrence.

Accidence, *ak'.st.dence*, a rudimentary grammar;

Accident, *plu. accidents*, *ak'.st.dentz*, a mishap.

Incidental, *in'.st.dēn'.tal*, casual; **inciden'tal-ly**.

French *incidence* (in *Geom.*), *incident*, *incidental*; Latin *incident*, gen. *incidentis*, v. *incidere* (*in-cido*, to fall on).

French *accident*; Latin *accidens*, gen. *accidentis* (*ac-ad-cado*).

Incipient, *in.stp'.i.ent*, rudimentary; **incip'ient-ly**.

Lat. *incipiens*, gen. *incipientis*, v. *incipere* (Old Lat. *cæpio*, to begin).

Incisive, *in.si'.siv*, cutting; **inci'sive-ly**. **Inci'sor**, a front tooth.

Incision, *in.sizh'.un*, a cutting into [something].

Latin *incisio*, *incisores* [*dentes*] (*in-cado*, to cut into).

Incite, *in.site'*, to stir up; **incit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incit'-er** (Rule xix.), **incit'-ing**, **inciting-ly**, **incite'-ment**.

Incitation, *in'.st.tay''shūn*, an incentive, a strong motive.

Insight, *in'site*, a discriminating knowledge, a glance.

Latin *incitatio*, *incitamentum*, v. *incitare*, to spur on.

Incivility, *plu. incivilities*, *in'.st.vil''t.tiz*, discourtesy.

Unciv'il, not civil; **unciv'il-ly**, not civilly.

Uncivilised, *un.ctv'.il.izd*, not civilised (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. in *Fr.* is negatived by *peu* or *non*, and in *Eng.* by *un*.)
Fr. *incivilité*, *incivil*; Lat. *incivilis* (*in*, not, *civilis*, like a citizen).

Inclement, *in.klēm'.ent*, not mild; **inclem'ent-ly**, rigorously;

Inolemency, *in.klēm'.en.sy*, severely cold [weather].

Lat. *inclementia* (*in clemens*, not mild); Fr. *inclemence*, *inclement*.

Incline, *in.kline'*, to slope, to feel disposed; **inclined'** (2 syl.), **inclin'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inclin'-er**, **inclin'-able**;

Inclination, *in'.kli.nay''shūn*, willingness, slope.

Un-inclined not disposed [a passive state]. **Dis-inclined**, positively averse; disinclination, aversion, unwillingness.

Latin *inclinabilis*, *inclinatio*, *in-clināre*; French *inclination*.

Enclose, *in.klōze'*, to shut up one thing in another: as a letter in an envelope; **inclosed'** (2 syl.), **inclos'-ing** (Rule xix.); **inclos'-er**, one who incloses; **inclosure**, *in.klō'.zhūr*, something inclosed. ("Enclose" is the French form, *enclos*.)

Include, *in.klūde'*, to comprise; **inclūd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inclūd'-ing**; **inclusive**, *in.clū'.siv*, comprehending;

Exclusive, not comprehending, leaving out.

Inclū'sive-ly; **Exclusive-ly**.

Inclusion, *in.klū'.zhūn*, the act of including, the state of being included. **Exclusion**, the state of being left out.

Old Eng. *clusa*, a prison; Lat. *inclusio*, *v. includo*, supine *inclusum*, to include; *excludo*, supine *exclusum*, to exclude.

Incognito, *plu. incognitos* (Rule xlii.), *fem. incognita* (Italian), *in.kōg'.nī.tōze*, *in.kōg'.nī.tah*. Contracted form **incog'**, in disguise, in privacy. **Incognisable**, *in.kog'.nī.za.b'l*, not recognisable. (Latin *incognitus*, unknown.)

Incoherent, *in.ko.hē'rent*, not coherent; **incohe'rent-ly**;

Incoherency, *plu. incoherencies*, *in.ko.hē'ren.siz*;

Incoherence, *in.ko.hē'rence*, want of coherence.

Fr. *incoherent*, *incoherence*; Lat. *in*, *co*(con)hæreo, not to stick together.

Incombustible (not *-able*), *in'.cōm.būs'.tī.b'l*, not combustible; **incombustible-ness**, **incombustibly**, **incombustibility**.

French *incombustible*, *incombustibilité*; Latin *in-combūrere*, supine *-combustum* (*con-buro* [Old Latin], *uro*, to burn together).

Income, *in'.kūm*, annual amount of property arising from interest, business, pay, &c. (German *einkommen*, income.)

Incommensurable, *in'.kōm.mēn''.su.ra.b'l*, not having a common measure; **incommen'surably**, **incommen'surability**.

Incommensurate, *in'.kōm.mēn''.su.rate*, disproportionate.

Fr. *incommensurable*, *incommensurabilité* (Lat. *in*, *com*, *mensūra*).

Inconmode, *in'.kōm.mōde'* (not *in'.kō.mode'*), to inconvenience; **incommōd'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incommōd'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Incommodious, *in'.kōm.mō''.dī'ūs* (not *in'.kō.mō''jūs*), inconvenient; **incommo'dious-ness**, **incommo'diously**.

Lat. *incommōdare*, *incommōdus*; Fr. *inconmode*, *v. incommoder*.

Incommunicable, *in'.kōm.mu''.nī.kā.b'l*, not able to be communicated; **incommu'nicable-ness**, **incommu'nicably**.

Incommunicative, *in'.kōm.mu''.nī.ka.tīv*, reserved.

Uncommu'nicated, not communicated (Rule lxii.)

Incommunicative, *un'.kōm.mū''.nī.ka.tīv*.

French *incommunicable*, *incommunicabilité*, *peu communicatif*.

Latin *incommunicabilis*; *in*, not; *communicare* (communis).

Incommutable, in'.kõm.mũ".ta.b'l, infeasible; **incommu'table-ness**, incommu'tably. **Uncommuted** (Rule lxxii.)

French *incommutable*; Latin *incommutabilis* (*in, com, mutare*).

Incomparable, in'.kõm'.pã.ra.b'l (not in *kõm pair'.a.b'l*), not to be compared together; **incom'parable-ness**; **incom'parably**, infinitely, beyond all comparison.

Uncompared, un'.kõm.paird', not compared together.

(The past part. in Fr. is negated by *peu* or *non*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)
Latin *incomparabilis* (*in, comparari*, not to be compared).

Incompatible (not *-able*), in'.kõm.pãt''.i.b'l, not consistent [with]; **incompat'ible-ness**, **incompat'ibly**. **Incompat'ibles** (in Chem.), salts which in contact decompose each other.

Incompatibility, in'.kõm.pãt''.i.bíl''.i.ty, unsuitability.

French *incompatible*, *incompatibilité* (Latin *in, com petere*).

Incompetent (not *-tant*), in'.kõm' pẽ.tẽt, not competent; **incom'petent-ly**, **incom'petence**, **incom'petency**.

French *incompẽtent*, *incompẽtence*; Latin *incompẽtens*, gen. *-pẽtentis*.

Incomplete, in'.kõm'.pleet' (not *un-*, being Latin), not complete; **incomplete'-ness**, in an unfinished state; **incomplete'-ly**.

Uncompleted, un'.kom.pleet'.ed, not completed (Rule lxxii.)

French *incomplet*; Latin *in, not; complere*: supine *completum*.

Incomprehensible, in'.kõm'.pre.hẽn''.sĩ.b'l (not *-able*), beyond human understanding; **incomprehen'sibly**;

Incomprehensibility, in'.kõm'.pre.hẽn''.sĩ.bíl''.i.ty.

Incomprehensive, in'.kõm'.pre.hẽn''.stv.

Uncomprehended, un'.kõm'.pre.hẽn''.dẽd, not understood.

Fr. *incomprẽhẽsible*, *incomprẽhẽsibilitẽ*; Lat. *incomprẽhẽsibilis*.

Incompressible, in'.kom.prẽs''.sĩ.b'l, not to be reduced in size by pressure; **incompressibility**, in'.kõm.prẽs' sĩ.bíl''.i.ty.

Uncompressed, un'.kõm.prest', not pressed together (R. lxxii.)

French *incompressible*, *incompressibilitẽ*. Latin *in, not; comprimere*, supine *compressum* (*in, con, pressus*, not squeezed together).

Inconceivable, in'.kõn.see''.vã.b'l, not to be imagined; **inconceiv'able-ness**, **inconceiv'ably** (Rule xxviii.)

("-able," the wrong conj., Rule xxiii. This error, as usual, is French / French *inconcevable*. Latin *in, not; concipere* (*con capio*).

Inconclusive, in'.kõn.klu''.zĩv, not conclusive; **inconclu'sive-ly**, **inconclu'sive-ness**. **Unconcluded**, not finished (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *non conclu*. Lat. *in, not; concludo*, sup. *conclusum* (*con cludo*).

Indensable, in'.kõn.dẽn''.sã.b'l (not *-ible*, being the 1st conj. Lat.), not to be condensed; **indencon'sably**, **indencon'sabil'ity**. Also **uncondensable**, **uncondensability**.

French *non-condensable*, *non-condensabilitẽ*. French *non* and *peu* are represented by *un-*. Latin *in, condensari*, not to be condensed.

- Incongruent**, *in.kõn'.gru.ent*, not suitable; **incon'gruent-ly**;
Incongruous, *-gru.üs*, not in keeping; **incon'gruous-ly**;
Incongruity, *plu. incongruities*, *in'.kõn.gru''.i.iz*.
French incongruité; Latin incongruus, incongruus, gen. -entis, incongruitas (in, con, gruere, not to flock together).
- Inconsequential**, *in.kõn'.sẽ.kwẽn''.shãl*, not following from the premises, of small moment; **incon'sequential-ly**.
Latin inconsequens, gen. -sequentis, inconsequentia (in, con, sequor).
- Inconsiderable**, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ẽ.ra.b'l*, not important; **-sid'erably**;
Inconsiderate, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ẽ.rate*, thoughtless, rash; **incon-sid'erate-ly**, **inconsid'erate-ness**, thoughtlessness;
Inconsideration, *in'.kõn.sĩd''.ẽ.ray''shũn*, negligence.
Inconsidered, *un'.kõn.sĩd''.erd*, not duly thought about.
French peu considéré. Our un- represents the French peu, mal, non. Lat. inconsideratio, inconsiderare, not to consider; Fr. inconsideration.
- Inconsistent**, *in'.kõn.sĩs''.tent*, not consistent; **inconsis'tent-ly**;
Inconsistency, *plu. inconsistencies*, *in'.kõn.sĩs''.tẽn.sĩz*;
Inconsistence, *in'.kõn.sĩs''.tense*, incongruity.
Latin in, con, sistere, not to bide together.
- Inconsolable**, *in'.kõn.sõ''.la.b'l* (not *-ible*, being the 1st conj., Lat.), not to be solaced; **inconsolably**, *in'.kõn.sõ''.la.bly*.
Disconsolate, *dis.kõn'.so.late*, lost to comfort, unhappy;
disconsolate-ly, **discon'solate-ness**.
Unconsoled, *un'.kõn.sõled''*, not solaced (Rule lxii.)
Fr. inconsolable; Lat. inconsolabilis (in, con, solari, not to be solaced).
- Inconstant**, *in.kõn'.stant*, not constant; **incon'stant-ly**; **incon-stancy**, *in.kõn'.stãn.sy*, fickleness, want of persistency.
French inconstant, inconstance; Latin inconstans, gen. -constantis, inconstantia (in, con, stans [stare], not to stand firmly).
- Inconsumable**, *in'.kõn.su''.mã.b'l*, not able to be consumed.
Unconsumed, *un'.kõn.sumed''*, not consumed (Rule lxii.);
unconsum'-ing [fire], fire which burns without consuming.
Latin in, consumere, not to consume (con sumo, to take wholly).
- Incontestable**, *in'.kõn.tẽs''.ta.b'l*, indisputable; **incontest'ably**.
Uncontested, *un'.kõn.tẽs''.tẽd*, not disputed (Rule lxii.)
Latin in, contestari, not to be proved by witnesses (testis).
- Incontinent**, *in.kõn'.tĩ.nent*, not chaste; **incon'tinent-ly**.
Incontinence, *in.kõn'.tĩ.nence*; **incon'tinency**.
French incontinence, incontinent; Latin incontinens, gen. -tinentis, incontinentia (in, con, teneo, not [able] to contain [oneself]).
- Incontrovertible**, *in.kõn'.tro.ver''.tĩ.b'l*, indisputable; **incontro-ver'tibly**, **incontrovertibil'ity**, indisputability.
Uncontroverted, *un.kõn'.tro.ver'ted*, not called in question.

Uncontrovertible, not to be changed from one form to another: gold is *uncontrovertible*.

French *incontrovertible*, *non-controverti*, *non-controvertible*, *non* being represented by *un-*. These words are ill-formed. The Latin verb is *controversāri*, to dispute. The French have evidently taken *vertēre* (to turn) for *versāri* (to converse), and we have copied the error.

Inconvenient, *in'.kõn.vē''nī.ent*, not commodious; **inconveniently**; **inconvenience**, *in'.con.vē''nī.ence*, that which deranges, to derange; **inconvenienced** (5 syl.), **inconveniencing** (Rule xix.), **incommoding**.

Inconvenience, *plu. inconveniencies*, *in'.con.vē''nī.ēn.sis*.

Latin *inconveniēns*, gen. *-veniēntis* (*in, con, veniens*, not coming together [amicably]); French *inconvenient*.

Incorporate, *in.kor'.põ.rate*, to unite into one body, to intermix; **incorporat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **incorporat-ing** (Rule xix.)

Incorporation, *in.kor'.põ.ray''.shñn*.

Incorporeal (not **incorporal**), *in'.kor.po''rē.āl*, not having a material body. **Incorporeal-ly** (not **incorporal-ly**), *in'.kor.põ''rē.āl.ly*, immaterially, without a material body.

Incorporeity, *in.kor'.po.rē''.i.ty*, immateriality.

Incorporealism, *in'.kor.po''rē.āl.izm*, spiritual existence.

Latin *incorporāre*, *incorporāto*; French *incorporer*, *incorporation*.

Latin *incorporālis* or *incorporēus*; French *incorporel*, *incorporeal*.

Latin *incorporālitās*; French *incorporalité*, *incorporeality*.

Fr. *incorporeité* (Lat. *in corpus*, without body). See **Corporeal**.

Incorrect, *in'.kor.rekt'*, not correct; **incorrect-ly**, **incorrect-ness**.

Uncorrected, *un'.kor.rēk''.tēd*, not corrected (Rule lxxii.)

(The past part. is negated in Fr. by *non* or *peu*, and in Eng. by *un-*.)

French *incorrect*; Latin *incorrectus* (*in, corrigere*, supine *-correctum*).

Incorrigible, *in.kor'ri.jib'l*, not able to be reformed; **incorrigible-ness**; **incorrigibly**, beyond the hope of reform.

Incorrigibility, *in.kor'ri.ji.bil''.i.ty*, an incorrigible state.

Fr. *incorrigible*, *incorrigibilité*; Lat. *in corrigi*, not to be corrected.

Incorrodible, *in'.kor.rõ''.dī.b'l*, not possible to be corroded;

Incorrodibility, *in'.kõr.rõ''.di.bil''.i.ty*.

Uncorroded, *un'.kor.rõ''.dēd*, not corroded (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *corroder*; Lat. *corrodere* (*in, cor[con], rodere*, not to gnaw away)

In'corrupt', not subject to decay. **Un'corrupt'**, not depraved.

Incorrupt'ed, not turned to corruption.

Uncorrupted, not morally depraved.

Incorrupt'-ible, not liable to decay. **Uncorrupt'ible**, not liable to be morally corrupted (1 Cor. xv. 52).

Incorrupt'ible-ness, **incorrupt'ibil'ity**, the quality of not being subject to material corruption;

Uncorrupt'ible-ness, **uncorrupt'ibil'ity**, the quality of not being subject to moral corruption (*Titus* ii. 7).

- Incorruption**, in'.kor.rŭp''shŭn, the state of not being subject to material corruption (1 Cor. xv. 50);
- Uncorruption**, un'.kor.rŭp''shŭn, the state of not being subject to moral corruption.
- Fr. *incorruptible*, *in corruptibilité*; Lat. *in corruptibilis*, *in corruptio*.
- Increase**, (noun) in'.krēse, (verb) in'.krēse' (Rule 1.)
- In'crease**, augmentation. **Increase'**, to get larger; **increased'**, **increas'-ing** (Rule xix.), **increas'ing-ly**, **increas'-able**. Latin *increscere*, to grow larger and larger. Verbs in -*sc* are inceptive.
- Incredible**, in'.krēd'.i.b'l, not credible; **incred'ible-ness**, **incred'ibly**; **incredibility**, in'.krēd'.i.b'il''i.ty;
- Incredulous**, in'.krēd'.ŭ.lŭs, unbelieving; **incred'ulous-ness**, **incred'ulous-ly**. **Incredulity**, in'.krēd'ŭ''lŭ.ty.
- Uncredited**, un'.krēd'.it.ed, not believed, not trusted.
- Uncred'itable-ness**, quality or state of not being trustworthy.
- Discred'itable**, base, ruinous to one's reputation.
- Discredit**, dis'.krēd'.it, dishonour, disgrace.
- French *incrédible*, *incrédibilité*, *incrédulité*, *discredit*; Latin *incrédibilis*, *incrédibilitas*, *incréditus*, *incrédulitas*, *incrédulus*.
- Increment**, in'.krē.ment, increase. (Latin *incrementum*.)
- Incriminate**, in'.krim'.i.nate, to charge with fault; **in'crim'ināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **in'crim'ināt-ing**. (In Lat. the second *i* is long.)
- Latin *in'crim'ināri*, to incriminate; French *in'crim'iner*.
- Incrust**, in'.kri'st' (not en-, being Latin), to form a hard crust; **incrusted**, **incrusted-ing**. **Incrustation**, -tay''shŭn.
- French *incrustation*, *incruster*; Latin *incrustatio*, *incrustare*.
- Incubate**, in'.kŭ.bate, to brood; **in'cubāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cubāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'cubāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- Incubation**, in'.kŭ.bay''shŭn; **incubative**, in'.kŭ.bā.tiv.
- Incubus**, in'.kŭ.bŭs, a night-mare, a mental oppression.
- Latin *incubatio*, *incubator*, *incubus*, *incubare*; French *incubation*.
- Inculcate**, in'.kŭl'.kate (not in'.kŭl'.kate), to teach; **in'cul'cāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cul'cāt-ing**, **in'cul'cāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cul'cāt-ing**, **in'cul'cāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)
- Latin *in'cul'cāre* (in *calco*, to tread in; *calx*, a heel), *in'culcator*.
- Inculcate**, in'.kŭl'.pate, to criminate; **in'cul'pāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'cul'pāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **in'cul'pāt-or**, **in'cul'pāt-ing**.
- Inculpation**, in'.kŭl'.pay''shŭn, censure.
- Inculpable**, in'.kŭl'.pa.b'l, unblamable; **in'cul'pably**; **in'culpability**, in'.kŭl'.pa.b'il''i.ty, freedom from blame.
- French *in'culpable*, *in'culpation*, *in'culper*; Latin *in'culpābilis*, *in'culpāre*.
- (In all these cases the *in-* is negative.)
- "Inculpate"** to blame, is directly opposite to the Latin *in'culpāre* (to hold blameless), and the French *in'culper*.
- We have opposed it to the English-Latin word *ex'culpate*, but having a fixed meaning in Latin, it ought not to be reversed.

Incumbent, *in.kũm'.bent*, a clergyman with a "living," obligatory; **incumbency**, *plu. incum'bencies, in.kũm'.bẽn.siz*.

Latin *incumbens*, gen. *incumbentis* (*in-cumbẽre*, to lie upon).

Incur, *in.kur'*, to become liable; **incurred'** (2 syl.), **incurr'-ing**, Rule iv. (Latin *in-curro*, to run into.)

Incurable, *in.kũ'.rã.b'l*, not to be cured; **incũ'erable-ness**, **incũ'erably**; **incurability**, *in.kũ'.rã.bĩl''ĩ.ty*.

French *incurable*, *incurabilitẽ*; Latin *in*, not, *cũrãbilis*, v. *cũrãre*.

Indebted, *in.dẽt'.ed* (not *en-*, being Latin), to owe; **indebted-ness**, *in.dẽt'.ed.ness*. (Latin *indẽbitus*.)

Indecency, *plu. indecencies, in.dẽs'sẽn.siz*, **indecorum**.

Inde'cent, offensive to modesty; **inde'cent-ly**.

French *indẽcent*, *indẽcens*; Latin *indẽcens*, gen. *-centis* (*in dẽceo*).

Indecision, *in'.dẽ.sĩzh'.ũn*, want of decision; **indecisive**, *in'.dẽ.sĩ''siv*; **indecisive-ly**, **indecisive-ness**.

Undecided, *un'.dẽ.sĩ''.dẽd*, not decided (Rule lxxii.)

French *indẽcision*; Latin *in*, not, *dẽcidẽre*, sup. *decisum* (*de cado*).

Indeclinable, *in'.dẽ.kli''.nũ.b'l*, not declinable.

Undeclined, *un'.dẽ.klĩd'*, without case-endings (R. lxxii.)

Indecorous, *in'.dẽ.kũr'rũs* (not *in.dẽk'ũr.rũs*), not decorous; **indecor'ous-ly**; **indecor'um**, impropriety of conduct.

Latin *indẽcũrum* (*in*, not, *dẽcor*, decent, v. *dẽcũ*, to be fit).

Indeed, in fact, is it possible? (Old English *in dæd*, in fact.)

Indefatigable, *in'.dẽ.fũt'.ĩ.gã.b'l*, persistently industrious; **indefat'igable-ness**, **indefat'igably**, **indefat'igability**.

Latin *indẽfatĩgãbilis*, *in*, *dẽfatĩgãrĩ*, not to be wearied.

Indefeasible, *in'.dẽ.fẽe'.zã.b'l*, inalienable; **indefea'sibly**.

Indefeasibility, *in'.dẽ.fẽe'.zã.bĩl''ĩ.ty*, imprescriptibility.

Low Latin *in*, not, *dẽfẽisibilis* (Latin *de-ficio* [*facio*], to undo).

Indefensible, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.b'l*, not to be defended; **indefen'sibly**;

Indefensibility, *in'.dẽ.fẽn'.sĩ.bĩl''ĩ.ty*.

Undefended, *un'.dẽ.fẽn''.dẽd*, not defended (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *dẽfẽdẽre*, supine *dẽfẽnsũm*; Fr. *indẽfẽndãble* (wrong).

Indefinite, *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩt* (not *in.dẽf'.ĩ.nĩte*), not definite; **indefinite-ly**, **indefinite-ness**, **indefin'ity**; **indefinitive**, *in'.dẽ.fĩn''ĩ.tĩv*; **indefĩn'itive-ly**.

Indefinable (Rule xxiii.), *in'.dẽ.fĩ''.nũ.b'l*; **indefĩn'ably**.

Undefined, *un'.dẽ.fĩnd'*, not defined (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *dẽfĩnĩre*, *-dẽfĩnĩtĩvũs*; French *indẽfĩnĩsãble* (wrong).

Indeliberate, *in'.dẽ.lĩb''.ẽ.rate*, without due consideration; **indelĩb'erate-ly**. **Undelĩb'erated** (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *dẽlĩberãre*, to deliberate (*libra*, a balance).

Indelible, *in.dēl'.i.b'l* (not *-able*), not to be erased;

Indelibly; **indelibility**, *in.dēl'.i.b'il''.l.ty*.

(These words are disgraceful and ought to be corrected into *indeleble*, *indeleibly*, and *indelebility*. The verb is *dēleo*, not *dello*.)

Fr. *indéléble*, *indélébilité*; **Lat.** *indēlēbitis* (*dēleo*, to blot out).

Indelicate, *in.dēl'.i.kate*, not refined; **indel'icate-ly**, **indel'icate-ness**; **indel'icacy**, *plu. indel'icacies*, *in.dēl'.i.ka.siz*.

French *indélicat*; **Latin** *in*, not, *dēlicātus*, delicate, dainty.

Indemnify, *in.dēm'.nī.fy*, to secure against loss; **indemnifies**, *in.dēm'.nī.fize*; **indemnified**, *in.dēm'.nī.fide* (Rule xi.); **indem'nifi-er**, **indem'nify-ing**. **Indemnification**, *in.dēm'.nī.fī.kay''.shūn*, security against loss.

Indemnity, *plu. indemnities*, *in.dēm'.nī.tiz*.

Fr. *indemnité*; **Lat.** *indemnīs facere* [*facere*], to secure from loss.

Indemonstrable, *in'.dē.mōn''.strā.b'l*, not to be demonstrated.

Undemonstrated, *un'.dē.mōn''.strā.ted*, not proved (R. lxxii.)

Latin *indemonstrābilis* (*in*, not, *demonstrāri*, to be demonstrated).

Indent', to mark with indentations, to make an indenture; **indent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **indent'-ing**;

Indentation, *in'.dēn.tay''.shūn*, a jag, a dent;

Indenture, *in.dēn'.tchūr*, a written contract, to bind by an indenture; **indentured**, *in.dēn'.tchūrd*; **inden'ture-ing**.

These are ill-formed words. The Latin *in-dent[atus]* means *without* teeth, and "indent" in English means to *make* teeth or jags.

Latin *dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth; **Greek** *ódous*, gen. *ódontōs*.

"*Indentures*" are so called because they were originally made in duplicate on one skin. The skin being divided with an indented or zigzag edge, the two parts of which could be fitted together.

Independent, *in'.de.pēn''.dent* (noun), a "diss-enter," (adj.) not dependent; **independ'ent-ly**. **Independence**, *in'.de.pēn''.dence*, private means, self-reliance, self-confidence; **independency**, *plu. independencies*, *in'.de.pēn''.dēn.siz*.

Dependent on [another], "hanging on" another.

Independent of [another]. *Of* unites the two nouns in regimen: so *exclusive of*, *irrespective of*.

French *Indépendant* (wrong), *indépendance* (wrong); **Latin** *in*, not, *dependens*, gen. *dependentis*, *dependere*, to hang from or on.

Indescribable (R. xxiii.), *in'.dē.skri''.bū.b'l* (not *in'.dēs.kri''.bū.b'l*), not able to be described; **indescr'i'bably**.

Undescribed, *un'.dē.skribd*, not described (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *de-scribere*, to write down or describe.

Indestructible, *in'.dē.strūk''.tū.b'l* (not *in'.dēs.trūk''.tū.b'l*), imperishable; **indestruc'tibly**, **indestructibil'ity**.

Undestroyed, *un'.dē.stroid'*, not destroyed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indestructible*, *indestructibilité*; **Lat.** *in*, *de-struere*, to pull down.

Indeterminate, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.nate*, indefinite; **indeter'minate-ly**;

Indeterminable, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.na.b'l*; **indeter'minably**;

Indetermination, *in'.dē.ter''.mī.nay''shūn*, irresolution;

Undetermined, *un'.de.ter''.mīnd*, not fixed (Rule lxxii.)

Indeterminate [quantities], those which *cannot* be known.

Undetermined [quantities], those which are capable of being known, but have not yet been determined.

Fr. indéterminable, indetermination; Lat. in, not, determināre.

In'dex, plu. indexes [of books], **indices** [of figures], *in'.dī.sēs*.

Indices, *in'.dī.sēs*, exponents: in 3^2 , a^2 , the little figures 2, 3 are the indices to point out to what power the figure is to be raised; "3" is to be raised to the square or second power, $3 \times 3 = 9$; and a to the cube or third power.

In'dex (verb), to make an index; **indexed**, *in'.dext*; **in'dex-ing**, **index'ical**, **index'ical-ly**.

In'dex Expurgatorius, *ex.pur'.gā.tōr''rī.ūs*, the list of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read till the objectionable parts are expurgated.

In'dex Libro'rum Prohibito'rum, the list of books wholly forbidden to the faithful in the Roman Catholic church.

Index-finger, the first finger (☞). (*See Indicate.*)

Fr. index; Lat. index, plu. indices, inventory of a book, the forefinger.

Indian, *in'.dī.ān*, pertaining to India, a native of India;

Indian-corn, **Indian-red**, **Indian-yellow**;

Indian-ink, or **India-ink**, *in'.dī ink*;

India-rubber, *in'.dī rūb'.er*; **India-paper**, *in'.dī pā'.per*;

India-man, *in'.dī-man*, a large merchant ship for trading to India. (*Persian hind; Sanskrit sind, black.*)

Indicate, *in'.dī.cate*, to point out; **in'dicāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.) **in'dicāt-ing** (R. xix.), **in'dicāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **in'dicāt'ry**.

Indication, *in'.dī.kay''shūn*, a premonstration.

Indicative, *in'.dīk'.a.tiv*; **indic'ative-ly**. (*See Index.*)

French indication, indicatif; Latin indicatio, indicativus, v. indicare (indictum, a discovery; index, a discoverer).
(*This is not a compound of dicere, to show or speak, but of dicere.*)

Indict, *in'.dite'*, to charge with crime. **Indite'**, to write.

Indict-ed, *in'.dite'.ed*; **indict-ing**, *in'.dite'.ing*; **indict-able**, *in'.dite'.ā.b'l*, what may be legally indicted.

Indictment, *in'.dite'.ment*, a formal charge in writing.

Indict-or, *in'.dī'.tor*, the person who indicts another.

Indict-ee, *in'.dī'.tee*, the person indicted.

Latin in-dico, supine in-dictum, to speak against, to denounce.
"Indite" is from the same Latin verb meaning "to write out."

adiction, *in.dik'.shŭn*, the reckoning by cycles of fifteen years.

(This system was introduced by Constantine, A.D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute.)

Latin indictio, declaration [of a tax prior to its being collected].

adifferent, *in.dif'.fĕ.rent*, regardless; **indifferent-ly**, not well.

Indifference, *in.dif'.fĕ.rence*, absence of interest in a matter.

French *indifférent*, *indifférence*; Latin *indiffĕrens*, gen. *-differētis*, *indiffĕrēntia* (*in*, not, *difĕro*, to distract [oneself]).

adigenous, *in.didg''ĕ.nŭs*, native to a place.

Latin *indigĕna*, a native (*indu geno* [*in-gĭno*], born within).

adigent, *in'.dĭ.djĕnt*, needy; **indigent-ly**, indigency.

French *indigent*, *indigence*; Latin *indigentia*, *indigeo*, to want.

adigestion, *in'.dĭ.djĕs''.tchŭn*, constipation; **indigestible** (not *-able*), *in'.dĭ.djĕs''.tĭ.b'l*; **indiges'tibly**.

Undigested, *un'.dĭ.djĕs''.tĕd*, not digested (Rule lxxii.)

French *indigestion*, *indigestible*; Latin *indigestio*, *indigestibĭlis*, *in*, not, *digĕrĕre*, supine *digestum*, to dissolve, to digest.

adignant (not *indignant*), *in.dĭg'.nant*, scornfully angry; **indig'nant-ly**. **Indignation**, *in'.dig.nay''.shŭn*;

Indignity, plu. *indignities*, *in.dĭg'.nĭ.tĭz*, insult.

Latin *indignatio*, *indignitas*, v. *indignari*; French *indignation*, &c.

adigo, plu. *indigoes* (Rule xlii.), a blue dye, a plant.

Fr., Ital., Span., *indigo*; Lat. *indicum*, the Indian plant.

adirect, *in'.dĭ.rĕkt*, not direct; **indirect-ly**, obliquely; **indirect'-ness**. (Fr. *indirect*; Lat. *indirectus*, *rectus*, right.)

adiscernible, *in'.diz.zer''.nĭ.b'l* (not *-able*), imperceptible;

Undiscerned, *un'.diz.zernd'* (not *un'.de.zernd'*), Rule lxxii.

Latin *in*, not, *dis.cernĕre*, to sift [flour], to discern.

adiscoverable, *in'.dis.cŭv''.ĕr.ŭ.b'l*, not to be found out;

Undiscovered, *un'.dis.cŭv''.erd*, not discovered.

French *in*, not, *découvrir*. Low Latin *cofĕra*, a coffer; *de-cofĕra*, to take out of a coffer; *in*, *de*, *cofĕra*, not to take from its coffer.

adiscreet, *in'.dis.kreet'*, imprudent; **indiscreet-ly**, **-creet'-ness**;

Indiscretion, *in'.dis.krĕsh''.ŭn* (not *in'.dis.kree''-shŭn*).

French *indiscrĕtion*, *indiscrĕt*; Latin *in*, not, *discernĕre*, supine *discrĕtum*, not to sift or separate [right from wrong].

adiscriminate, *in'.dis.krĭm''.i.nate*, promiscuous; **indiscrim'i-nate-ly**; **indiscrim'ināt-ing**, not making any distinctions;

Indiscrimination, *in'.dis.krĭm''.i.nay''.shŭn*;

Indiscriminative, *in'.dis.krĭm''.i.na.tĭv*; **-native-ly**;

Undiscriminated, *un'.dis.krĭm''.i.nā.tĕd*, not sorted (R. lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, not, *discrimĭnāre*; Gk. *dis-krima*, judgment between [things].

Indispensable, *in'.dis.pĕn''.sa.b'l*, absolutely necessary; **indispensably**, **indispens'able-ness**, **indispensabil'ity**.

Undispensed, *un'.dis.pens't*, not dispensed (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indispensable*, *indispensabilitĕ*; Lat. *in*, not, *dispensāre*.

Indisposed, *in'.dis.pōzed'*, not in health, disinclined;

Indisposed towards, averse to.

Indisposition, *in'.dis'.pō.zish''ūn*, ill-health, reluctance.

Undisposed of, *un'.dis.pōzed'* *ov*, not sold (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisposer*, *indisposition*; Latin *dēspōnere*, to set aside, hence to put in order; *in-dēspōnere*, to put out of order, hence to be disordered or unwell; not set aside, hence not parted with.

Indisputable, *in'.dis'.pū.tū.b'l* (not *in'.dis.pū''.tū.b'l*), without dispute; **indisputable-ness**; **indisputably**, beyond all doubt.

Undisputed, *un'.dis.pū''.tēd*, not disputed (Rule lxxii.)

French *indisputable*; Latin *in*, not, *disputābilis*, *disputāre*.

Indissoluble, *in'.dis'.zō.lū.b'l* (not *in'.dis.sōl''.ū.b'l*), not capable of being melted; **indissoluble-ness**, **indissolubly**.

Indissolubility, *in'.dis'.zō.lū.bil''ī.ty*.

Indissolvable, *in'.dis.zōl''.vū.b'l*, not able to be dissolved.

Undissolved, *un'.dis.zōlv'd*, not dissolved (Rule lxxii.)

French *indissoluble*, *indissolubilité*; Latin *in*, not, *dissolvēre*, to loose thoroughly; Greek *sun luo*, to loose altogether.

Indistinct, *in'.dis.tīnēt'*, not distinct; **indistinct'-ness**, **indistinct'-ly**. **Indistinction**, *in'.dis.tīnk''shūn*.

Indistinguishable, *in'.dis.tīn''gwish.ā.b'l*, not able to be distinguished. (An ill-formed word, the Latin corresponding one is *indistinguishibilis* [*in'.dis.tīn.gwi.b'l*]).

Undistinguished, *un'.dis.tīn''gwisht*, not distinguished.

Fr. *inistinct*, *indistinction*; Lat. *in*, not, *distinctio*, *distinctus*, *distinguere*, *distinctum*, to notify by a mark (Gk. *stigma*, a mark).

Indite, *in'.dite'*, to write. **Indict**, *in'.dite'*, to accuse; **indit'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **indit'-ing** (Rule xix.), **indit'-er**.

Latin *in-dicere*, supine *indictum*, to set forth in writing. Hence Cicero says "*non idem loqui est, et dicere*" [to write].

Individual, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl* (not *in'.dī.vī''.jū.āl*), one person or thing; **individ'ual-ly**; **individuality**, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl''ī.ty*;

Individualise (R. xxxi.), *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.ize*, to particularise; **individ'ualised** (6 syl.), **individ'ualis-ing**;

Individualisation, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.ī.zay''shūn*;

Individualism, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.āl.izm*;

Individuate, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ate*; **individ'uat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **individ'uat-ing**; **individuation**, *in'.dī.vīd''.u.ā''shūn*.

Fr. *individuel* (!), *individualité*, *individualisation*, *individualisme*; Lat. *individuus* (*in*, not, *dividē*, to be divided).

Indivisible, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'l* (not *able*), not capable of being divided; **indivisibles**, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'lz* (in *Mathematics*); **indivisibly**, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.b'ly*, inseparably;

Indivisibility, *in'.dī.vīz''.ī.bil''ī.ty*, inseparability.

Undivided, *un'.dī.vī''.dēd*, not divided (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *indivisible*, *indivisibilité*; Lat. *indivisibilis* (*in-dividēre*).

Indocile, *in.dōs'īle*, not docile; **indocility**, *in'.dō.sil''.īty*.

French *indocile*, *indocilité*; Latin *indocilis*, *indocilitas*.

Indoctrinate, *in.dōk' trī.nate*, to instruct; **indoc'trināt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **indoc'trināt-ing**; **indoc'trination**, *-nay''shūn*.

As the Latin word *in-doctus* is "un-learned," *endoctrinate* (Franc. *endoctriner*) would have been a better form.

Indolent, *in'.dō.lent*, slothful; **indolent'-ly**, listlessly;

Indolence, *in'.dō.lence*, laziness, sluggishness.

Latin *indolentia* (v. *in-dōlēre*, not to feel pain, not to grieve), a state in which there is no grief, "labour" being trouble.

Indomitable, *in.dōm'.ī.tū.b'l* (not *-ible*, the first Latin conj.), untamable, persistent; **indom'itably**, persistently.

Fr. *indomptable* (!!) Lat. *indomābilis* (*in*, not, *dōmāre*, to tame).

We have taken the freq. v. *dōmāre*, to tame, to weary.

Indoors, *in'.dōrz* (not *indoor*, in the house. (It is the *-s* [*-es*] which gives the adverbial form, as in *backwards*, *northwards*, *nights*, *adays*.) Old English *in dōr* [*in-dōres*].

Indorse, *in.dorce*, to write one's name on the back [of a bill, cheque, &c.]; **indorsed'** (2 syl.), **indors'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Indorse'-ment (only five words omit *e* before *-ment*, R. xviii.)

Indors'-er, the person who indorses a bill, &c.

Indorsee', the person to whom a bill of exchange is assigned by indorsement; **indors'-able**.

Latin *indorsāre*, to put on the back (*dorsum*, the back).

Indubitable, *in.dū'.bī.tū.b'l*, beyond all doubt; **indu'titable-ness**; **indu'titably**, doubtlessly.

French *indubitable*; Latin *indubitableis*, *in-dūbitāre*, not to doubt.

Induce, *in.dūce'*, to persuade; **induced'** (2 syl.); **induc-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.dūce'.ing*; **induc-er**, *in.dūce'.er*.

Induce'-ment (Rule xviii.); **induc-ible**, *in.dūce'.i.b'l*.

Latin *in-dūcere*, to lead into [a scheme], to persuade.

Induct, *in.dūkt'*, to put formally into possession [of a "living"]; **induct'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **induct'-ing**, **induct'-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Induction, *in.dūk'.shūn*, introduction into a benediction, the drawing of inferences from given data;

Inductive [philosophy], *in.dūk'.tīv*, the science of drawing general conclusions from given data; **induct'ive-ly**; **induction-al**, *in.dūk'.shūn.sil*, adj. of induction.

(In the following examples the prefix is negative.)

Inductile, *in.dūk'.til* [metal] not capable of being drawn out into threads; **inductility**, *in'.dūk.til''.īty*.

French *induction* *inductile*; Latin *inductio*, *inductor* (*indūcere*).

It is most undesirable to blow hot and cold with the same prefix.

ue, *in.dū'*, to invest. **Endue**, *en.dū'*, to endow.

Indued' (2 syl.), **indu'-ing**. (Verbs ending with any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.)

Latin *induere*, to put on [a garment]; Greek *enduo*.

Indulge, *in.dūlge'*, to humour, to coddle; **indulged'** (2 syl.), **indulg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **indulg'-er**; **indulg'-ent**, **indul'-gent-ly**; **indulgence**, *in.dūl'jence*.

Fr. *indulgent*, *indulgence*; Lat. *indulgentia*, *indulgens*, gen. *-entis*.

Indurate, *in'.dū.rate*, to harden; **in'durāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'durāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **induration**, *in'.dū.ray''shūn*.

Latin *induratio*, *indurare* (*dūrus*, hard); French *induration*.

Industry, *in'.dūs.try* (not *in.dūs'.try*), diligence in work; **industries**, manual trades; **industrial**, *in.dus'.trī.āl*; **indus'trial-ly**; **industrial school**, where trades, &c., are taught; **industrious**, *in.dūs'.trī.ūs* (not *in.dūs'.trūs*), hard-working; **indus'trious-ly**, diligently.

French *industrie*, *industriel*; Latin *industria*, *industrius*.

Indweller, *in.dwell'.er*, an inhabitant; **indwell'-ing**.

Norse *in dwæle*, to dwell in; *dwæler*, a dweller.

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), adj., pertaining to, as *canine* (*canis*, a dog).

-ine (Latin *-in[us]*), nouns, (in *Chem.*) a gas or simple substance.

-ine (Latin *-ina*), feminine termination, as *hero-ine*.

Inebriate, *in.ē'.brī.ate*, to make drunk; **inē'briāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inē'briāt-ing** (R. xix.); **inebriety**, *in'.ē.brī''ē.ty*.

Inebriation, *in.ē'.brī.ā''shūn*, intoxication.

Lat. *inebriatio*, *inebriator*, v. *inebriare* (*in* intensive, *ebrius*, drunk).

Inedited, *in.ēd'.ī.tēd*, not published. (Latin *inēditus*)

Ineffable, *in.ēf'.fū.b'l*, unspeakable; **ineff'ably**.

French *ineffable*; Latin *ineffabilis* (*in*, not, *fāri*, to speak).

Ineffaceable, *in.ēf.face'.ū.b'l* (only *-ce* and *-ge* retain the *e* before *-able*, Rule xx.), not to be effaced; **inefface'ably**.

Fr. *ineffaçable* (Lat. *in*, *ef[ex]facies*, not [wiped] from the face).

Ineffectual, *in'.ēf.fēk''.tū.āl* (not *in'.ēf.fēk''.tchī.āl*), failing to produce the desired result; **ineffec'tual-ly**.

Ineffective, *in'.ēf.fēk''.tīv*; **ineffec'tive-ly**, **ineffec'tive-ness**.

Inefficacious, *in'.ēf.ft.kay''shūs*, inadequate; **inefficacious-ly**, **ineffica'cious-ness**, **inefficacy**, *in.ēf'.ft.kū.sy*.

Inefficient, *in'.ēf.fish''.ent*, not sufficient for the purpose; **inefficiently**; **inefficiency**, *in'.ēf.fish''.ēn.sy*.

Lat. *inefficax*, gen. *-efficaxis*, without potency (*in*, *ef[ex]fecto* [*facio*]).

Inelastic, *in'.ē.lūs''.tīk*, not elastic; **inelasticity**, *in'.ē.lūs''.tī.s.ty*, not possessed of elastic power.

Non-elastic, **non-elasticity**. (Fr. forms *non-élastique*, &c.)

French *in*, not, *élastique*, *élasticités* (Greek *elaund*, to draw out).

Inelegant, *in.ēl'.ē.günt*, not elegant; **inel'egant-ly**; **inelegance**, *in.ēl'.ē.gūnce*; **inelegancy**, *in.ēl'.ē.gūn.sy*.

Ineligible, (with *-li-* not *-le-*), *in.ēl'ī.gī.b'l*, not eligible; **ineligibly**; **ineligibility**, *in.ēl'ī.gī.bil''ī.ty*.

French *indélicance*, *indélicant*, *indéligible*, *indéligibilité*; Latin *inēligantia* (*in*, not, *ex*) *līgo* [*lēgo*], to pick out).

An "elegant" thing is something "picked out" for its beauty.

An "eligible" person is one "picked out" for his suitability.

(If we had not Cicero's assurance of the fact, the derivation of *elegant* from *eligens*, gen. *eligentis*, would be quite incredible.)

Equality, *plu. inequalities*, *in'.ē.kwōl''ī.tiz*, want of equality.

Inequitable, *in.ēk'kwī.tā.b'l*, not just or impartial.

Unequal, *un.ē.kwōl*, not equal; **unequal-ly**, **unequalled**.

Latin *in*, not, *æquālitās*, *æquitas* (*æquus*, equal).

Unrooted, *in'.ē.rūd''ī.kū.b'l*, not to be rooted out.

Unradicated, *un'.ē.rūd''ī.kū.tēd*, not uprooted (R. lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *exradicare*, to root out (*radix*, a root).

Inert, *in.ert'*, slow to act, sluggish; **inert-ly**, **inert-ness**.

Inertia, *in.er'ahē.ah*, the reluctance of material bodies to change motion for rest, or rest for motion.

French *inerte*; Latin *iners*, gen. *inertis*, *inertia*, sluggishness.

in esse (Lat.), *in.ēs'sy*, in actual existence, in actual possession;

In posse (Lat.), *in.ōs'sy*, in expectancy, what may be.

Inestimable, *in.ēs'.tī.mū.b'l*, invaluable; **inestimably**.

Unesteemed, *un'.ēs.teem'd*, not esteem-d (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inestimable*; Lat. *inestimābilis*, *-æstimāre* (Gk. *eis timō*).

Unavoidable, *in.ēv'.ī.tū.b'l*, not to be avoided; **unavoidable-ness**,

inevitably; **inevitability**, *in.ēv'.ī.tū.bil''ī.ty*.

Unavoided, *un'.ā.void'.ēd*, not avoided; **unavoid-able**.

Fr. *inévitabile*; Lat. *inevitābilis* (*in*, *ex*) *vitāri*, not to be avoided).

Inexact, *in'.ex.act'*, not exact; **inexact-ness**; **inexactitude**.

Unexacted, *un.ex.ak'.ted*, not exacted or insisted on.

Fr. *inexacte*, *inexactitude*; Lat. *in*, *exactus*, not exact (*exactus*, done throughout; *ex-ago*, to do to-the-end).

Inexcitable, *in'.ex.sī''.tū.b'l*, not excitable; **inexcitable-ness**;

inexcitability, *in'.ex.sī''.tū.bil''ī.ty*, insensibility.

Unexcited, *un.ex.sī'tēd*, not excited (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *in*, not, *excitable*, *excitabilité*; Lat. *-excitare* (*ex* *cleo*, to stir up).

Inexcusable, *in'.ex.kū''.sū.b'l*, not to be excused; **inexcusably**,

inexcusable-ness. **Unexcused**, *un'.ex.kūsed'*, not ...

Fr. *inexcusable*; Lat. *inexcūsābilis* (*in*, *ex*, *causa*, not free from motive).

Inexhausted, *in'.ex.haus'.tēd*, not exhausted; **inexhaustible**,

in.ex.haus'.tī.b'l (not *-able*); **inexhaustible-ness**, **inex-**

haustibly; **inexhaustibility**, *in'.ex.haus'.tī.bil''ī.ty*.

Unexhausted, *un'.ex.haus''.tēd*, not exhausted (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *exhaurio*, supine *exhaustum* (to draw [all] out).

Infernal, *in.fer'nal*, diabolical, pertaining to hell; **infer'nal-ly**.

French *infernal*; Latin *infernalis* (*infra*, below).

Infertile, *in.fer'tile*, not fertile; **infertile-ly**, *in.fer'til.ly*.

Infertility, *in'fer.til'ity*, sterility, barrenness.

French *infertile*, *infertilité*; Latin *infertilis*.

Infest', to annoy, to haunt [as vermin, weeds, beggars, thieves, &c.]; **infest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infest'-ing**, **infest'-er**.

Latin *infestare* (*in*, *festus*, not joyful); French *infester*.

Infidel, *in'fi.dəl*, a disbeliever in the national religion.

In England, one who does not believe in the "atonement."

In Turkey, one who does not follow the Mahometan faith.

Deist, one who does not believe in revelation.

Atheist, *a'thē.ist*, one who does not believe in a God.

Infidel'ity, *de'iam*, **a'theism**, the notions of infidels, deists, and atheists respecting God and the Bible.

Fr. *infidèle*, *infidélité*; Lat. *infidelis*, *infidelitas* (*fides*, faith).

Infiltrate, *in.fil'trate*, to enter through the pores; **infil'trat-ed**, **infil'trat-ing** (R. xix.); **infiltration**, *in'fil.tray''shūn*.

French *infiltration*, *v. infiltrer* (*in seutre*, [strained] through felt).

Infinite, *in'fi.nīt* (not *in'fi.nite*), endless; **in'finite-ly**.

Infinitive, *in'fin'x.tiv* [mood], part of a verb in Grammar; **infin'itive-ly**. **Infinitude**, *in'fin'x.tude*.

Infinitesimal, *in'fin'x.tēs''x.māl*, infinitely small.

Ad infinitum (Lat.), *ad in'fi.ni''tūm*, for ever, without end.

French *infinite*, *infinitesimal*, *infinitif*; Latin *infinitus*, *infinitus*, *infinītus modus* (*in finis*, without end).

Infirm', feeble. **Unfirm**, not steady; **infirm'-ly**, **unfirm'-ly**.

Infirmary, *plu. infirmities* (Rule xlv.), *in.fir'.mā.riz*.

Infirmary, *plu. infirmaries*, *in.fir'.mā.riz*, a hospital.

French *infirme*, *infirmerie* (wrong), *infirmité*; Latin *infirmus*, *infirmarium*, *infirmilas* (*in firmus*, not firm or strong).

Inflame' (2 syl.), to kindle; **inflamed'** (2 syl.), **inflām-ing** (Rule xix.), **inflām'-er**. (The verb should have been *inflam*.)

Inflammable, *in.flām'.mā.b'l*; **inflam'mable-ness**, **inflam'mably**. **Inflammatory**, *in.flām'.mā.tō.ry*.

Inflammability, *in.flām'.mā.bīl'ity*.

Inflammation, *in'flam.may''shūn* (not *in'flū may''shūn*).

French *inflammable*, *inflammabilité*, *inflammation*, *inflammation*; Latin *inflammatio*, *v. inflammare* (*flamma*, a flame).

Inflato' (2 syl.), to puff out; **inflāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inflāt-ing** (R. xix.), **inflāt'ing-ly**, **inflāt'-er**. **Inflation**, *in.flay''shūn*.

Lat. *inflatio* ("inflation," not Fr.), *inflare*, to blow or puff out.

Infect', to bend; **inflect'-ed**, **inflect'-ing**; **inflective**, *in.flēk'īr*;

Inflection, *in.flēk'.shūn*; **inflection'-al**, **inflectional-ly**.

Inflexed, *in.flěxt'*, bent; **inflex'-ible** (not *-able*), **inflex'ible-ness**, **inflex'ibly**; **inflexion**, *in.flěk'shŭn*;

Inflexibility, *in.flex'x.bĭl''i.ty*, obstinacy, stiffness.

Latin *inflexio*, v. *inflexere*, supine *inflexum*, *inflexio*, *inflexibilis*, *inflexibilitas* (*in-flecto*, not to bend): French *inflexible*, *inflexibilité*, *inflexion*. (The other forms are not French.)

Inflict', to impose (followed by *on*); **inflict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inflict'-ing**, **inflict'-er**; **inflict'-ive**, *in.flĭk'.tiv*;

Infliction, *in.flĭk'.shŭn*, a hardship, a calamity.

French *infliction*, *inflictif*; Latin *in-fligere*, supine *inflictum*.

Inflorescence, *in'-flō.rēs''.sense*, a flowering, a mode of flowering.

Fr. *inflorescence*; Latin *inflorescere*, frequent. of *flōreo*, to flourish.

Influence, *in'.flū.ence*, authority, social or moral power, to induce, to affect by social or moral force; **influenced** (3 syl.), **influenc-ing** (R. xix.), **influ'enc-er**; **influential**, *in'.flū.ěn''shāl*; **influential-ly**, *in'.flū.ěn''shāl-ly*.

Influenza, *in'.flū.ěn''zah*, an epidemic catarrh or cold.

In'flux, an inpouring, a large number of strangers arrived.

French *influence*, v. *influencer*; Latin *influentia*, *influens*, *in-fluere*, supine *-fluxum*, to flow in. (The idea is that one liquor affects another by flowing into it.) "*Influenza*" (Ital.), an aström. notion that the disease is under the "influence" of the stars.

Infold' (not *en-fold*). It is to "fold in," not to "make" a fold), **infold'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infold'-ing**, **infold'-ment**.

Old Eng. *in*, in, *feald[an]*, past *-feold*, past part. *-gefealden*, to infold.

Inform', to instruct, to tell; **informed'** (2 syl.), **inform'-ing**.

Inform'-ant, one who tells another a piece of news or gossip.

Inform'-er, one who tells a magistrate of persons who violate the laws, one who prosecutes a law-breaker.

Information, *in'.for.may''shŭn*. To inform against, to accuse.

Inform'-al, irregular; **inform'al-ly**; **informal'-ity**.

Fr. *information*, v. *informer*; Lat. *informatio*, *informare* (*forma*, form).

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrangible, *in.fran'.gĭ.b'l*, &c. (See **Infringe**.)

Infrequent, *in.frē'.quent*, **Unfrequent**, *un.frē'.quent*, seldom; **in- or un-frē'quent-ly**; **in- or un-frē'quency**;

Unfrequented, *un.fre.quěn'.ted*, rarely visited (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *infrēquens*, gen. *-frequentis*, *infrēquentia*, *infrēquentatus*.

Infringe' (2 syl.), to violate, to encroach on; **infringed'** (2 syl.), **infring'-ing**, **infring'-er** **infringe'-ment** (Rule xviii.);

Infrangible, *in.frän'.gĭ.b'l*, not to be violated or broken; **infran'gible-ness**, **infran'gibly**, **infrangibil'ity**.

Infraction, *in.frāk'.shŭn*, a violation, a breach.

Latin *infringere* [*frango*], *fractum*, to break in pieces, to violate; *infractio*, *infrangibilis*. French *infraction*, *infrangible*.

Infuriate, *in.fū'ri.ate*, to enrage; **infur'iat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **infur'iat-ing**; **infur'iate** (*adj.*), enraged; **infur'iat-er**.

Latin *in*, intensive, *furiāre*, to madden, *furiātus*.

Infuse, *in.fūze'*, to steep in water without boiling (followed by *in*), to instil (followed by *into*); **infused'** (2 syl.), **infūs-ing**, **infūs-ible** (not *-able*); **infūsibil'ity**.

Infusion (R. xxxiii.), *in.fū.zhūn*. **Decoction**, *de.kōk'shūn*.

Infusion is maceration without boiling: as tea;

Decoction is a boiled infusion: as gruel and barley-water.

Infusive, *in.fū'siv*; **infu'sive-ly** (*in-* meaning "in").

(In the following examples the prefix "in-" is used negatively, and the same words are used in a directly contradictory sense.)

Infu'sible, able to be infused, or not able to be infused.

Infusibil'ity, capacity of being made into an infusion (see above), incapacity of being made into an infusion.

(Some other negative prefix, as "non-" ought to have been employed.)

Infusoria, *in.fu.zōr'ri.ah*, minute animal organisms in impure water. Obtained from *infusions* of vegetable matter, after being exposed to the air; **infuso'rial**; **infu'sory**, an order of infusoria, containing infusoria.

French *infusible*, *infusibilité*, *infusion*, *infusoire*, *infusoires*; Latin *infusorium* (a cruse), *infusio*, v. *infundere*, sup. *infusum*.

-ing (native suffix), the pres. part. (representing *-ende* or *-inde*), as "he is coming" [*cum-ende*].

-ing (native suffix), in verbal nouns (representing *-ung*), as "the preaching" [*predic-ung*]. It is much to be regretted that this termination has been discarded.

-ing (native suffix), a patronymic, originating from. Common in the names of places, with or without *-ham*, *-ton*, *den*, &c.

Ingenious, *in.gee'nī.ūs*, skilful. **Ingenu'ous**, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*, frank.

Ingē'nious-ness, **ingē'nious-ly**. **Ingenuity**, *in'.gē.nu'ī.ty*.

Latin *ingēnīōsus*, *ingēnuitas* (*ingēntum*, talent); French *ingenuit*.

Ingenu'ous, *in.gēn'.ū.ūs*; frank, candid. **Ingē'nious**, skilful.

Ingē'nious-ness; **ingē'nious-ly**, candidly.

Latin *ingēnūsus*, honest, frank (becoming a gentleman, *gens*)

Inglorious, *in.glor'rī.ūs* (R. lxvi.), ignominious; **inglor'ious-ly**, **inglor'ious-ness**. (Latin *inglōrius*, *inglōriōsus*.)

Ingraft. (See **Engraft**.)

Ingratiate, *in.grā'shē.ate*, to secure the goodwill and favour of a person. (Followed by *with* before the person concerned);

ingra'tiāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **ingra'tiāt-ing**.

(In the following examples "in-" with *gratia* is negative.)

Ingratitude, *in.grāt'.ī.tude*, want of gratitude. **Ingrate'**.

Ungrateful, *un.grāte'.fūl*; **ungrate'ful-ly**.

Fr. *ingrat*, *ingratitude*; Lat. *ingrātūdo*, *ingrātus* (*gratia*, thank).

Ingredient, *in.gree'.dī.ent* (not *in.gree'.djent*), one of the items of a mixture, a component part.

In'gress, entrance; **E'gress**, exit. **Ingression**, *in.grēsh'un.*

French *ingredient*; Latin *ingredior* [*gradior*], to enter in.

Ingulf. (See *Engulf*.)

Inhabit, *in.hăb'it*, to occupy as a residence, to dwell in; *in-hab'it-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *inhab'it-ing*, *inhab'it-able*.

Inhab'itant, a rightful and permanent resident;

Inhab'it-er, one living in a house permanently or not.

Habitation, *hab'i.tay''shŭn*; **habitable**, *hăb'i.tă.b'l*; **habitable-ness**; **habitancy**, *hab'i.tăn.sy.*

Latin *inhăbităbilis*, *inhăbitantes*, *inhăbitătio*, *inhăbitătore*; French *habitable*, *habitation*; "*in-habitable*" (French), not-habitable.

Inhăle' (2 syl.), to draw into the lungs; *inhăled'* (2 syl.), *inhăl'-ing* (R. xix.), *inhăl'-er*, *inhăl'-able* (first Lat. conj.)

Inhalation, *in'.hă.lay''shŭn*, inspiration [of fumes].

Latin *inhălătio*, *in-hălătore* (to breathe in); French *inhalation*.

Inharmonic, *in'.har.mŏn''.ĭk*, sequence of sounds at abnormal intervals; *inharmonical*, *-mŏn''.ĭkŭl*; *inharmon'ical-ly*.

Inharmonious, *in'.har.mŏ''.nĕ.ŭs* (Rule lxvi.), not harmonious; *inharmo'nious-ly*, *inharmo'nious-ness*.

Fr. *in*, not, *harmonique*, *harmonieux*; Lat. *harmŏnia*, *harmŏnicus*.

Inherent, *in.hĕ'rent*, innate; *inhĕ'rent-ly*, *inhĕ'rency*.

French *inhérent*, *inhérence*; Latin *in-hæ'rere*, to stick fast in.

Inherit, *in.hĕ'rĭt*, to possess by inheritance; *inhĕr'it-ed*, *inhĕr'it-ing*, *inhĕr'it-able*, *inhĕr'itably*, *inhĕr'it-ance*.

Inhĕr'it-or, *fem. inhĕr'itress* or *inhĕr'itrix*.

Inheritability, *in.hĕ'rĭ.tă.bĭl''ĭty*.

(The prefix "*in-*" should not have been added to these words, for "*in hæres*" (Lat.) is "*one who is not the heir*" or *one who has no heir*.)

Heritage, *hĕ'rĭ.tage*; *hĕr'itable*, *hĕr'it-or*.

Hereditable, *he.rĕd'ĭ.tă.b'l*; *hered'itably*, *hered'ity*.

Hereditary, *he.rĕd'ĭ.tă.ry*; *hereditament*, *her're.dĭt''ă.ment*.

(In the following the "*h*" is not sounded.)

Heir, *fem. heir-ess*, *air*, *air'-ess*; with the compounds.

French *hériter*, *héritage*, *héritier*, *héréditaire*; Latin *hæreditarius*, *hæreditas*, *hæres*, an heir. No verb in the Latin.

Inhospitable, *in-hŏs.pĭ.tă.b'l* (not *in'.hŏs.pĭt''ă.b'l*), not hospitable; *inhos'pitably*. **Inhospitality**, *in'.hŏs.pĭ.tăl''ĭty*.

Latin *inhospitalis*, *inhospitalitas* (*in*, neg., *hospes*, a host).

Inhuman, *in.you'măn*, cruel; *inhū'man-ly*, cruelly.

Inhumanity, *plu. inhumanities* (R. xlv.), *in'.you.măn''ĭty*.

Latin *inhūmanus*, *inhūmānitas*; French *inhumain*, *inhumanité*.

Inhume, *in.hewm'*, to bury. **Exhume**, *ex.hewm'*, to disinter.

Inhūmed' (2 syl.), *inhūm'-ing*; *in'humation*, -may'' *shūn*.

Fr. *inhumation*, v. *inhumer*; Lat. *inhūmatio*, *inhūmare* (*humus*).

Inimical, *in.im'ī.kāl* (not *in'ī.mi''kāl*), hostile; **inim'ically**.

Latin *inimicus* (*in*, not, *amicus*, a friend).

Inimitable, *in.im'ī.tā.b'l*, exquisite, beyond imitation; **inim'i-
tably**; **inimitability**, *in.im'ī.tā.bll''ī.ty*.

Lat. *inimitabilis* (*in*, not, *imitari*, to be copied); Fr. *inimitable*.

Iniquity, *plu. iniquities*, *in.īk'kwī.tz*, atrocity; **iniquitous**,
in.īk'kwī.tūs; **iniquitous-ly**, *in.īk'kwī.tūs.ly*.

French *iniquité*; Latin *iniquitas* (*in*, not, *aequus*, even or just).

Initials, *in.īsh'.ālz*, the first letters of a person's name: as J. S.
[John Smith]; **initial**, *in.īsh'.āl*, at the beginning.

Initiat-or (Rule xxxvii.), *in.īsh'.ī.a.tor*, one who initiates.

Initiate, *in.īsh'.ī.ate*, to teach, to introduce; **initiated**

(Rule xxxvi.), *in.īsh'.ī.ate.ēd*; **initiat-ing** (Rule xix.),

in.īsh'.ī.ate.ing. **Initiative**, *in.īsh'.ī.ā.tīv*; **initiative-ly**,

in.īsh'.ī.ā.tīv.ly; **initiatory**, *in.īsh'.ī.ā.tō.ry*.

Initiation, *in.īsh'.ī.ā''shūn*, formal admission,

French *initiation*, *initiation*; Latin *initiatō*, *initiator*, *initiare*
(*initium*, the beginning; *in-eo* supine *in-itum*, to go in).

Inject', to force in; **inject'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inject'-ing**, **inject'-er**.

Injection, *in.jēk'.shūn*, the act of injecting, what is to be...

Fr. *injection*, v. *injecter*; Lat. *injectio*, *injectāre* (*in facto*, to throw in).

Injudicious, *in.djū'.dīsh''ūs*, not judicious; **injudic'ious-ly**,
injudic'ious-ness. **Injudicial**, *in'.djū'.dīsh''āl*, not judicial.

Injudicable, *in.djū'.dī.ka.b'l*, not amenable to law-courts.

Latin *injudicābilis*; *in*, not, *iudicālis* (*iudex*, a judge).

Injunction, *in.jūnk'.shūn*, command. (Latin *infunctio*.)

Injury, *plu. injuries*, *in'.djū'.rīz*, damage; **in'jūr-er**.

Injurious, *in.djū'.rī.ūs*; **inju'rious-ly**, **inju'rious-ness**.

Injure, *in'.djūr*, to damage; **in'jured** (2 syl.), **in'jūr-ing**.

Latin *injūria*, *injūriōsus*, v. *injūriari* (*in*, not, *ius*, what is right).

Injustice, *in.jūst'.īs*, failure or violation of justice.

Unjust' (should be *injust*), **unjust'-ly**, **unjustif'able**.

Unjustified, *un.djūs'.tī.fide*, not justified (Rule lxxii.)

French *injustice*, *injuste*; Latin *injustitia*, *injustus*, *injustus* (adverb).

Ink, a fluid for writing, &c., to daub with ink; **inked**, *ink'*;
ink'-ing, **ink'-y**, **ink'-i-ness** (R. xi.), **ink'-i-ly**, **ink'-stand**.

French *encre*; Italian *inchiostro*; Latin *encaustum*; Dutch *inkt*.

Inkling, *ink'.ling* (no connection with *ink*), an intimation.

Welsh *yngha*, to hint or intimate.

Inlace' (2 syl.), to embellish with lace, to lace together; **inlaced'**
(2 syl.); **inlao-ing**, *in.lāse'.ing*; **inlao-er**, *in.lāse'.er*.

Latin *in lācino*, to make holes in [cloth]; *lācina*, fringe.

Inlaid', *-laid, paid, said*, with their compounds. (See **Inlay**.)

Inland, remote from the coast; **inland-er**, one who dwells inland.

Inland Revenue, *re.vén'.u*, derived from taxes, excise, stamps.

Old Eng. *in-land, inlanda*, an inlander; *inlandisc*, born in the land.

Inlay, (noun) *in'.lay*, insertion; (verb) *in.lay'*, to lay brass, ivory, &c., in furniture. **Inlay**, *past inlaid, past part.*

inlaid (R. xiv.), **inlay'-ing**, **inlay'-er**. (O. E. *in læg*.)

Inlet, a small bay, a passage into.

Old Eng. *in* with *læt*, v. *læd[an]*, to lead in, or *læt[an]*, to let in.

Inly, *in'.ly*, internally. (Old Eng. *inlic* (adj.), *inlice* (adv.), *inly*.)

Inmate (2 syl.), a mate in the same house. (Dutch *maat*.)

Inmost, furthest from the outside. **Innermost** (a corruption of the Old English *innemest* [*in'.ne.mest*]).

Inn, an hotel. **In**, a prep. **Inn-keep'er**, **Inn-yard**.

Inns of Court, the four "societies" which exercise the right of admitting persons to practice at the bar: (1) *The Inner Temple*, (2) *The Middle Temple*, (3) *Lincoln's Inn*, (4) *Gray's Inn*. **Inns of Chancery**, nine appendages to the "Inns of Court": (1) *Clement's*, (2) *Clifford's*, (3) *Lyon's* (of the "Inner Temple"); (4) *Furnival's*, (5) *Thurvis's*, (6) *Symond's* (of "Lincoln's Inn"); (7) *New Inn* (of the "Middle Temple"); (8) *Barnard's*, (9) *Staples' Inn* (of "Gray's Inn").

Old English *inn*, an hotel, a mansion. *In*, prep. "Clifford's Inn," once the mansion of *De Clifford*: "Lincoln's Inn," of the *earls of Lincoln*: "Gray's Inn," of the lords *Gray* (of *Wilton*).

Innate (2 syl.), inborn; **innate'-ly**, **innate'-ness**. (Lat. *innātus*.)

Inner, comparative of *in*, (*super.*) **in'-ner-most** or **in'-most**.

"Inner-most," a corruption of *innemost* or *innemest* (*in'.ne.mest*), not *inner* and *most*. Old English *in*, *inner*, *innemest*.

Innervation, *in'.ner.vay'.shun*, a state of weakness, a vital process by which nervous energy is imparted.

Unnerved, *un.nervd'*, the nerves unstrung. (Lat. *nervus*.)

("In" (*intens.* and *neg.*) in the same word is objectionable.)

Innings, *in'.ningz*, the turn of a player to use the bat in cricket.

Old Eng. *innung*, an inning. "Outing," a jaunt into the country.

Innocence, *in'.nō.sense*. **Innocents**, idiots.

Innocence, freedom from impurity, even in thought;

innocency. **Innocent**, **innocent-ly**.

The Innocents, the babes slain by Herod.

French *innocence, innocent*; Latin *innōcens*, gen. *-centis*, *innōcentia*.

Innocuous, *in.nok'kü.ūs*. **Innoxious**, *in.nōk'she'us* (Rule lxvi.)

Innocuous, productive of no harm, safe from harm.

Innoxious, free from harmful qualities.

You may take [chloral] *innocuously*, because it is *innocuous*.

The drug is *innocuous* [harmless], because it is *innocuous*.

Innocuous-ly, **innocuous-ness**, freedom from harming;
innocuous-ly, *in.nŏk'.shŭs.ly*; **innocuous-ness**.

Latin *innŏcŭus* (*in nŏcens*, not hurting); *innocŭus* (*noza*, a hurt).

Innovate, *in.no.vate*, to introduce change; **in'novāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **in'novāt-ing** (R. xix.); **in'novāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **innovation**, *-vay''shun*, a change of established custom.

Lat. *innŏvatio*, *innŏvator* *innŏvare* (*nŏvus*, new); Fr. *innovation*.

Innoxious, *in.nŏk'.she'us*. (See **Innocuous**.)

Innuendo, *plu. innuendoes* (double *n*), *in'.nu.ĕn''.dōze*, an indirect hint. (Lat. *in-nuendo*, [to hint] by nodding to one.)

Innumerable, *in.nu'.mĕ.rā.b'l*, numberless; **innu'merably**.

Unnumbered, *un.nŭm'.berd*, not numbered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *innŭmĕrābilis* (*in nŭmĕrus*, without number).

Innutritious (not *-cious*, *nutricius* [in Lat.] is the adj. of *nutrix*, gen. *nutricis*, a nurse), yielding nourishment (Rule lxi.)

Innutritive, *in.nu'.trĭ.tĭv*, **innutrition**, *in'.nu.trĭsh''.ŭn*.

Latin *innutritio*, *v. innutrire* (*in nutrio*, not to nourish).

Inobservant, *in'.ob.zer''vant*, not observant; **inobser'vant-ly**;
inobservance, *in'.ob.zer''vance*; **inobservable**, *-zer''va.b'l*.

Unobserved, *un'.ob.zervd'*, not observed. (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *inobservābilis*, *inobservantia*, *inobservans*, gen. *-vantis* (*in, not observare*, to observe); French *inobservable*, *v. inobserver*.

Inoculate (only one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ŭ.late*, to bud, to propagate disease by introducing infectious matter into the blood; **inoc'ulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inoc'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Inoculation (one *-n-* and one *-c-*), *in.ok'.ŭ.lay''shŭn*.

Inoc'ulāt-or (only one *-c-*), one who inoculates (R. xxxvii.)

Latin *inoculatio*, *inoculātor*, *inoculāre* (*in ōculus* [to put] an eye in). French *inoculation*, *v. inoculer*, *inoculiste*, a partisan of inoculation.

Inodorous, *in.ŏ'.dŏ.rŭs*, scentless.

Latin *inŏdŏrus* [*in odor*], without scent.

Inoffensive, *in'.ŏf.fĕn''.sĭv* (not *in'.o.fĕn''.sĭv*), giving no offence;
inoffensive-ly (double *-f-*), **inoffen'sive-ness**.

Latin *inoffensus*, *inoffendere*, supine *-offensum* (*in, of[ob]fendo*, not to strike against, not to provoke to anger); French *inoffensif*.

Inofficial, *in'.ŏf.fĭsh''.ŭl* (not *in'.o.fĭsh''.al*, a common error), not official; **inofficial-ly**, *in'.ŏf.fĭsh''.ŭl.ly* (double *-f-*).

Latin *in*, not, *officialis* (*officium*, office); French *in officiel* (wrong).

Inoperative, *in.op'.ĕ.rā.tĭv*, not effectual; **inop'erative-ly**.

Lat. *in*, not, *operāri*, to work (*opus*, gen. *opĕris*); Gk. *hĕpŏ*, to be busy.

Inopportune, *in.op'.por.tune*, not opportune; **inop'ortune-ly**.

Latin *inopportŭnus*, *in*, not, *op[ob]ortus*, in the port.

Inoppressive, *in'.ŏp.prĕs''.sĭv* (not *in'.o.prĕs''.sĭve*, a common error), not oppressive; **inoppressive-ly** (*-pp-* and *-s-*).

Unoppressed, *un'.op.pres'* (not *un'.o.pres'*), not oppressed.

Lat. *in*, not, *opprimĕre*, sup. *oppressum* (*op[ob]prĕmo*, to press against).

ordinate, *in.or'.dī.nate*, immoderate; **inor'dinate-ly**, **inor'dinate-ness**. (Latin *inordinātus*, *in ordināre*, *ordo*, order.)

organic, *in'.or.gān''.īk*, not organic, as earths and minerals; **inorganical**, *in'.or.gān''.ī.kāl*; **inorgan'ical-ly**.

Inorganised, *in.or'.gān.ized*, not having organic structure;

Unorganised, not methodised, not arranged;

Disorganised, deranged, broken up.

French *inorganique*; Latin *in*, not, *organicus*; Greek *organōn*.

osculate, *in.ōs'.kū.late*, to unite as two vessels in a living body; **inos'culāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inos'culāt-ing** (R. xix.)

Inosculatation, *in.ōs'.kū.lay''.shūn*, union by ducts.

Lat. *in osculārī*, to [fit] one little mouth into another (*osculum*, *os dim.*)

quietude, *in.kwī'.ē.tude*, anxiety. (Lat. *inquētūdo*, disquiet.)

Disquiet, *dis.kwī'.et*, discomfort; **disqui'et-ed**, distressed.

Unquiet, *un.kwī'.et*, not in repose, restless.

inquire, *in.kwīrē'*, to ask about, to search after; **inquired'** (2 syl.), **inquir'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inquir'-ing-ly**, **inquir'-er**.

Inquiry, *plu. inquiries*, *in.kwī'.rīz*, investigation, a question.

Inquisitive, *in.kwīz'.ī.tīv*, prying, apt to ask questions;

inquis'itive-ly, **inquis'itive-ness**, impertinent curiosity.

Inquest', an official investigation into the cause of a death.

Inquisition, *in'.kwī.zīsh''.ūn*, a court for trying "heretics";

inquisition-al, *in'.kwī.zīsh''.ūn.āl*, adj. of inquisition;

inquisition-ary, *in'.kwī.zīsh''.ūn.ā.ry*;

Inquist-or, *in.kwīz'.ī.tor*, an officer of the inquisition;

inquisitorial, *in.kwīz'.ī.tōr''.rī.āl*; **inquisito'rial-ly**.

French *enquérir*, *enquests* now *enquête*, *inquisition*, *inquisitorial*, *inquisiteur*; Latin *inquisitio*, *inquisitor*, v. *inquirere*, supine *inquisitum* (in *quæro*, to search into).

road, *in'.rōde*, an encroachment. (Old English *in rād*.)

salubrious, *in'.sāl.ū''.brī.ūs* (R. lxvi.), unhealthy; **insalu'brity**.

Insalutary, *in.sāl'.ū.tā.ry*, not favourable to health.

Latin *insalūbus*, *insalūbritas* (*salus*, health); French *insalubrité*.

sane, *in.sain'*, mad; **insane'-ly**, **insane'-ness**, madness.

Unsound, not sound; **unsound'-ly**, **unsound'-ness**.

Insanity, *plu. insanities*, *in.sān'.ī.tīz*, madness.

Latin *insānia*, *insānitas*, v. *insānīre* (in *sānus*, not sound).

insatiable, *in.say'.shē.ā.b'l*, greedy; **insā'tiably**, **insā'tiable-ness**;

insatiability, *in.say'.shē.ā.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Insatiate, *in.say'.shē.ate*, never satisfied; **insatiated**, *in-*

say'.shē.ā.tēd, not satisfied; **insa'tiate-ly**.

Insatiety, *in'sa.tī''.ē.ty*, state of hungering for more.

French *insatiable*, *insatiabilité*; Latin *insatiabilis*, *insatiabilitas*.

Inscribe, *in.skribe*, to write, to draw, to address [to]; **inscribed** (2 syl.), **inscrib'-ing** (Rule xix.), **inscrib'-er**.

Inscription, *in.skrip'.shŭn*; **inscriptive**, *in.skrip'.tŭv*.

Latin *inscriptio*, *inscribere*, supine *inscriptum*; French *inscription*.

Inscroll (not *inscrol*), to insert on a scroll; **inscrolled** (2 syl.), **inscroll'-ing**, **inscroll'-er** (*in-scroll*, *in-roll*, see *Roll*.)

Inscrutable, *in.skru'.tă.b'l*, mysterious; **inscrū'table-ness**.

Inscrutability, *in.skru'.tă.bŭl''.i.ty*; **inscrū'tably**.

French *inscrutable*, *inscrutabilité*; Latin *inscrutābilis*, *inscrutābilitas* (*in-scrūtāri*, not to scrutinise).

In'sect, a small animal (like a bee or fly) whose body seems to be almost cut through in parts; **insectivora**, *in'.sĕk.tŭv'.o.rah*, a family of animals, like the hedgehog and mole, that lives on insects; **insectivorous**, *in'.sĕk.tŭv''.ō.rŭs*.

Latin *insecta vorāre*, to devour insects.

Insectile, *in.sĕk'.tile*, having the nature of insects.

Insection, *in.sĕk'.shŭn*, an incision; **insect'-ed**.

Latin *insecta*, *insectio* (*in sĕco*, supine *sectum*, to cut into slices).

Insecure, *in'.sĕ.kŭrĕ'*, not secure; **insecure'-ly**, **insecu'rity**.

Unsecured, *un'.se.kured'*, not secured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *sĕcŭrus*, *-sĕcŭritas* (*sĕcŭrsus*) *cura*, special care).

Insensible (not *-able*), *in.sĕn'.sĭ.b'l*, without feeling; **insen'sible-ness**; **insen'sibly**, by imperceptible degrees.

Insensibility, *in.sĕn'.sĭ.bŭl''.i.ty*, loss of sensibility.

Insensate, *in.sĕn'.sate*, destitute of sense or sensibility.

Insentient, *in.sĕn'.shĭ.ent*, not having perception.

Fr. *insensible*, *insensibilité*; Lat. *insensibilis*, *-sensibilitas* (*sensus*).

Inseparable, *in.sĕp'.ă.ră.b'l* (*-pa-* and only one *p*), not separable; **insep'arable-ness**, **insep'arably**, **inseparabil'ity**.

Inseparables, *in.sep'.a.ra.b'lz*, things, &c., not to be parted.

Unseparated, *un.sĕp'.ă.ră.tĕd*, not separated (Rule lxxii)

Fr. *inséparable*, *inséparabilité*, *inséparables*; Lat. *in-sēparābilis*.

Insert, to put in; **insert'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insert'-ing**, **insert'-er**.

Insertion, *in.ser'.shŭn*, a putting in, something inserted.

French *insertion*; Latin *insertio*, *in-sĕro*, to put in.

Insessores, *in'.sĕs.sō'.rĕz*, birds which live perched on trees; **inseessorial**, *in'.sĕs.sō'r'.rĭ.ăl*, adj. of the above.

Latin *insidĕre* (*sedeo*) *insessum*, to perch on [a tree], *inseessor*.

Inshrine. (See *Enshrine*.)

Inside, *in'.side*, the part within. **Out-side**, the part without.

Old English *in side*, *ut side*, v. *insith[ian]*, *utstith[ian]*.

Insidious, *in.sĭd'.i.ŭs* (not *in.sĭd'.jŭs*), treacherous, crafty; **insid'ious-ness**, **insid'ious-ly**, craftily, treacherously.

Latin *insidiōsus*, *insidia*, a snare.

sight, in' site, a clear comprehension, a sight beyond the surface.

Old Eng. *in gesiht*, v. *gesēn*, [to see], past *gesedh*, past part. *gesēgen*.

signia (*plu.*), in' sig' nī. ah, badges [of office], &c. (Lat. *insignia*.)

significant, in' sig' nīf' i. kūnt, of no importance; **insignif'icant-ly**; **insignificance**, in' sig' nīf' i. kūnce; **insignif'icancy**; **insignificative**, in' sig' nīf' i. kū. tiv, not expressive by symbols.

Lat. *in*, not, *significans*, gen. -antis, *significativus* (*signum*, a sign).

sincere, in' sin' seer', not sincere; **insincere-ly**, untruthfully;

Insincerity, in' sin' sēr' rī. ty, want of candour and fidelity.

Fr. *insincère*; Lat. *insincerus* (*in*, *sine*-cera, not without wax). The reference is to honey from which the wax has been carefully extracted.

insinuate, in' sin' ū. ate, to screw oneself into [place or favour], to hint insidiously; **insin' uāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **insin' uāt-ing** (R. xix.), **insin' uāting-ly**, **insin' uat-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Insinuation, in' sin' u. a' shūn; **insinuate**, in' sin' u. ā. tiv.

Latin *insinūto*, *insinūtiōis*, *insinuator*, *insinūare* (*in* *sinus*, [to creep] into one's bosom; French *insinuation*, v. *insinuer*).

insipid, in' sip' id, without flavour; **insip' id-ly**, vapidly;

Insipidity, in' si. pid' i. ty; **insip' id-ness**, vapidity.

French *insipide*, *insipidité*; Latin *insipidus* (*in*, not, *sapidus*, *sapid*).

isist', to demand (followed by *on*), **insist'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **insist'-ing**, **insistence** (not *insistance*). We have also *consistent* and *consistence*, *persistent* and *persistence*; but have copied the French error in *resistant*, *resistance*. ("Desistent" is not fixed.)

Latin *insistens*, gen. *insistentis* (*in*-*sistere*, to sit or stand on);

French *insistance* (wrong), *insistant* (wrong), v. *insister*.

in situ (Latin), in' si. tu, in position. (Said of a fossil, when found in its original locality.)

snare, in' snair', to allure into a trap; **insnared'** (2 syl.), **insnar-ing** (R. xix.), **in. snair'. ing**; **insnar-er**, **in. snair'. er**.

Old English *in snædre*, [to drive] into a snare; Danish *snare*.

sobriety, in' so. bri' ē. ty, drunkenness. **Unsō'ber**, drunk.

Latin *in*, neg., *sōbrietas* (*sōbrius*, sober, *s* priv. and *ebrius*, drunk). The corresponding Greek word is *sō-phrōn*, of sound mind).

solent, in' sō. lent, impertinent; **insolent-ly**, **insolence**.

French *insolent*, *insolence*; Latin *insolent*, gen. -*lentis*, *insolentia* (*in*-*sōlère*, to be unusual). "Insolence" means unusual conduct.

soluble, **Insolvable**, in' sōl' ū. b' l, in' sōl' vū. b' l.

Insol'uble, incapable of being melted or dissolved;

Insol'vable, incapable of being solved or guessed.

Insolubility, in' sōl' ū. bīl' i. ty. **Insolvabil'ity**.

Insolvent, in' sōl' vent, one not able to pay his debts.

Insol'vency, the state of being insolvent. (Lat. *solvo*, to pay.)

French *insoluble*, *insolvable*, *insolubilité*, *insolvabilité*; Latin *insolubilis*, *insolvens*, gen. *insolventis* (*solvere*, *supine solutum*).

In so much that, so that, to such a degree that... (Old Eng.)

Inspect', to review; **inspect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inspect'-ing**, **inspect'-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **inspect-or-ship** (-ship, office).

Inspection, *in.spěk'.shŭn*; **inspective**, *in.spěk'.tív*.

Inspeximus, *in.spěx'.i.mŭs*, confirmation of a grant. So called from the first word. "We have inspected" the grant and, being satisfied, confirm it.

Latin *inspectio*, *inspector*, v. *inspecto* (freq. of *in-spicio*, to pry into); French *inspection*, *inspector*, *inspecteur*.

Inspire, *in.spi'r*, to infuse courage or divine afflatus; **inspired'** (2 syl.), **inspir'-ing** (R. xix.), **inspir'-er**, **inspir'-able**.

Inspiration, *in'.spi.ray''.shŭn*, divine afflatus.

Plenary Inspiration, *plě'.nă.ry*, inspiration which renders a person incapable of committing error.

Verbal Inspiration, inspiration of words as well as thoughts.

Inspire, to draw air into the lungs; **Respire**, to exhale it.

Inspiration, inhalation; **Respiration**, exhalation.

Inspiratory, *in'.spi.ra.t'ry*; **Respiratory**, *rěs'.pĭ.ra.t'ry*.

Uninspired, *un'.in.spĭr'd'*, not inspired (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *inspiration*, v. *inspirer*; Lat. *inspiratio*, v. *in-spirāre*, to breathe in.

Inspissate, *in.spĭs'.sate* (double -s), to thicken [by evaporation]; **inspis'sat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inspis'sat-ing** (Rule xix.);

Inspissation, *in'.spĭs.say''.shŭn*, the act of inspissating, &c.

Lat. *in*, intens., *spissare*, to thicken; *spissatio* ("spissament," [Lat. *spissamentum*], what is used for thickening, might be introduced).

Inst., **Prox.**, **Ult.**, for *in'stant*, *prox'.i.mo*, *ŭl'.ĭ.mo*.

Instant, the current month: as *On the 10th Inst.* or *inst.*

Ultimo, the month just past: as *On the 10th ult.*

Proximo, the next month: as *On the 10th prox.*

"Instant," for *instante mense*, in the current month, *proximo mense*, in the next month; *ultimo mense*, in the last month (Latin).

Instability, *in'.stă.bĭl''.ĭ.ty*, want of stability.

Unstable, *un.stay'.b'l*, not steady, not permanent.

French *instabilité*; Latin *instabilitas* (*in*, not, *stare*, to stand).

Install (not *instal*), *in.stawl'*, to invest with office by placing the person on a stall or chair; **installed**, *in.stawld'*; **install-ing**, *in.stawl'ing*; **install-er**, *in.stawl'er*;

Installation, *in'.stŭl.lay''.shŭn*, the ceremony of...

Instalment (would be better *installment*), *in.stawl'ment*.

Fr. *installation*, v. *installer*; Germ. *installiren*, *installation*.

Instance, *in'stance* (R. lix.), an example in point, to give an ...

For instance, for example. **In'stanced** (2 syl.), **in'stanc-ing**.

In'stant, a moment, present; **in'stant-ly**, directly.

Instanter, *in.stăn'ter* (Lat.), directly.

Instantaneous, *in'stăn.tay''nĕ.ŭs*, momentary; **instanta'neous-ness**; **instanta'neous-ly**, momentarily.

Latin *instans*, gen. *instantis*, *instantāneus*, *instantēr*, *instantia* (in *stāre*, to stand by); French *instance*, v. *instant*.

Instate' (2 syl.), to put in office; **instāt-ed'** (Rule xxxvi.), **instāt-ing**, Rule xix. (Latin *in-stātus*, [to put] in state.)

Instead, *in.stĕd*, in the place. (Followed by *of*.)

Old English *stede*, a place, hence *sted-ig*, steady or fixed in its place, *sted-fast*, *stednes*, steadiness, &c.

In'step, the upper curve of the human foot. (Old Eng. *insteppē*.)

Instigate, *in'stĭ.gate*, to urge, to induce; **in'stigāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stigāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stigāt-or**.

Instigation, *in'stĭ.gay''shŭn*, inducement.

Latin *instigatio*, *instigātor*, *instigāre* (in *stigo*, to prick on; Greek *stizō*, to prick); French *instigation*.

Instill' (better *instill'*), to infuse by drops; **instilled'** (2 syl.); **instill-ing** (Rule iv.), **instill'-er**, **instil'-ment**.

Instillation, *in'stĭ.lay''shŭn*, infusion by drops.

Fr. *instillation*, v. *instiller*; Lat. *instillatio*, *instillāre*, to drop in.

Instinct, (noun) *in'stinct*, (adj.) *in.stinct'* (followed by *with*).

In'stinct, the "intellectual" faculty of animals below man.

Reason, *ree'son*, the intellectual faculty of man.

Instinct' [with], replete; **instinctive**, *in.stink'.tĭv*, impulsive, spontaneous; **instinc'tive-ly**, spontaneously.

Latin *instinctus*, *instinguere*, supine *instinctum*, to provoke, to spur on (*stigo*, Greek *stizo*, to provoke); French *instinct*, *instinctif*.

Institute, *in'stĭ.tute*, a literary society, a law, to found, to install; **in'stitūt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'stitūt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'stitūt-or** (Rule xxxvii.), **in'stitūt-ist**.

Institution, *in'stĭ.tu''shŭn*; **institu'tion-āry**, **institu'tion-āl**; **institut-ive**, *in'stĭ.tu''tĭv*.

Latin *institūto*, *institūtor*, *institūtum*, v. *instituo* (*instituo*, to appoint); French *institut*, *institution*, *instituer*.

Instruct', to teach, to direct; **instruct-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **instruct-ing**, **instruct-ible** (not *-able*).

Instruct'-er, one who gives directions to another.

Instruct'-or, *fem.* **instruct'ress**, a teacher.

Instruction, *in.strŭk'.shun*; **instructive**, *in.strŭk'.tĭv*.

Latin *instructio*, *instructor*, *instruere*, supine *-structum* (to pile up, to draw up in rank); French *instruction*, *instructif*.

Instrument, *in'strū.mēnt*, a machine; **instrument-al**, *in'strū.mēn'.tāl*, conducive, [music] by instruments; **vocal** [music] by voices, **instru'mental-ly**.

Instrumentation, *in'strū.mēn.tay''.shūn*, instrumen'tist.

Instrumentality, *in'strū.mēn.tāl'.ī.ty*, agency.

French *instrument*, *instrumental*, *instrumentation*, *instrumentiste*;
Latin *instrūmentura*, *instrūmentālis*, *v. instrūere*, to instruct.

Insubjection, *in'.sūb.jēk''.shūn*, unruliness, want of subjection;

Unsubjected, *un'.sūb.jēk''.tēd*, not subjected (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *in*, neg., *subiectio* (*sub-jicio* [*jācio*], supine *-jectum*, to lie under).

Insubordination, *in'.sūb.or''.dī.nay''.shūn*, resistance of authority;

Insubordinate, *in'.sūb.or''.dī.nate*, not yielding to authority.

Fr. *insubordination*; Lat. *in*, neg., *ordinātio*, body of rules (*v. ordināre*).

Insufferable, *in.sūf'.fer.ā.b'l* (Rule xxiii.), not to be tolerated;
insufferable-ness, **insufferably**, intolerably.

Latin *in*, *sup[sub]ferro*, not to bear up under.

Insufficient, *in'.sūf'.fish''.ent*, not sufficient; **insuffici'ent-ly**;

Insufficiency, *-fish''.ent.sy*; **insufficiency**, *-fish''.ence*.

Lat. *in*, not, *sufficiens*, gen. *-entis*, *-sufficiens* (*sup[sub]ficio*, i.e. *facio*).

Insular, *in'.sū.lar*, adj. of island; **insularity**, *in'.su.lār''.rī.ty*.

Insulate, *in'.sū.late*, to detach; **in'sulāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

in'sulāt-ing (Rule xix.). **in'sulāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.);

insulation, *in'.su.lay''.shūn* (Latin forms).

Isolate, *ī'.sō.late*, to detach, **ī'solāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.),

ī'solāt-ing (R. xix.), **ī'solāt-or**; **isolation**, *ī'.sō.lay''.shūn*

(French forms).

Lat. *insularis* (*insula*, an island). Fr. *isoler*, *isolement* (ill-formed).

Insult, (noun) *in'.sult*, (verb) *in.sult'*, an affront, to affront;

insult-ed (R. xxxvi.), **insult'-ing**, **insult'ing-ly**, **insult'-er**.

Latin *insulto* [*salto*], to leap on one. Similarly "Result" to leap back, and hence to connect effect with cause: but "Consult" has quite another derivation, being from the *v. consilio*, sup. *consultum*.

Insuperable, *in.sū'.per.a.b'l*, insurmountable; **insu'perably**.

Latin *insuperabilis* (*in-super*, [not to be got] over).

Insupportable (double *-p-*). *in'.sūp.por''.tū.b'l*, insufferable;

insuppor'tably. **Unsuppor'ted**, not supported (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *insupportable*; Lat. *in*, not, *sup[sub]porto*, to bear up under.

Insuppressible, *in'.sūp.prēs''.s.b'l*, not to be suppressed; **insup-**

press'ibly; **insuppressive**, *in'.sūp.prēs''.siv*.

Unsuppressed, *un'.sūp.prēst'* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *in*, not, *sup[sub]primo* [*prēmo*], sup. *pressum*, to press in.

Insure, *in.shure'*; **Assure**, *as.shure'*; **Ensure**, *en.sure*.

Insure. (This word, in the sense of "assure," ought to be abolished; the Latin *in-secūrus* means "unsure," "insecure;" it never means "secure.")

Assure, to contract for an indemnity in case of fire, &c.

Ensure, to make sure, to certify, to guarantee.

Insured, *in.shûred'*; **insur-ing** (Rule xix.), *in.shûre'-ing*.

Insur-er, *in.shûre'er*. (So with **Assure** and **Ensure**.)

Insurance (better **Assurance**), *in.shûre'ance*.

Insurable, *in.shûre'.ă.b'l* (better **Assurable**).

Insurer, *in.shûre'er*, one who makes a contract to indemnify himself against loss (better **Assurer**).

French *assurer*; Latin *ad securus*, to make secure to one.

Insurgent, *in.sur'.djent*, one who rises in arms against government; **insurgency**, *plu. insurgencies*, *in.sur'.djën.sîz*.

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rëk''.shûn*, a revolt, an uprising; **insurrec'tion-ist**, **insurrec'tion-al**, **insurrec'tion-ary**.

French *insurgent*, *insurgence*, *insurrection*, *insurrectionnel*; Latin *insurgens*, gen. -*gentis*, *insurrectio* (*in-surgo*, supine *surrectum*).

Insurmountable, *in'.sur.mount''.ă.b'l*, insuperable; **insurmount'-ably**. (French *insurmontable*; Latin *in sursum montes*.)

Insurrection, *in'.sur.rëk''.shûn*. (See **Insurgent**.)

Insusceptible, *in'.sûs.sëp''.tî.b'l*, not susceptible; **insuscep'tibly**, **insusceptibility**, *in'.sûs.sëp'.tî.bîl''.î.ty*, callousness.

Latin *insusceptus* (*in*, not, *sus*[sub]cîpio [*capio*], supine *susceptum*).

Intact, untouched, uninjured. (See **Intangible**.)

Intaglio, *plu. intaglios* (Rule xlii.), *in.täl'.yô*, *in.täl'.yôze*.

Intaglio rilievo, *in.täl'.yo rël'.i.vah''.to* (Eng.-Ital. for *rilevato*), intaglio in relief. "Intaglio" is a gem or stone with a design cut in it, like that of a seal. When designs are raised above the general surface they are called **Relievos** (Eng.-Ital. for *rilievo* or *rilevo*); **intag'liated**.

Intangible (not -able), *in.tân'.djî.b'l*, insensible to touch; **intan'gible-ness**, **intan'gibly**, **intangibil'ity**.

Intact, *in.tart'*, not touched, uninjured.

French *intangible*, *intangibilité*, *intact*; Latin *in*, not, *tangere*, supine -*tactum*, to touch, *intactus*, intact.

Integer, *in'.të.djër*, a whole number. **Frac'tion**, less than a whole number. **Integral**, *in'.të.gräl*, whole, entire; **in'tegral-ly**; **integrant**, *in'.të.gränt*, a component part.

Integral Calculus (in *Math.*), *in'.të.gräl käl'.kü.lûs*.

Integration, *in'.të.gray''.shûn* (in *Math.*)

Integrate, *in'.të.grate*, to renew, to complete; **in'tegräted** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'tegrät-ing**, **in'tegrät-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Integrity, *in.tëg'.rî.ty*, honesty, entirety.

French *intégral*, *intégrant*, *intégration*, v. *intégrer*, *intégrité*; Latin *integer*, *integratio*, *integritas*, *integrare* (intact).

Integument, *in.těg'gũ.ment*, a covering [like the skin];
integrumentary, *in.těg'gũ.měn''.tǎ.ry* (adj.)

Latin *integumentum* (*in.těgěre*, to cover in, to cover entirely).

Intellect (double -l-), *in.těl.lekt* (not *in.tě.lekt*), talent, the understanding; **intellect-ual**, *in.těl.lěk''.tũ.ăl*; **intellect'ual-ly**, **intellect'ual-ist**, **intellect'ual-ism**.

Intellection, *in.těl.lěk''.shũn*; **intellective**, *in.těl.lěk''.řiv*.

Intelligence, *in.těl'.ř.jence*, intellectual acuteness, news; **intelligencer**; **intelligent**, **intelligent-ly**.

Intelligible, *in.těl'.li.gĩ.b'ł*, clear, lucid, perspicuous; **intelligible-ness**, **intelligibly**; **intelligibility**, *in.těl'.li.gĩ.b'ł''.řity*, perspicuity.

French *intellect*, *intellectif*, *intellection*, *intellectuel* (wrong), *intelligence*, *intelligent*, *intelligibilité*, *intelligible*; Latin *intellectuālis*, *intellectus*, *intelligens*, gen. -*gentis*, *intelligentia*, *intelligibilis*, v. *intelligere*, supine *intellectum* (*inter*, *legere*, to read).

Intemperance, *in.těm'.pě.rance*, excess; **intemperate**, *in.těm'.pě.rate*; **intem'perate-ly**, **intem'perate-ness**.

French *intempérance*, *intempérant*; Latin *intemperantia*, *intemperans*, gen. -*rantis* (*in*, not, *tempérare*, to mix, to abstain).

Intend', to mean, to design; **intend'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intend'-ing**.

Intend'-ant, a manager; **inten'dancy**, management.

(Two French words, and both, as usual, conjugationally wrong.)

Intense, *in.tense*, extreme; **intense'-ly**, **intense-ness**.

Intensity, *in.těn'.řity*; **intension**, *in.těn'.shũn*.

Intensify, *in.těn'.řify*, to render more intense; **intensifies** (Rule xi.), *in.těn'.řifye*; **intensified**, *-fide*; **intensifier**, *in.těn'.řifyer*; **intensify-ing**.

Intensive, *in.těn'.řiv*; **inten'sive-ly**, **inten'sive-ness**.

Intent', having the mind bent on a subject, meaning, drift; **intent'-ly**, earnestly; **intent'-ness**, close application.

Intention; **Intension**, *in.těn'.shun*; **Attention**, *at.ten.shũn*.

Inten'tion, meaning, purpose, determination;

Inten'sion, same as *tension*, state of being strained;

Atten'tion, diligence, vigilance, a listening state.

(Obs. "-sion" is restricted to the mechanical word.)

Intention-al, *in.ten'.shũn.ăl*, with design, on purpose; **intentional-ly**; [well] or [ill] **intentioned**, *in.ten'.shũnd*.

Attentive, *at.ten'.řiv*, bent on a subject, diligent; **atten'tive-ly**; **atten'tive-ness**, state of being attentive.

To all intents or To all intents and purposes, virtually.

French *intendant*, *intendance*!! *intense*, *intensif*, *intensité*, *intention*, [bien] or [mal] *intentionné*, *intentionnel*!! *attentif*, *attention*; Latin *intendens*, gen. *intendētis*, *intentio* and *intensio*, *intensus* and *intensus*, v. *in.tendere*, supine *intensum*, to strain on [something].

In'ter- (Lat. prep.), between, among : as *inter-vene*, *inter-cept*.
In the word *inter-dict* it is a negative.

Inter', to bury in the earth; *interred*, (*in.terd'*; *interr'-ing* (Rule iv.), *interr'-er*, *inter'-ment*. (Should be *interr*.)

Ital. *interrare*; Lat. *in terra* (*ter*, thrice, *terr(a)*, earth).

Intercalated (only one -l-), *in.ter.käl.ä.ted*, interposed [applied to Feb. 29 in Leap Year]; **intercalation** (not *intercallation*), *in'.ter.käl.ä'.shün*, addition of a day to the calendar.

Latin *annus intercalaris*, leap year, *dies intercalaris*, the extra day in leap-year; *intercalatio* (*inter caläre*, to call [the extra day] between [the ordinary ones]).

Intercede, *in'.ter.seed''*, to go between, to interpose; *intercēd'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercēd'-ing* (Rule xix.), *intercēd'-er*.

Intercession, *in'.ter.sēs''.shün*; *interces'sion-äl*, *interces'sional-ly*, *intercess'-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *intercessor-ial*, *in'.ter.sēs.sör''rī.äl*; **intercessory**, *in'.ter.sēs''.sö.ry*.

(We have ten words from the Latin "cedo" (to go), seven of which spell the word "cede," and three "ceed." The three ["exceed," "proceed," "succeed"] ought to be written "cede" like the other seven, R. xxvii.)

Lat. *intercessio*, *intercessor*, *inter-cēdo*; Fr. *intercéder*, *intercession*.

Intercellular (double -l-), *in'.ter.sēl''.lū.lar* (in Bot.), lying between the cellular tissues. (Lat. *inter*, *cellūla*, a little cell.)

Intercept, *in'.ter.sēpt'*, to take or seize while on the way; *intercept'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *intercept'-ing*; *interception*, *in'.ter.sēp''.shün*; *interceptive*, *-sēp''.tiv*; *intercept'-or*.

French *interception*, v. *intercepter*; Latin *interceptio*, *interceptor*, *inter-cipio* [*cāpio*], supine *-ceptum*, to take [on the way] between [the sender and the proper recipient].

Intercession, *in'.ter.sēs''.shün*, &c. (See **Intercede**.)

Interchain, *in'.ter.chain*, to link together with a chain.

Fr. *inter chaîne* (Lat. *cātēna*), v. *-chaîner*, to put a chain between [two].

Interchange, (noun) *in'.ter.tchānge*, (verb) *in.ter.tchange'*, an exchange, to exchange; *in'terchānged'* (3 syl.), *interchang-ing*, *in'.ter.tchange''.ing*; *interchang-er*, *in'.ter.tchange''.er*; *interchange'-able* (-ce and -ge retain the -e before -able, Rule xx.); *interchange'able-ness*, *interchange'-äbly*; *interchangeability*, *-tchānge'ä.bil''.ity*.

French *inter changer*; Low Latin *cambiäre*, to change.

Intercolonial (only one -l-), *in'.ter.kö.lö''.nī.äl* (not *in'.ter.cöl.lö''.nī.äl*), relating to mutual colonial intercourse.

Latin *inter*, between, *colōnia*, a colony.

Intercommunicate (double -m-), *in'.ter.köm.mü''.nī.käte* (not *in'.ter.kö.mü''.nī.käte*), to communicate mutually; *intercommu'nicāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *intercommu'nicāt-ing* (R. xix.), *intercommunication*, *in'.ter.köm.mü''.nī.kay''.shün*.

Intercommunion, *in'.ter.köm.mü''.nī.ön*, mutual communion; *intercommunity*, *in'.ter.köm.mü''.nī.ty*.

French *inter*, *communication*, *communion*; Latin *commūnitas*, *commūnīc.*, *commūnīcatō*, *commūnīcäre* (*commūnis*, common).

Intercostal, *in'.ter.kõs''.tål*, lying between the ribs.

French *intercostal*; Latin *intercostālis* (*inter costa*, between the ribs).

Intercourse (R. lix.), *in'.ter.kõ'ree*, good fellowship, trade.

French *inter course*; Latin *-cursus*, a running from one to another.

Interdict, (noun) *in'.ter.dikt*, (verb) *in.ter.dikt'*.

In'terdict. Excommunication, *ex'.kõm.mũ'.nĩ.kay''.shũn*.

An *interdict* is a papal bull forbidding the clergy to perform religious rites to the person or state named in the document. "To interdict" is to issue this bull.

An *excommunication* (the necessary effect of an interdict), is the cutting off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

"To excommunicate" is to cut off from church fellowship the person or state interdicted.

An *in'terdict* carries excommunication, and excommunication implies the issue of an interdict.

An *excommunication* is capable of degrees, and the amount is always stated in the bull.

Interdict', **interdict'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **interdict'-ing**.

Interdiction, *in'.ter.dik''.shũn*; **interdictive**, *in'.ter.dik''.-tũ*; **interdictory**, *in'.ter.dik''.tõ.ry*.

Fr. *interdiction*, excommunication; Lat. *interdictio*, *interdictum*, *interdicere*, sup. -dictum, to forbid; *excommunicatio*, *excommunicare*. ("Interdict" is the only word in which "inter" has a neg. sense.)

Interest, *in'.ter.est*, concern, influence, a premium for a loan, to amuse. To interest [oneself], to use one's influence and exertion (followed by *in* or *on behalf of*);

Interest-ed, *in'.ter.ẽs.tẽd*, amused, biased, concerned;

Interest-ing, *in'.ter.est.ing*, amusing, exciting an interest; **interest'ing-ly**; **interest'ed-ness**, bias.

¶ *In loans*: the sum lent is the **Prin'cipal**, the premium paid for it is the **Interest**, the amount of premium is the **Rate**.

If £5 is given for the year's use of £100, then £100 is the *principal*, £5 the *interest*, and 5 per cent. (5 %) the *rate*.

Simple Interest is when the annual premium is paid to the lender, so that the interest is limited to the original loan.

Compound Interest is when the annual premium is not paid, but being added to the loan increases it. In the following year interest is paid on the original loan + the interest due thereon.

Thus: If £100 is lent at 5 per cent., at the end of the first year the loan will be £100 + £5, on which interest must be paid at the end of the second year. At the end of the third year the accumulated loan will be 100 + 5 + 5½ (£110 5s.), on which interest will be due, and so on, the "principal" increasing every year.

Germ. *interessent*, a partaker; *interesse*, interest, (Lat. *inter esse*).

Interfere, *in'.ter.fee'r'*, to intermeddle; interfered, *in'.ter.fee'rd'*; interfering, *in'.ter.fee'r'-ing*; interfer-er, *in'.ter.fee'r'-er*; interference (not -ance), *in'.ter.fee'r'-ence*.

Latin *inter ferre*, to carry [oneself] between, or *inter ferre*, to strike between. Similarly, "interpose" is *inter ponere*, to put [oneself] between, and "interrupt" is *inter rumpere*, to burst in between.

Interim, *in'.tĕ.rĭm*, meanwhile. (Latin *intĕrim*.)

Interior, *in.tĕe'.rĭ.or*, inside, internal. **Exterior**, outside, external; inte'rior-ly; exte'rior-ly. (Not comp. degrees.)

Lat. *interior*, *exterior*, comp. deg. of *intra* and *extra*, but in English used sometimes substantively and sometimes as positive adj.

Interjacent, *in'.ter.jay''.sent*, lying between.

Interject, *in'.ter.jĕkt''*, to throw in, to throw between; interject'-ed (R. xxxvi.), interject'-ing, interject'-er;

Interjection, *in'.ter.jĕk''.shŭn*, an exclamation, an oath; interjec'tion-al; interjec'tional-ly.

Interlace, *in'.ter.lace''*, to intertwine; interlaced' (3 syl.), interlac-ing (Rule xix.), *in'.ter.lace''-ing*; interlac'ing-ly, interlace'-ment.

French *entrelacer*; Latin *laqueus*; Greek *lugos*, a witha.

Interlard, *in'.ter.lard''*, to intermix [fat with the lean]; interlard'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), interlard'-ing.

French *entrelarder*; Latin *lardum*, lard.

Interleave, *in'.ter.leev''*, to insert blank leaves between printed ones, interleaved, *in'.ter.leev'd''* (not -left); interleav'-ing.

A hybrid, Latin *inter*, between, and Anglo-Saxon *leaf*, a leaf.

Interline, *in'.ter.line*, to write between other lines; interlined'' (3 syl.), interlin'-ing (R. xix.), interlin'-er; interlinear, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ar*; interlineary, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ă.ry*;

Interlineation, *in'.ter.lĭn''.ĕ.ă''-shŭn*, remarks between lines.

French *interlinéaire*, *interlinéation* v. *interlinéer*; Latin *interlinĕa*, *interlinĕāris*, *interlinĕre*, (*linĕa*, a line).

Interlocutor, *in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tor*, one of the speakers in a dialogue; interlocutory, *in'.ter.lŏk''ku.tŏ.ry*, consisting of dialogue.

Latin *interlocūtŏrius*, *inter-loquor*, to speak between [each other].

Interloper, *in'.ter.lŏ''per*, an intruder; interlope, *in'.ter.lŏpĕ''*, to intrude; interlŏped' (3 syl.), interlŏp'-ing (Rule xix.)

French *interlope*, which is compounded of *inter* and the Anglo-Saxon verb *hleap[an]*, to leap or loop; past *hleop*, past part. *hleapen*.

Interlude, *in'.ter.lŭde*, a slight dramatic piece performed between the main drama and the "afterpiece." (Lat. *interlŭdium*.)

Interlun'ar (not -er), pertaining to that dark period which comes between the disappearance of one moon and the visible appearance of the new one. (Latin *interlŭnium lŭna*.)

Intermarry, in'.ter.mūr'ry, to marry a relative; **intermarried**, in'.ter.mūr'rd (Rule xi.); **intermā'ry-ing**. (Latin *inter-mūrītūre*; French *marier*.)

(The double "r" in "marry" is disgraceful. In "bury" we have a similar "r," but never think of doubling it to help out the sound.)

Intermeddle, in'.ter.mēd'.d'l, to interfere; **intermeddled**, in'.ter.mēd'.d'ld; **intermed'dling**, **intermedd'ler**.

German [*ver*]mitteln, to mediate, to interpose, -mittler, an interposer, -mittlung, an interposing; -mittler, a mediator.

Intermediate [space, colour], in'.ter.mē'.dī.ate, between two extremes; **intermediate-ly**. (Lat. *inter medius*.)

Interminable, in'.ter.mi.na.b'l, boundless; **interminable-ness**, **interminably**; **interminate**, in'.ter.mi.nate, endless.

Indeterminate, in'.de.ter'.mi.nate, uncertain.

French *interminable* (not a compound of [Latin] *inter mināri*, to threaten severely, but of *in-termināre*, not to terminate).

Intermingle, in'.ter.mīn'.g'l, to mix together; **intermingled**, in'.ter.mīn'.g'ld; **intermīn'gling**, **intermīn'gler**.

German *inter*. [*ge*]mengsel, a confused mixture, [*ge*]menge.

Intermission, in'.ter.mīsh'.ūn, temporary interruption;

Intermit, in'.ter.mīt'; **intermitt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **intermitt'-ing** (Rule iv.), **intermitt'ing-ly**.

Intermitt'-ent [*fever, spring*], ceasing at intervals.

Fr. *intermission*, etc.; Lat. *inter mittere*, to cease between wholes.

Intermix', to mix confusedly; **intermixed**, in'.ter.mīxt', (past part.) **intermixt'**; **intermixture**, in'.ter.mīx'.tchūr.

Latin *intermixtus* from *inter-misceor*, to intermix.

Intermural [burials], in'.ter.mū'.rāl, within the city walls, between wall and wall. (Lat. *intermūrālis*, *mūrus*, a wall.)

Inter'nāl, interior, domestic. **Exter'nāl**, exterior, foreign; **inter'nāl-ly**. **Exter'nāl-ly**. (Latin *internus*, *externus*.)

International, in'.ter.nash'.ūn.āl, mutual between nations.

International-ly, in'.ter.nash'.ūn.āl.ly, mutually...

Internationality, in'.ter.nash'.ūn.āl'.ī.ty.

French *international*; Latin *inter nationes*, between nations.

Internuncio, plu. **internuncios** (Rule xlii.), in'.ter.nūn'.shē.ōt. a representative of the pope in inferior states, a messenger between two courts. (English-Italian *internuncio*.)

Inter'pellation, -pēl.lay'.shūn. **Inter'polātion**, -po.lay'.shūn.

Interpella'tion (double -l-), a citation, a summons.

Inter'polation, a spurious word or sentence foisted in.

Latin *interpellatio* (*inter pellāre*, to drive or force between).

Interpolate, in'.ter.po.late, to add something without authority to what has been written by another; **inter'polāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inter'polāt-ing** (R. xix.), **inter'polāt-or** (R. xivii.)

Interpolation, *in.ter'.po.lay''shūn*, **In'terpellā'tion**, *q.v.*

Latin *interpōlātiō*, *interpōlātor*, *interpōlāre* (*inter pōlio*, to polish or furbish between [the parts supplied]); French *interpolation*.

Interpose, *in'.ter.pōze''*, to intervene; **interposed**, *in'.ter.pōzd''*; **interpos-ing**, *in'.ter.pōze''ing*; **interpos-er**, *in'.ter.pōze''er*.

Interposition, *in.ter'.po.zish''ūn*, intervention.

French *interposition*, *v. interposer*; Latin *interpōsitiō*, *inter pōno*.

Interpret, *in.ter'.prēt*, to explain, to translate; **inter'prēt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inter'prēt-ing**, **inter'prēt-er**, **inter'prēt-able**.

Interpretation, *in.ter'.prē.tay''shun*, explanation, meaning.

Interpretive, *in.ter'.prē.tiv*; **inter'pretive-ly**.

French *interprétation*, *interprétif*, *v. interpréter*; Latin *interpreatiō*, *interpreator*, *interpreatibilis*, *interpreatāri* (*interpres*, an interpreter).

Interregnum (double *r*), *in'.ter.rēg''nūm*, the interval between the death of one sovereign and the succession of another.

Latin *inter regnum*, space between two reigns. (So *inter-vallum*.)

Interrogate, *in.tēr'.ro.gate*, to question; **inter'rogāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inter'rogāt-ing** (R. xix.), **inter'rogāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Interrogation, *in'.tēr'ro.gay''shun*, examination by questions.

Interrogative, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.tiv*; **inter'rogative-ly**.

Interrogatory, *in'.ter.rōg''.a.t'ry*, a question, containing a question.

Lat. *interrogātiō*, *interrogatīvus*, *interrogātor*, *interrogatōrius*, *interrogāre* (*inter, rogo*, to ask questions); Fr. *interrogation*, *interrogatif*.

Interrupt, *in'.ter.rupt''*, to hinder, to stop; **interrupt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **interrupt'-ed-ly**, **interrupt'-ing**, **interrupt'ing-ly**.

Interruption, *in'.ter.rūp''shūn*; **interrupt'-er** (should be *-or*, R. xxxvii.); **interruptive**, *in'.ter.rūp''.tiv*; **interrupt'ive-ly**.

Latin *interruptiō*, *interruptor*, *inter-rumpere*; French *interruption*.

Intersect, *in'.ter.sēkt'*, to meet and cross [like two lines]; **inter-sect'-ed**, **intersect'-ing**; **intersection**, *in'.ter.sēk''shūn*.

Latin *intersectiō*, *inter-sēcāre*, to cut midway; French *intersection*.

Interperse, *in'.ter.sperce''*, to scatter; **interspersed'** (3 syl.), **interspers'-ing** (R. xix.) **Interspersion**, *in'.ter.spēr''shūn*.

Latin *interspersus* (*inter spargo*, to scatter among).

Interstice, *in.ter'.stis*, a chink; *plu. interstices*, *in.ter'.stī.sēz* (Rule xxxiv.); **interstitial**, *in'.ter.stish''āl*.

French *interstice*; Latin *interstitium*. (*-sisto*, past *stīti*.)

Intertwine, *in'.ter.twine''*, to twist one thing into another; **intertwined**, **intertwin'-ing**, **-twin'ing-ly**, **-twin'-er**.

Old English *inter* (Latin), *twōn[an]*, to twine or twist.

Interval, the space between two events, two points of time, two musical sounds, &c. (Fr. *intervalle*, Lat. *intervallum*.)

Intervene, *in'.ter.veen''*, to come between; **intervened'** (3 syl.), **intervēn'-ing** (R. xix.) **Intervention**, *in'.ter.vēn''shūn*.

Latin *interventio*, *inter-venio*, to come between; French *intervention*.

Interview, *in'ter.vew*, appointment between two persons to see each other. (Fr. *entrevue*; Lat. *inter*, *vidēre*, to see.)

Inter-weave (*past*) *inter-wove*, (*past part.*) *inter-woven*, *in'ter.weev''*, *in'ter.wōve''*, *in'ter.wū''v'n*.

Latin *inter*, Old English *wef[an]*, *past wæf*, *past part. wofen*.

Intestate, *in.tēs'.tate*, without a will at the time of death.

Intestacy, *in.tēs'.ta.sy*, the state of being intestate.

Latin *in-testātus*, not witnessed (*testis*, a witness), an "intestate" is one whose will is not duly attested; French *intestat*.

Intestine, *in.tēs'.tīn* (not *in.tēs'.tīne*), domestic, home, internal;

The **Intestines**, *in.tēs'.tīnz*, the entrails; *intes'tinal*.

Lat. *intestina*, *intestinus* (*intus*, within); Fr. *intestin*, *intestinal*.

Inthral, *in.thrawl'*; **inthrall'd**, **inthrall'-ing**. (See **Enthrall**.)

Intimate, *in'.tīm.ate*, a familiar friend, to hint, to announce; *in'timāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *in'timāt-ing*, *in'timate-ly*.

Intimation, *in'.tīm.ay''shūn*, a hint, an announcement.

Intimāt-er (should be *intimat-or*, R. xxxvii.), *in'.tīm.ātor*.

Latin *intimas*, gen. *in'timātis*, *intimatio*, *intimātor*, *intimāre*, *intimus* (*intra*, within); French *intimation*, v. *intimer*.

Intimidate, *in.tīm'.i.date*, to frighten; *intim'idāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *intim'idāt-ing*, *intim'idāt-or* (R. xxxvii.); **intimidation**, *in.tīm'.i.day''shūn*. (Fr. *intimidation*; Lat. *timidus*.)

("Entimidate" (*en timidus* "to make" timid) would be better. *Intimidate* should properly mean "not to frighten.")

Into follows verbs of motion. **In** follows verbs of rest.

Intolerable (*-tol* only one *l*), *in.tōl'.ē.rā.b'l*, insufferable; **intol'er-able-ness**, **intol'erably**. Tolerable, pretty good, bearable.

Intolerance (not *intollerance*), *in.tōl'.e.rance*, want of toleration; **intol'erant** (only one *-l-*), prejudiced; **intol'ē-rant-ly**. **Intoleration** (only one *l*), *in.tōl'.e.ray''shūn*.

Latin *intolerabilis*, *intol'erans*, gen. *intol'erantis*, *intol'erantia*, *in-tol'erare*, not to tolerate; French *intolérable*, *intolérance*, *intolérant*.

Intonate, *in'.to.nate*, to modulate the voice in speaking; **in'to-nāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *in'tonāt-ing*, **intonation**, *-nay''shūn*.

Intone, *in.tōne*, to read with a monotonous chanting voice; **intoned'** (2 syl.), **intōn'-ing** (Rule xix.), **intōn'-er**.

Latin *intōnāre*, to speak with a strained or stretched voice (*tōnus*, tone); Greek *tōnós*, from *teino*, to stretch; French *intonation*.

Intoxicate *in.tox'.i.kate*, to make drunk; **intox'icāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **intox'icāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **intox'icant**.

Intoxication, *in.tox'.i.kay''shūn*, drunkenness;

French *intoxication* (Latin *toxicum*; Greek *toxikōn*, rank-poison).

Intra, *in'.tra* (Latin prep.). within.

Intractable (not *-ible*), *in.trāk'.tā.b'l*, stubborn; **intra'c-table-ness**, **intra'c-tably**, **intractabil'ity**, stubbornness.

Latin *intractabilis*, *in-trāhere*, *supine-tractum*, not to draw.

Intra-mu'ral, within the city walls. **Extra-mu'ral**, outside...

Latin *mūrālis* (*mūrus*, a wall). The Latin forms are *intra-mūrānus* and *extra-mūrānus*, within and without the city walls.

Intransient, *in.trans'stent*, not transient.

Intransitive [verb], *in.trans'it'iv*, a verb with "subject" but no "object." A **Transitive** [verb] has both.

"I sit": *sit* has the "subject" *I*, but no "object," and therefore is an intransitive verb. "I love him": *love* has the "subject" *I* and the "object" *him*; it is, therefore, a transitive verb.

Lat. *intransitivus*, *in trans itum*, not to go over [to an "object"].

Intrench. (See **Entrench**.)

Intrepid, *in.trēp'id*, fearless; **intrep'id-ly**, fearlessly.

Intrepidity, *in.tre.pīd'it'y*, fearlessness.

Latin *intrepidus*, *intrepiditas* (in *trepidus*, not trembling).

Intricate, *in'.tri.kate* (not *in.trik'.it*), complicated; **in'tricate-ly**; **in'tricate-ness**, state of being complicated;

Intricacy, *plu. intricacies*, *in'.tri.ka.siz*, complication.

Latin *intricātus*, *intricatio* (in *trica*, in the clogs of hair called *trica* fastened round the legs of fowls to prevent their roaming).

Intrigue, *in.treeg'*, a cabal', a plot, to plot; **intrigued**, *in.treegd'*; **intrigu-ing**, *in.treeg'.ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); **intriguing-ly**, *in.treeg'.ing.ly*; **intrigu-er**, *in.treeg'.er*; **intriguant**, *in.treeg'-ant*.

French *intrigant*, *intrigue*, *intrigueur*, v. *intriguer* (Latin *intricare*, to entangle). (See **Intricate**.)

Intrinsic, *in.trin'sik*, real, not merely outside show; **intrin'sic-ly** or **intrin'sical-ly**, truly, really, genuinely.

Latin *intrinsecus* (*intra secus*, in the inside); French *intrinseque*.

In'tro- (Latin prepositional prefix), within, into, in.

In'tro-duce (3 syl.), to bring in, to begin, to make acquainted; **introduced'** (3 syl.); **introduc-ing**, *in'.tro.duce''.ing*; **introduc-er**, *in'.tro.duce''.er*; **introductive**, *in'.tro.dūk''-it'iv*; **introduc'tive-ly**, **introduc'tōry**, **introduc'tōri-ly**.

Introduction, *in'.tro.dūk''shūn*, the beginning, &c.

Latin *introductio*, *intro-ducere*, to lead in; French *introduction*.

Intro-it, *in'.tro.it*, what is sung while the priest is going to the altar. (Latin *intro-it*, [while the priest] goes in.)

Intrude, *in.trūde'*, to come without right or welcome; **intrūd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **intrūd'-ing** (R. xix.), **intrūd'ing-ly**, **intrūd'-er**.

Intrusion, *in.trū'.zhūn* (Rule xxxiii.); **intru'sion-ist**; **intru'sive**, *in.trū'.ziv*; **intru'sive-ness**, **intru'sive-ly**.

Latin *in-trudere*, supine *trusum*, to thrust in; French *intrusion*.

Intuition, *in'.tu.ish''.ūn*, instinct; **intuitive**, *in.tu'.it'iv*, **instinctive**; **intu'itive-ly**. (Fr. *intuition*, *intuitif*; Lat. *in tueor*.)

Inundate, in'ũn.date (not in.ũn'.date), to overwhelm; in'un-dăt-ed (R. xxxvi.), in'undăt-ing (R. xix.), in'undăt-or;

Inundation, in'.un.day''shũn, a flood, an overflow.

Latin *inundatio*, *inundator*, *inundāre* (*unda*, a wave).

Inure, in nũre', to habituate; **inured**, in nũred'; **inur-ing** (Rule xix.), in nũre'-ing; **inure-ment**, in.nũre'.ment.

Should be *Enure*. Archaisms, use, habit; French *en heure*, hourly.

Inurn, to put into an urn; **inurned**' (2 syl.), inurn'-ing.

Latin *in urna*, [to put] into an urn.

Inutility, in'.u.tĩl''ĩ.ty, uselessness; **inutile**, in'.u.teel';

Unuseful, un.ũse'.ful, not useful;

Unused' (2 syl.), not used; **Disused**, the use discontinued.

Use-less (2 syl.), use'less-ly, use'less-ness.

Latin *inutilitas*, *inutilis* (*in-utor* [*usus*], not to use); French *inutilité*, *inutile*, *inutile* (*user*, to use).

In vacuo (Latin), in. vak'ku.o, in a place from which all air has been extracted. **A vacuum**, vũk'.ũ.ũm.

Invade' (2 syl.), to violate another's rights, to enter a country hostilely; **invād'-ed**, **invād'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invād'-er**.

Invasion (R. xxxiii.), in.vay'.zhũn; **invasive**, in.vay'.ziv.

Lat. *in-vādēre*, supine *invasum*, to go against, *invasio*; Fr. *invasion*.

Invalid, (noun) in'.va.leed', (adj.) in.vũl'.ĩd (Rule li.)

In'valid', one not in health, one disabled; **invalid'-ed**.

Inval'id, worthless, of no authority; **invalid'ity**.

Invalidate, in.vũl'.ĩ.date, to render worthless; **inval'idăt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **inval'idăt-ing**, R. xix. (All with -ĩ-.)

Invaletudinarian, in.vũl'.e.tu.ĩ.nair''ri.an, one always ill.

Fr. *invalida*, *invalidité*; Lat. *invalētūdo* (*in*, *vāleā*, not to be well); ("Invalid," the noun, ought to be written "*invalida*.")

Invaluable, in.vũl'.u.ũ.b'l, inestimable; **inval'uably**.

Unvalued, un.vũl'.ude, not appreciated (Rule lxxii.)

French *in value*; Latin *vālor*, value (*vālere*, to be worth).

Invariable, in.vair''ri.ũ.b'l, without variation; **inva'riable-ness**; **inva'riably**. (Fr. *invariable*; Lat. *in vāriābilis*, *varius*.)

Invasion, in.vay'.zhun; **invasive**, in.vay'.ziv. (See **Invade**.)

Invective, in.vẽk'.ziv, a tirade; **invective-ly**.

Inveigh, in.vay' (followed by *against*), to rail at; **inveighed**, in.vaid'; **inveigh-ing**, in.vay'.ing; **inveigh-er**, in.vay'.er.

Invade, in.vāde', to enter a country hostilely.

(The spelling of "inveigh" cannot be commended, and the interpolation of "g" before "h" to lengthen a vowel or to give "-x" the sound of "a" is certainly a very clumsy contrivance, to say the least.)

Latin *inveho*, supine *vectum*, to inveigle (*in vehi*, to be carried against one), *invectiva*, *invektivus*; French *invective*, v. *invectiver*.

nveigle, *in.vee'.g'l* (not *in.vay'.g'l*), to allure; **inveigled**, *in.vee'.g'ld*; **inveigling**, *in.vee'.g'ling*; **inveigler**, *in.vee'.g'ler*; **inveigle-ment**, *in.vee'.g'l.men't*, enticement to evil.

Norman *enveugler*; French *aveugler*, to blind, to hoodwink.

nvent'. Discover, *dis.klŭ'.er*.

We **invent'** (or find out) a work of art, as a machine;

We **discover** (or find out) a country or work of science.

To **invent** is to create what did not before exist.

To **discover** is to make known what was before unknown.

Invent'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **invent'-ing**, **invent'-er** (should be **invent'-or**, R. xxxvii.), *fem. inventress*, *in.vèn'.tress*.

Invention, *in.vèn'.shŭn*, a discovery in art.

Inventive, *in.vèn'.tŭv*; **inven'tive-ness**, **inven'tive-ly**.

Inventory, *in'.vèn.tŏ.ry* (ought to be **inventary**), a list of movable property; **inventorial**, *in'.ven.tŏr'ri.äl*.

Invention of the Cross, the alleged discovery of the cross in the fourth century, by certain agents of St. Helena.

(This use of the word is quite abnormal.)

French *inventaire*, *inventif*, *invention*, *v. inventor*, *v. inventorier*;

Latin *inventarium*, *inventio*, *inventor*, *invento*, *supine ventum*.

averse, *in'.verse* (adj.), **in.verse'** (verb) (Rule li.); **inverse'-ly**.

Inversion, *in.ver'.shŭn*, a reversion of the order.

Invert', to turn upside down; **invert'-ed**, **invert'-ing**.

Inversely as (not *to*): as "Velocity is *inversely as* the time."

In inverse ratio to (not *in inverse ratio as*): Thus, 1, 2, 3, is in *inverse ratio to* 3, 2, 1.

In the inverse ratio of (not *in the inverse ratio to*): as "Time is *in the inverse ratio of* velocity."

Latin *inversio*, *in.verso*, *supine versum*; French *inverse*, *inversion*.

avertebrate (obs. *-te-*), *in.ver'.tĕ.brate*, an animal with no backbone; **vertebral**, *in.ver'.tĕ.bräl*, without a backbone.

Invertebrata, *in.ver'.tĕ.bray'tah*. Lamarck divided the animal kingdom into *vertebrata* and *invertebrata*; the former embraces all animals which have a backbone or bony skeleton; the latter, those animals which are devoid of such a structure: as molluscs [snails, &c.]

Latin *in.vertebra*, without backbone, *vertebrātus*.

avest', to dress; **invest'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invest'-ing**.

Invest'-ment; **investive**, *in.ves'.tŭv*, covering, clothing.

Investiture, *in.vĕs'.tŭ.tchŭr*, the act or right of giving legal possession [of church preferment].

Roman Catholic bishops have a ring and crozier given as external signs of office. An Anglican bishop, a crozier. A university student has a cap and gown. A freemason has an apron, &c.

Latin *in.vestio*, to clothe in [official symbols], *vestis*, a robe.

Investigate, *in.vēs'.tī.gate*, to examine into; **inves'tigāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **inves'tigāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **inves'tigāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **investigable**, *in.vēs'.tī.gā.b'l*.

Investigation, *in.vēs'.tī.gay''shūn*; **investigative**, *in.vēs'.tī.ga.tiv*; **investigatory**, *in.vēs'.tī.gū.t'ry*.

Latin *investigāble*, *investigātio*, *investigātor*, *investigāre* (*vestigia*, a slot); French *investigation*.

Inveterate, *in.vēt'.ē.rate*, confirmed by long habit; **invet'erate-ly**, **invet'erate-ness**; **invet'erācy**, long habituation.

Latin *inveterātus* (*vētus*, old, long-standing).

Invidious, *in.vīd'.ī.ūs* (not *in.vīd'.jūs*), obnoxious, provocative, ill-natured; **invid'ious-ness**, **invid'ious-ly** (Rule lxvi.)

Latin *invidiōsus* (*invidia*, envy).

Invigorate, *in.vīg'.ō.rate*, to strengthen; **invig'orāt-ed** (Rule xx.vi.), **invig'orāt-ing**; **invigoration**, *in.vīg'.ō.ray''shūn*; **invig'orāt-er**. (Latin *vigor*, vigour, strength.)

Invincible, *in.vīn'.sī.b'l*, unconquerable; **invin'cibly**;

Invincibility, *in.vīn'.sī.bīl''ī.ty*; **invin'cible-ness**.

Fr. *invincibilité*, *invincible*; Lat. *invincibilis* (*vincere*, to conquer).

Inviolable, *in.vī'.ō.lū.b'l*, not to be profaned or polluted; **invi'olably**; **inviolate**, *in.vī'.ō.late*, unbroken, unpolluted.

Inviolability, *in.vī'.ō.lū.bīl''ī.ty*, state of being inviolable.

Fr. *inviolable*, *inviolabilité*; Lat. *inviolābilis* (*violāre*, to violate).

Invisible (not *-able*), *in.vīz'.ī.b'l*, imperceptible to the eye; **invis'ible-ness**, **invis'ibly**. **Invisibility**, *in.vīz'.ī.bīl''ī.ty*.

Fr. *invisible*, *invisibilité*; Lat. *invisibilis* (*vīdeo*, sup. *visum*, to see).

Invite (2 syl.) to request the company of, to challenge, to solicit; **invīt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **invīt'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invīt'ing-ly**, **invīt'-er**. **Invitation**, *in'.vī.tay''shūn*.

Latin *invitātio*, v. *invītāre* (in *vītāre*, to do the contrary of shunning, i.e., to seek, to court); French *invitation*, v. *inviter*.

Invoke, *in'.vo.kate*, to address in prayer; **in'vocāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **in'vocāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **in'vocāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Invocation, *in'.vo.kay''shūn*, an address to deity.

Invoke, *in.vōke'*, to address in prayer; **invoked'** (3 syl.), **invōk'-ing** (Rule xix.), **invōk'-er**.

("Invoke" is used in poetry, but "invoke" in ordinary speech.)

Latin *invocātio*, *in-vōcāre*, to call on [one] for help.

Invoice, *in'.voice*, a written priced list of goods sent to a customer, to make such a list; **in'voiced**, **invoic'ing**, Rule xix. (French *envois*, things sent.)

Lat. *in vīa*, [a list of goods] on the way; Spanish *enviado*, Italian *inviato* (an envoy), show the compound more distinctly.

Invoke, *in.vōke'*; **invocation**, *in'.vo.kay''shūn*. (See *Invoke*.)

voluntary, *in.vol'ăn.tă.ry*, not done by the will; **invol'untari-ly** (Rule xix.), **invol'untari-ness**.

Latin *involuntarius* (*in voluntas, in-vôlo*, not to will).

involve' (2 syl.), to implicate, to surround, to embarrass; **involved'** (2 syl.), **invôlv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **involve'-ment**.

Involution, *in'.vô.lû''.shûn*. **Evolution**, *e'.vô.lû''.shûn* (in *Math.*), "Involution," the raising of a number to a given power. "Evolution," extracting the given root.

Involution: as 4^3 , i.e., multiply 4 thrice by itself = 64.

Evolution: as $\sqrt[3]{64}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, i.e., extract the third or cube root of 64, and the 5th root of "a": ($\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$).

Latin *in-volvere*, to roll on [itself]; *e-volvere*, to roll out, extricate, or extract; *involutio*, *evolutio*; French *involution*, *evolution*.

invulnerable, *in.vûl'.ně.rû.b'l*, not able to be wounded; **invul'nerable-ness**, **invul'nerably**, **invulnerable'ity**.

French *invulnérable*, *invulnérabilité*; *invulnérâblis* (*vulnus*).

inward, *in'.wûrd*, internal, placed inside; **in'ward-ly**.

Inwards (adv.), towards the inside. (As the -s [-es] is the adverbial suffix, it is wrong to use *inward* as an adv.)

Old English *inweard*, inward; *inweardlice*, inwardly.

weave, (past) **inwove**, (past part.) **inwoven**, *in.weev'*, *in-wôve'*, *in.wô'.v'n*, to intertwine; **inweav'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Old Eng. *in wêf[an]*, past *waf* or *wêfode*, past part. *wefen* or *wêfod*.

wrap, *in.răp'*, to envelop; **inwrapped**, *in.răpt'*; **inwrapp-ing** (Rule iv.), *in.răp'.ing*. **Enrapt'**, inspired.

wrought, *in.rawt'*, worked in, adorned with figured work.

Old English *in weord[an]*, past *worhte*, past part. *ge-worht*.

There are 672 words beginning with "in," all of which, except 31, are directly or indirectly from the Latin. In 640 cases the force of "in" is negative, in 28 it is part of another prep.: as "inter," "intro," &c., in 11 it means "to make," and in 9 it is radical.

dine, *i'.o.dine* (not *i'.o.deen*), an element.

In *Chem.* the termination *-ine* denotes a simple substance.

Iodate, *i'.o.date*, a salt of iodic acid.

In *Chem.* *-ate* denotes a salt from an acid ending in *-ic*.

Iodic [acid], *i'.o.dik*. (In *Chem.* *-ic* denotes an acid containing the greatest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Iodous [acid], *i'.o.dûs*. (In *Chem.* *-ous* denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*.)

Iodide, *i'.o.dide*, a compound of iodine with a base.

In *Chem.* *-ide* denotes a compound with a base.

Iodite, *i'.o.dite*, a non-acid compound of oxygen.

Greek *iodês*, violet, so called from its colour.

asian, *i.ô'.ni.ăn*, relating to Iōnia, in Asia Minor.

Ionic, *i.ôn'.ic*. (The *-o-* is long in Greek *iōnikos*.)



Iota, *i.ō'.tah*, a jot, a tittle. (The smallest Greek letter.)

I. O. U. (*I owe you*), a brief acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, *ip'.ē.kāk'.ū.ăn''.ah*, a South American plant.

Peruvian *ipe*, the root, *cacuanha*.

Ipomœa, *ip'.o.mee''.ah*, a plant allied to the convolvulus.

Greek *ips*, gen. *ipôs hōmoîds*, like a worm.

Ir- for *in-*, before the letter *r*.

Irascible, *i.rās'.sī.b'l*, prone to anger; **irascible-ness**;

Irascibility, *i.rās'.sī.bīl''.ī.ty*; **irascibly**.

Fr. *irascible*, *irascibilité*; Lat. *irascor*, to be angry (*ira*, anger).

Ire, *i'r*, anger; **ire-ful**, *i'r'.ful*; **iraful-ly**, *i'r'.ful.ly*.

Old English *yrre* or *irre*, Latin *ira*, anger.

Iris, *i'.ris*, the rainbow, the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; **irised**, *i'.rist*; **irised**, *i'.ris.ā.tēd*.

Iridescence (not *irredescence*), *i'r'i.dēs''.sense*, a rainbow-like exhibition of colours; **iridescent**;

Iridium, *i.rīd'.ī.ūm*, a metal which assumes divers colours while under dissolution in hydrochloric acid.

Latin *iris*, the rainbow; Greek *iris*.

Irish, *i'.rīsh*, the language of Ireland, the people of Ireland, a cotton cloth made in Ireland, pertaining to Ireland;

Irish-ism, *i'.rīsh.izm*, a blunder of speech conveying a contradiction of terms. **Ireland**, *i'r'.land*.

Irishman, *plu.* **Irishmen**, *fem.* **Irishwoman**, *plu.* **-women**.

Proper names of a people ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, and *-x*, have two plural forms, one partitive made by adding *-man*, and one collective by placing *The* before the word: as **The Irish**, 2, 3, 4, &c., **Irishmen**. Celtic *Eri-in* or *Iar-in* (*innis*), the western island.

Irk, *erk*, to distress; **irk-some**, *erk'.sūm*, distressing (*-some* denotes "full of"); **irk'some-ness**, *irk'some-ly*.

Old English *earg*, wretched, evil, *earg-sum*.

Iron, generally pronounced *i'on*, sometimes *i'ron*.

In irons, *i'ōnz*, in chains. **Fire irons**, poker, shovel, and tongs.

To iron, *i'ōn*, to smoothen with a hot instrument for the purpose; **ironed**, *i'ōnd*; **iron-ing**, *i'ōn.ing*; **iron-er**, *i'ōn.er*.

Iron-y, *i'ōn.y*, containing iron. **Ironry**, *i'.rōn.ry*, satire.

Old English *īren*, *īren-bend*, an iron band, *īren-fetor*, an iron fetter, *īren-grey*, iron-grey, *īren-sīd*, iron-side.

Ironry, *i'.rōn.ry* (never *i'ōn.ry*), **ironical speech**, *sarcasm*; **ironical**, *i'rōn'.ī.kāl*; **ironical-ly**. **Irony**, *i'.ōn.y* (*v.s.*)

Latin *īrōnicus*, *īrōnīa*; Greek *eirōneia* (*eirōn*, a dissembler).

Irradiate, *īr.rād'.ī.ate*. **Eradiate**, *ē.rād'.ī.ate*.

Irradiate, to adorn with rays of light. **Eradiate**, to shoot forth like rays of light; **irrad'iat-ed**, **irrad'iat-ing**.

- Irradiation**, *ir rād'.i.ā''shūn*, the act of being irradiated;
Eradiation, *ē.rād'.i.ā''shūn*, emission of beams of light.
Irradiance, *ir rād'.i.ance*, lustre; **irrad'iancy**; **irrad'iant**.
 Lat. *irradiatio*, *ir[īn]radiāre*, to cast rays on [objects]; Fr. *irradiation*.
Irrational, *ir rash'.ōn.āl*, unreasonable; **irrational-ly**, *ir rash'..ōn.āl.ly*; **irrationality**, *ir rash'ōn.āl''.l.ty*.
 Lat. *irrationalis* (in *rātio*, without reason); Fr. *irrational* (wrong).
Irreclaimable, *ir're.claim''.ā.b'l*, not to be reclaimed; **irreclaim'-ably**. **Un'reclaimed'** (3 syl.), not reclaimed (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *ir[īn]reclāmāre*, not to claim again (*clāmo*, to demand).
Irreconcilable, *ir'rē.kōn.si''.l.ā.b'l*, not r-concila'ble; **irreconcil'-able-ness**, **irreconcil'-ably**; **irreconciliation**, *ir're.kōn..sil'.i.ā''shūn*, want of reconciliation.
Unreconciled, *un'.rēk'.ōn.sild*, not reconciled (Rule lxxii.)
 French *irréconciliable*; Latin *ir[īn]reconciliātio*, v. *re-conciliāre*, not to conciliate again (*conciliūm*, a meeting; *con cōlo*, to call together).
Irrecoverable, *ir'rē.civ''.er.ā.b'l*, not to be recovered; **irrecov'-erable-ness**, **irrecov'erably**.
Unrecovered, *un'.re.civ''.erd*, not recovered (Rule lxxii.)
 Fr. *recouvrable* (*re-couvrir*); Lat. *recupérāre*, to recover; with neg. *ir*.
Irredeemable, *ir'rē.deem''.a.b'l*, not to be redeemed; **irredeem-ably**. **Unredeemed**, (3 syl.) not redeemed (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *redimere* (*redēmere*, to buy back); with *ir-[īn]* neg.
Irreducible, *ir'rē.dū''.sī.b'l*, not to be reduced; **irredu'cibly**.
Unreduced, *un're.dūced''*, not reduced (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *re-dūcere*, to reduce, to bring back again; with *ir-[īn]* neg.
Irrefrangible, *ir'rē.frūn''.jī.b'l*. **Irrefragable**, *ir'rēf'.rū.gū.b'l*.
Irrefran'gible, not to be refracted; **irrefran'gibly**, **irrefrangibil'ity**. **Irref'ragible**, not to be gainsaid.
 Latin *refringere* (*re-frango*, supine *fractum*), to refract or bend back, with *ir[īn]*, neg. Used chiefly in reference to rays of light.
Irrefragable, *ir'rēf'.rū.gū.b'l*, not to be gainsaid; **irref'ragably**.
 French *irrefragable*; Latin *irrefragābilis*, v. *refragāri*, to gainsay.
Irrefutable, *ir're.fū''.tū.b'l*, not to be refuted; **irrefu'tably**.
 Latin *irrefutābilis* (*ir[īn]re-futāri*, not to be refuted).
Irregular, *ir rēg'.u.lar*, not regular; **irreg'ular-ly**;
Irregularity, plu. **irregularities**, *ir rēg'.u.lūr''rī.tiz*.
 Latin *irrēgulāris*, *irrēgulāritas*, *ir[īn]rēgulāre* (*rēgūla*, rule).
Irrelative, *ir rēl'.ā.tiv*. **Irrelevant**, *ir rēl'.ē.vānt*.
Irrelative, unconnected: as *irrelative chords* (in music), chords which have no common sound; **irrelative-ly**.
Unrelated, *ūn'.rē.late''.ed*, not related (Rule lxxii.)
 Latin *ir[īn]relātivus* (*re-ferro*, supine *lātum*, to refer).

Irrelevant (not *irrevelant*), inapplicable, not to the point: as irrelevant to the subject, *irrelevant testimony*; **irrelevant-ly**, **irrelevancy**; **irrelevance**, *ir.rēl'.ē.vānce*.

Latin *ir[in]rē-lēvāre*, not to lift off or relieve. Something that does not "lift off" the difficulty.

Irreligion, *ir.rē.līdj''.ūn*, want of religion or contempt of it; **irreligious**, *ir.rē.līdj'.ūs*; **irreligious-ness**, **irreligious-ly**.

French *irreligion*; Latin *irreligiōsus*.

Irremediable, *ir're.mē''.dī.ā.b'l*, not curable; **irreme'diably**, **irreme'diable-ness**. **Remedi-less**, *re.mēd'.i.less*.

Unremedied, *un.rēm'.ī.dēd*, not cured (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *irremēdiābilis* (*ir[not]rēmēdium*, without remedy); Fr. *irremédiable*, *irremédiābilis*.

Irremovable (not *irremoveable*, only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the *e* before -*able*, Rule xx.), *ir're.moov''.ā.b'l*, not able to be moved; **irremov'ably**; **irremovability**, *ir're.moov'.ā.bīl''.ī.ty*. **Unremoved**, *un'.rē.moovd''* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-mōvērē*, to remove; with *ir* [in] negative.

Irreparable, *ir.rēp'.ā.rā.b'l* (not *ir'rē.pair''.rā.b'l*), not to be repaired or recovered; **irreparably**, **irrecoverably**.

Unrepaired, *un'.rē.paird''*, not repaired (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *ir[in]rēpārābilis* (*re pārāre*, to make anew); Fr. *irreparable*.

Irrepealable, *ir'rē.peel''.ā.b'l*, not to be repealed.

Unrepealed, *un'.re.peeld''*, not repealed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ap[ad]pellare*, to call to one; *re-appellare*, to call back again; *ir[in]re-ap[ad]pellare*, not to recall or repeal.

Irreprehensible, *ir.rēp'.rē.hēn''.sī.b'l*, not blamable; **irreprehen'sibly**. (Lat. *irreprehensibilis*; Fr. *irreprehensible*.)

Irrepressible, *ir're.prēs''.sī.b'l*, not to be repressed; **irrepress'ibly**.

Unrepressed, *un'.re.prēst'*, not repressed (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-primēre* (*prēmo*), sup. *pressus*, to press back; with *ir* neg.

Irreproachable, *ir'rē.prōtch''.ā.b'l*, not worthy of censure; **irreproach'able-ness**, **irreproach'ably**.

Unreproached, *un.re.prōtchd*, not censured (Rule lxxii.)

French *irréprochable*, *re-procher* (*proche* [Latin *proximus*], near, *re-procher*, not to admit, to reprove; *ir-reprocher*, not to reprove).

Irreprovable, *ir'rē.proov''.ā.b'l*, blameless; **irreprov'ably**.

Unreproved, *un'.re.proovd''*, not censured (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *prōbāre*, to prove; *re-prōbāre*, to reprove; with *ir* neg.

Irresistance, *ir'rē.zīs''.tānce*, forbearance to resist.

(Would be better *irresistence*, but, as usual, we have been led astray by the French, which gives "*résistance*," but *résist-ible*!)

Irresistible (not -*able*), *ir'rē.zīs''.ā.b'l*, not to be resisted; **irresis'tibly**; **irresistibil'ity**.

Resist'-less, not to be resisted; **resist'**-less-ness, **resist'**-less-ly.

Unresisted, *un'.rě.zís''.těd* not resisted (Rule lxxii.)

French *résistance*, *irrésistible*, *irrésistibilité*; Latin *re-sistere*, to make to stand back, with *ir*[in], negative.

resolute, *ir'rěz'.đ.lūte*, not decided; **irres'**-olute-ness,

Irresolution, *ir'rěz'.đ.lū''shŭn*; **irres'**-olute-ly.

Irresoluble, *ir'rěz'.đ.lu.b'l*, incapable of being resolved into parts or into a more elemental state.

Irresolvable, *ir'rě.zđl''.va.b'l*, not to be resolved

Unresolved, *un'.rě.zolvđ''*, not resolved (Rule lxxii.)

Fr. *irrésolution*, *irresolu*: Lat. *irresolūbilis*, *resolūtio*, *re-solvere*, supine *solūtum*, to melt back [to its simple state], with *ir*, neg.

respective, *ir're.spěk''tív* (not *ě'r'rě.spěk''tív*), independent; **irrespec'**-tive-ly. **Unrespect'**-ed, not respected (R. lxxii.)

Latin *re-spicio*, supine *respectum*, to look back upon, to respect, with *ir*[in], negative, not to respect, to disregard.

respirable, *ir'rěs'.př.rů.b'l*, not fit for respiration.

Unrespired, *un'.re.spired'*, not exhaled (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-spīdre*, to exhale breath, with *ir*[in], negative.

responsible (not -able) *ir'rě.spōn''.sř.b'l*, not responsible;

Irresponsibility, *ir'rě.spōn''.sř.bíl''.i.ty*; **irrespon'**-sibly.

Unresponded-to, *ŭn'.rě.spōn''.děd-too* (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-spondere*, supine *responsum*, to respond, with *ir*[in], neg.

retrievable, *ir'rě.tree''vů.b'l*, not to be retrieved or recovered; **irretriev'**-ably; **irretrievable-ness**, *ir'rě.tree''vů.b'l.ness*.

Unretrieved, *un'.rě.treevđ''*, not recovered (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *re-tribuere*, to give back, with *ir*[in], neg.; French *trouver*.

reverent, *ir'rěv'.ě.rent*, not reverent; **irrev'**-erent-ly; **ir-reverence**, *ir'rěv'.ě.rence*, want of reverence.

Unreverenced, *un'.rev'.e.rencđ*, not reverenced (R. lxxii.)

Fr. *irrévérent*, *irrévérence*; Lat. *irrévérentia*, *irrévérens*, gen. *-entis*.

reversible, *ir'rě.ver''.sř.b'l* (not *ě'r're.ver''.sř.b'l*), not to be reversed or recalled; **irrever'**-sable-ness, **irrever'**-sably.

Unreversed, *un'.rě.verst''*, not reversed (Rule lxxii.)

Lat. *re-vertēre*, sup. *reversum*, to turn back, to reverse, with *ir*[in], neg.

revocable, *ir'rěv'.đ.ků.b'l* (not *ě'r'rě.vōke''.đ.b'l*), not to be reversed or annulled; **irrev'**-ocably (not *ě'r'rě.vōke''.a.b'ly*).

Unrevoked, *un'.re.vōkt'*, not revoked (Rule lxxii.)

Latin *ir*[in] *re-vocābilis*, not to be recalled; French *irrévocable*.

irrigate, *ir'rř.gate*, to pour water over [land]; **ir'rigāt**-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **ir'rigāt**-ing (Rule xix.);

Irrigation, *ir'rř.gay''shŭn*; **ir'rigāt**-or (Rule xxxvii.)

Lat. *irrigatio*, *irrigator* (*ir*[in] *rigare*, to throw water on); Fr. *irrigation*

Irritate, *ir'ri.tāte*, to provoke, to inflame; **ir'ritāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ir'ritāt-ing** (R. xix.), **ir'ritāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Irritation, *ir'ri.tay''.shūn*; **irritative**, *ir'ri.ta.tiv*; **ir'rita-tive-ly**. **Irritant**, that which irritates; **ir'ritancy**.

Irritable, *ir'ri.tā.b'l*, passionate; **ir'ritably**, **irritability**.

Irritatory, *ir'ri.tā.t'ry*, productive of irritation.

French *irritabilité*, *irritable*, *irritant*, *irritation*, v. *irriter*; Latin *irritabilis*, *irritabilitas*, *irritatio*, *irritator*, v. *irritare*.

Irruption, *ir'rūp'.shūn*, incursion. **Eruption**, a bursting out; **irruptive**, *ir'rūp'.tiv*. **Eruptive**, *e.rūp'.tiv*.

Lat. *irruptio*, *ir[is]rumpere*, sup. *ruptum*, to break in; Fr. *irruption*. (There are thirty-nine words beginning with the prefix "ir-" all directly or indirectly from the Latin, and in all (except the first one and the last three) the prefix is negative.)

Is, *iz*, third sing. pres. ind. of the anomalous verb **To be**.

Gothic *i-m*, *i-s*, *is-t*. Old English *eo-m*, *ear-t*, *is*, plu. *ar-on*.

-ise (Latin *-itum*) nouns, "act of," "habit of": as *exercise*.

-ise (Latin *-ire*) verbs, "to give," "to make": as *apologise*.

(The corresponding Greek ending is "-ize.")

-ish (Old English *-isc* or *-isch*) adj., pertaining to: as *Engl-ish*.

Added to adj. it is a dimin. as *good-ish*, *bad-ish*.

Added to nouns it means "like": as *boy-ish*, *girl-ish*.

-ish (Lat. *-ire*, Fr. *-ir*, *-iss*) verbs, "to make," "to give": *fin-ish*.

Isinglass, *i'.zn.glass* (a corruption of German *hausenblase*, that is, *hausen-blase*, the sturgeon's bladder).

This is a very disgraceful word, and quite misleads (see Rule lrv.)

Islamism, *iz'.lāmizm*, the religious creed of Mohammedans.

Islam, *iz'.lām*, the religion of Mohammed, the countries where it is professed, the whole body of Mohammedans.

Arabic *islam*, obedience to the will of God, *salama*, to submit.

Island, *i'.land*, land surrounded by water. **Highland**, *hi'.land*.

Island-er, *i'.lān.der*, an inhabitant of an island.

Highland-er, *hi'.lān.der*, one who lives in the Highlands.

Old Eng. *ed*, water; *ed-land*, water-land, an island; Lat. *insula*.

Isle, *ile*. **Aisle**, *ile*. **I'll**, *ile*. **Hill**, *Hill*.

Isle, *ile*, an island; **ialet**, *i'.let*, a little island.

French *isle*, now *île*; Lat. *insula*, an island.

Aisle, *ile*, the side "wings" of a church.

French *aisle*, now *alle* [of a church]; Latin *ala*, a wing.

I'll, *ile*, contraction of *I will*.

Hill, *hil*, not well. (Old English *yfel*.)

Hill, *hil*, an elevation less than a mountain. (O. Eng. *hyll*.)

-ism (Gk. suffix *-ism-os*), nouns, "system," "doctrine" "imitation of": as *baptism*, *despot-ism*, *Mohammed-ism*.

'so- (Greek prefix), equal, similar. (Greek *isos*, equal.)

Iso-chronal, *isōk'.rō.nal*, occurring at equal intervals, like the beats of the pulse. (Greek *isos chrōnōs*, equal time.)

Iso-clinal, *i'so-klā''.nāl*, having equal inclines or dips.

Greek *isos klīnō*, to make equal slopes or inclines.

I'so-pōd, *plu. i'so-pōds*, an insect which has all its legs alike; **isopoda**, *isōp'.ō.dah*, the order...;

Isopodous, *isōp'.ō.dūs*. (Greek *isos pōdēs*, equal feet.)

Isoceles, *isōs'.kē.leez* or *isōs'sē.leez*, applied to triangles which have two sides equal. (Greek *skēlōs*, a leg.)

Iso-thermal, *i'so-rhet'.māl*, having the same temperature.

Greek *isos thermē*, equal heat.

isolate, *i'so.late*, to cut off from all connections, to detach; **i'solat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **i'solat-ing**; **isolation**, *i'so.lay''.shūn*.

In'sulate, *in'sulāt-ed*, **in'sulāt-ing**, **insulāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **insulation**, *in'su.lay''.shūn*; **in'sular**.

"Isolate," &c., the French form, *isoler*, *isolation*. "Insulate," &c., the Latin form, *insūla*, *insulāris*, *insulāre*, supine *insulātum*.

israelite, *iz'.rā.ēlite* (not *iz'.rēl.ite*), a descendant of Israel or Jacob, a Jew; **Israelitish**, *iz'.rā.ēlite''.ish*.

issue, *iss'.su* (not *ish'.shu*), result, offspring, exit, an artificial ulcer, to proceed out of; **issued**, *iss'.sude*; **issu-ing**, *iss'.su.ing* (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); **issu-er**, *iss'.su.er*.

Fr. *issue*, outlet; *issu*, born (past part. of *issir*); Lat. *ex-ire*, to go out.

ist (Greek suffix *-ist-ēs*) nouns, "an agent": **art-ist**.

ster or -ster, nouns, "one engaged in": **chorister**. (R. lxii.)

isthmus, *isth'.mūs*, a neck of land joining a continent or peninsula to the mainland; **isthmian**, *isth'.mī.ăn*.

Latin *isthmus*; Greek *isthmōs*, a neck or bridge.

possessive its, plu. they, theirs, them. **Hit**, to strike.

(The introduction of "its" dates from the beginning of the reign of James I. (1603). In the Bible "his" is used for its.)

Old English nom. *hit*, gen. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hit*.

alian, *ī.tāl'.yăn*, adj. of Italy; **Italian-ise**, *ī.tāl'.yăn.ize*, to reduce to Italian habits or idiom; **Ital'ianis-ing** (R. xix.); **Ital'ianised**, *ī.tal'.yăn.izd*; **Ital'ianis-er**.

Italics, sloping type. **Italicise**, *ī.tāl'.ī.size*, to print in sloping type; **italicised**, *ī.tāl'.ī.sized*; **italicis-ing** (R. xix.); **italicism**, *ī.tāl'.ī.sizm*, an Italian idiom; **Ital'ian-iron**.

Latin *Italia*, the land of the *Vituli*, *Vituli*, or *Siouli*.

ch, a cutaneous irritation. **Hitch**, an obstruction.

Itched, *itcht*; **itch-ing**, **itch'-y**, **itch'i-ness**, (Rule xi.), **itch'ing-ly**. (Old English *gictha*, itch or tetter.)

-ite (Latin *-it-us*), adj., "quality of," "pertaining to," "like".

-ite (Latin *-it-us*), nouns, subject of an action: *favour-ite*.

-ite (in *Chem.*), a salt formed from an acid ending in *-ous*: as *sulphite* [of silver], sulphurous acid combined with silver.

-ite (Greek *lithos*, stone), in *Geology*, a fossil: *ammon-ite*.

Item (Latin), *ī.tēm*, furthermore, also, a separate article.

Itinerant, *ī.tīn'.ē.rānt*, a vagrant; itin'erant-ly, itin'erancy; itinerary, *plu.* itineraries, *ī.tīn'.ē.rā.rīz*, a route-book, a traveller's book for jottings on the way.

Latin *iter*, gen. *itinēris*, a journey (*eo*, supine *itum*, to go).

-itis, *ī.tīs*, added to Greek words to denote inflammation: as *card-itis* (*kardia*), inflammation of the heart.

Itself, *plu.* themselves, a reciprocal pronoun. (O. E. *hit sylf*.)

-ity, *īt'y* (Latin *-itas*), abstract nouns: as *curiosity*.

-ium (in *Chem.*), a metal: as *potass-ium*, *sall-ium*.

-ium (in *Bot.*), a species: as *delphin-ium* (larkspur).

-ive (Lat. *-iv-us*), adj., "able to," "inclined to": *cohesive*.

-ive (ditto), nouns formed from adj., "one who is": *captive*.

I've, *ive*, contract. of *I have*. Hive, a place for bees. (O. E. *hyfe*.)

Ivory, *ī.vo.rī*, the tusk of male elephants, made of ivory;

Ivories, *ī.vo.rīz*, works of art in ivory;

I'vory-black, charred ivory or bone mixed with charcoal.

Fr. *ivoire*; Lat. *ebur*, gen. *eboris* (*e(ex)barrus*, from elephant's tooth).

Ivy, *plu.* ivies, *ī.vīz*, a plant. (Old English *ifig*.)

-ize (Gk. *hizō*), "to make," "to make like," "to give": *tantal-ize*.

The corresponding Latin suffix is *-iss*."

Jabber, *djāb'.ber*, to gabble unintelligibly; jab-bered, *djab' berd*; jab'ber-ing, jab bering-ly, jab'ber-er. (French *jaboter*.)

Jacinth, *djās'.cīnth*, a pellucid gem (*Rev.* xxi. 20).

Latin *jacinthus* or *hyacinthus*; Greek *huakinthos*. This gem is so called because its colour is like that of the purple hyacinth.

Jack, a machine for sundry purposes.

Jack-ass, the male ass. Jack-daw, a daw.

Jack-pike, a young pike. Jack-rat, a male rat.

Jack-plane, a large rough plane. Jack-towel, a long coarse towel hung on a roller. Jack-pudding, a clown.

Jack o' lantern, *ignis fatuus*. Jack-in-office, official prig.

Jack of all trades, a man who can turn his hand to anything.

Jackal, *jūk'.awl*, an animal half dog and half fox. (Span. *chacal*.)

Jackanapes, *jūk'.a.nāpes*, an impertinent vulgar prig.

Jacket, *jūk'.ēt*, a short coat without tails; jack'et-ed, put into jackets, wearing a jacket. (French *jaquette*.)

Jacobin, *Jacobite*, *zhāk.o.bīn*, *djāk'.o.bite*.

Jacobins, a revolutionary party in France who met, during the first revolution, in an old monastery of Jacobin monks; **Jac'obin-ism**, **Jacobin'ical**.

Jacobites, favourers of the pretenders, when the Stuart dynasty was set aside. So called from *Jac'obus*, Latin for James; **Jac'obit-ism**; **Jacobitical**, *djāk'.o.bīt'.ī.kāl*.

Jacob's ladder, *djā'.cōbz lād'.der* (not *djā'.cups...*), the common Greek *vale'rian*. Its successive leaflets form a ladder.

Jaconet, *zhāk'.o.nēt*, a thick muslin. (French *jaconas*.)

Jacquard loom, *zhāk'.ard loom*, for weaving figures on silks and muslins. Invented by M. Jacquard, of Lyons.

Jade, *djāde*, a sorry horse or woman; *jād'-ed*, wearied out.

French *jadis*, once, in times gone by. A "jade," "once" a horse.

Jag, *djäg*, a rough tatt'-red edge, to notch like a saw; **jagged** (1 syl.), **jagg'-ed-ly** (3 syl.), **jagg'-ed-ness**, **jagg'-ing** (Rule i.), **jagg'-er**, **jagg'-y**, not smooth at the edge.

Welsh *gag*, a hole; or German *zacke*, dented, a jag or spike.

Jaguar, *djäg'.u.ar* or *djā.gwār'*, the American tiger.

Jail, *djāle*, a prison; *jail'-er*; *jail-bird*, a prisoner.

Spanish *jaula*; French *geôle*; Low Latin *gaola*, *gaolarius*, a jailer.

Jalap, *djāl'.āp* (not *djōl'.ōp*), a purgative drug.

Fr. *jalap*; made from the root of a plant common in *Xalapa* (Mexico).

Jalousy, plu. **jalousies**, *zhāl'.ō.zeez'*. **Jealousy**, *djēl'.ō.sy*. (q.v.)

Jalousy, *zjāl'.o.zee'*, a Venetian blind. **Jealousy**, suspicion...

French *jalousie*, both senses; Italian *gelosia*, jealousy.

The *persienne* (*pair'.se enn'*) is a folding outside shutter with bars like those of a louver [window]. The **Jalousy** is an *inside* blind.

Jam, a conserve of fruit, to squeeze. **Jamb**, *djām* [of a door]; **jammed**, *jāmd* (Rule i.); **jamm'-ing**, **jamm'-er**.

Jamb, *djām*, the side supports of a door-way, fireplace, &c.

French *jambage* (*jambe*, a leg); Greek *kamaz*, a pole or stake.

Jangle, *djūn'.g'l*, to wrangle; **jan'gled** (2 syl.), **jan'gling**, **jan'gler**. (Germ. *zanken*, to quarrel, *zanker*, *zankerin*.)

Janitor (Lat.), *djūn'.i.tor*, a door-keeper (*janua*, a door).

Janizary, plu. **janizaries**, *djūn'.ī.zū.rīz*, Turkish foot-guards.

The Turkish infantry so called rose in 1826 against the Sultan and were utterly exterminated to the number of 25,000. (Turkish *yeni askari*, new troops.)

Jansenism, *zhān'.se.nīzm*, the dogmas of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, regarding grace and free-will; **Jan'sen-ist**.

January, *djān'.u.ēr ry*, the first month of the year.

Latin *januārius*, from *janua*, a gate or porch. Generally derived from *Jānus*, a god with two faces, one behind and one before.

Japan, *djá.păn'*, to varnish with "japan varnish"; **japanned**, *jă.pănd'* (Rule iv.); **japann'-ing**, **japann'-er**.

Japanese, *djăp'ăn.eez'* (sing. and plu.), a native of Japan.

Names of peoples in *-ee* are both sing. and plu., as Portuguese, &c

Jar, *djar*, an earthen vessel, to distress the ear, to clash, to wrangle; **jarred**, *jard*; **jarr'-ing**, **jarr'-ing-ly** (Rule i.)

Ajar, not shut close [said of a door] because in such a state it is liable to rattle by striking the jamb.

Spanish *jarra*, a jug; *chirriar*, to sing out of tune and tune.

Jardiniere, *zhar.dën'.i.air*, an ornamental flower-stand.

French *jardin*, a garden; *jardinière*, a flower-stand.

Jargon, *djar'.gôn*, unintelligible talk. (Fr. *jargon*, gibberish.)

Jargonelle [pear], *djar'.go.něł'*. (Called after *Mad. Jargonelle*.)

Jasmine, *djăs'.mîn*, a flower. (Fr. *jasmin*, Lat. *jasminum*.)

Jasper, *djăs'.per*, a variety of quartz. (Fr. *jaspe*, Lat. *iaspis*.)

Jaundice, *djarn'.dīs*, a disease; **jaundiced**, *jarn'.dist'*.

French *jaunisse* (*jaune*, yellow). The *d* is interpolated.

Jaunt, *djaunt* (to rhyme with *aunt*), a pleasure trip.

Archaic *jaunce*; Archaic French *jancer*.

Jaunty, *djarn'.ty*, coquettish in dress; **jaun'ti-ness** (Rule xi.), **jaun'ti-ly**. (French *gentil*, *gentillesse*.)

Javelin, *djăv'.lîn*, a light spear. (Fr. *javeline*, Lat. *jăcŭlum*.)

Jaw, *djaw*, the bone in which the teeth are set, to snag; **jawed** (1 syl.), **jaw'-ing**. (Old English *geagl* or *geaklas*, plu.)

Jay, *djay*, a bird. (French *geai*, in Latin *grăcŭlus*.)

Jealousy, *djěl'.ŭs.y*, suspicion of fidelity in love. **Jalousy**, *q.v.*

Jealous, *djěl'.ŭs*; **jeal'ous-ness**, **jeal'ous-ly**.

French *jalousie*, *jalous*; Spanish *zeloso*; Latin *zelus*, zeal, envy.

Jean, *djāne* (not *djeen*), a twilled cotton cloth. **Jane**, a name.

French *jean*, so called from Gênes, i.e. Genoa, in Italy.

Jeer, *djeer*, a scoff, to scoff; **jeered** (1 syl.), **jeer'-ing**, **jeer'-ing-ly**, **jeer'-er**. (German *scheren*, to tease, to jeer.)

Jehovah, *jě.hō'.vah*, not connected with the word **Jove**.

"Jehovah" is made from the three letters *y h v* (y[e]h[o]y[ah]), and comes from the Heb. verb to be: hence the synonym "I am."

"Jove" is a contraction of Jup[iter], that is *Dispater* [*pater*], Greek *Dis* or *Zeus pātēr*, "father Dis," whence Latin *dies*, day or light. From *thed* (to put in order), or, according to Plato, *thed* (to run), from the course of the heavenly bodies. Others derive the word from *theomai*, to see [all things]. (Compare Herodotus *κόσμος* ΘΕΝΤΕΣ τὰ πάντα and Xenophon *Ἡρόεσι* ΘΕΟΙ ΔΙ-ΘΕΕΣΑΝ.)

Jejune, *djě.djüne'*, empty-headed, childish, deficient in brain-muscularity; **jejune'-ness**, **jejune'-ly**.

Latin *jejūnus*, fasting, bare, barren.

Jelly, *plu.* jellies, *djě'l.liz*, a conserve from fruit, calves' feet, &c.

Jellied, *djě'l.lěd*, made into a jelly. **Gelid**, *djě'l'ld*, cold.

"Jelly," Spanish *jalea*, jelly. "Gelid," Latin *gelidus*, cold.

Jennet, *djě'n.nět*, a small Spanish horse. (French *genette*.)

Jenneting, *djě'n.ně.ting*, an apple. (French *jeanneton*.)

Not a corruption of *June-eaten*, although it means the midsummer apple. *La Saint Jean* means midsummer. *Jeannette* is a dim., and *jeanneton* means the little midsummer [apple].

Jenny, *djě'n.ny*, a spinning machine. (Corrupt for 'gin'y.)

Not so named by Arkwright from his wife, for his wife's name was *Betsy*, but from *engine* with dim. 'gin-ie, pronounced 'gēn-y.

Jeopardise, *djěp'.ar.dize*, to endanger; **jeopardised** (3 syl.), **jeopardis-ing** (Rule xix.); **jeopardis-er**, *djěp'.ar.dize.er*.

Jeopard-ed, *djěp'.ar.děd* (R. xxxvi.), exposed to loss or injury.

Jeopardy, *djěp'.ar.dy*, exposure to loss, injury, or danger.

French *jeu parti* (*jō-cus partitus*), an even game (Tyrwhitt).

Jeremiad, *djě'r.rě.mě.ade*, a doleful long-winded story.

So called from the "Book of Lamentations" by Jeremiah.

Jerk, *djerk*, a twitch, meat dried in the sun, to twitch, to jolt; **jerked**, *djerk't*; **jerk'-ing**, **jerk'ing-ly**; **jerk'-y**.

Welsh *terc*, a jerk or jolt; v. *tercu*. "Jerk" (dried meat), Per. *charqui*.

Jerkin, *djěrk'.tn*, a short coat. (French *jaque* with *kin* dim.)

Jersey, *plu.* jer'seys (not *jer'sies*), a woollen under-waistcoat.

So called from a fine woollen yarn spun in Jersey.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *djě.rũ'.sũ.lěm ar'.tũ.tchoke*, a plant from Brazil, with edible roots, akin to potatoes.

"Jerusalem," a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, the sunflower, which the plant resembles in leaf and stem.

Jessamine (corruption of *jasmine*), a plant.

French *jasmin*; Latin *jasminum*; Greek *iasma*.

Jess, *plu.* jesses, the leather strap tied to a hawk's leg and fastened to the fist of the tosser. (Fr. *jeter*, to toss off.)

Jest, a joke, to joke; **jest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **jest'-ing**, **jest'ing-ly**.

Jest'-er, a joker, a licensed fool. **Gesture**, *djěs'.tchũr*, attitude.

Spanish *chiste*, a witticism, fun. "Gesture," Latin *gestus*.

Jesuit, *djěz'.u.ũt*, a member of the "order of Jesus," founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, a crafty propagandist;

Jesuitical, *djěz'.u.ũt'.ĩ.kũl*; **jes'uit'ical-ly**; **jesuit-ism**, *djěz'.u.ũt'.ĩzm*; **jesuit-ry**, *djěz'.u.ũt.ry* (not *djěz'.u.ũt.ry*.)

Jet, *djět*, a small shoot of water, a gas nipple, ag'ate.

Jet d'eau, *plu.* jet d'eaux, *zhũ.dũ', zhũ.dũze'*, a fountain.

Jet'sam, goods cast overboard to lighten a ship;

Flot'sam, goods found floating about the sea;

- Lā'gan**, goods thrown into the sea but tied to a buoy.
 Fr. *jet*, v. *jeter*, to throw [out]. "Flotsam," Old Eng. *fōt[an]*, to float. "Lagan," Old Eng. *licgan* or *liggan*, to lie on [the sea].
 "Jet" (the mineral), Lat. *gagates*, so called from *Gagates*, in Sicily.
- Jetty**, plu. jetties, *djēt'.tīz*, a pier, a landing-place. (Fr. *jetée*.)
- Jew**, fem. Jewess; Jew'-ish, Jew-like (-ish added to nouns means like, Rule lxvii.); Jew'-ish-ness, Jew'-ish-ly.
- Jew'ry**, Judea. Ju'-ry, a panel of twelve men for law trials.
- Jews harp** (corruption of *jeu harpe* (Fr.), a toy-harp).
- Jew's eye**, 10,000 marks. (Italian *gioia*, a jewel.)
- French *Judah*, the father of the Jewish race, fourth son of Jacob.
- Jewel**, a gem: jewelled, *djēw'.ēld*, adorned with jewels; jew'-ell-ing (Rule iii., -EL), jew'-ell-er; jew'-el-ry.
- German *juwel*, *juwelier*; Italian *giotello*, *giotelliere*.
- Jib**, *djīb*, to start aside. Gibe, *djibe*, to scoff. Jibbed, *djīb'd*; jibb'-ing (R. i.), (noun) a ship's sail, the beam of a crane; jib-boom. (See Gibe.)
- Jiffy**, *djif'.fy*, a hurry. "To send one off in a jiffy."
 Welsh *ysgip*, a quick snatch; v. *ysgipio*, to snatch off.
- Jig**, *djīg*, a dance, to dance a jig. Gig, a two-wheeled open carriage; jigg'd, *djīgd*; jigg'-ing. (Fr. *gigue*, a jig.)
 "Gig," Fr. *giguer*, to frisk about. So *cabriolet*, from *cabri*, a kid.
- Jilt**, *djilt*. Guilt, *gilt*, crime. Gilt, covered with gold leaf.
- Jilt**, a woman who wins a man's love and then discards it, to win and discard a man's love; jilt'-ed, jilt'-ing.
- Jin'my**, a small crow-bar for forcing doors.
- Jimmers**, *djīm'.merz*, jointed hinges.
- Jingle**, *djīn.g'l*, a rattling sound. to rattle [keys, &c.]; jingled, *djīn.g'ld*; jin'gling, jin'gling-ly.
- Jōb**, a piece of chance work. Jōb, a Bible character.
- Jōb**, to do a jōb, to hack, to sell to a broker; jobbed, *jōbd*; jōbb'-ing (Rule i.), jōbb'-er; jobb'-ery, *djōbb'.bē.ry*.
- Jockey**, plu. jockeys (not *jockies*), *djōk'.y*, *djōk'.īz*, one who rides a horse in a race, one who deals in horses, to cheat, to bilk; jockeyed, *djōk'.ēd*; jock'-ey-ing, jock'-ey-ism.
- Scotch *Jockie*, English *Jacky*, a little Jack.
- Jocose**, *djō.kōcē*, given to jokes; jocose'-ly, jocose'-ness.
- Jocular**, *djōk'.ŋ.lar*, full of little jokes; joc'-ular-ly; jocularity, *djōk'.ŋ.lŭr''rī.ty*, sportfulness.
- Latin *jocōsus* (*jōcus*, a joke), *jōcūlāris* (*jōcūlus*, a little joke).
- Jocund**, *djōk'.und*, lively; joc'-und-ly; jōcun'dity.
- Latin *jōcundus* (for *jūcundus*, pleasant), *jūcunditas*.
- Jōg**, a shake, a jolt, to jolt; jogged, *djōgd*; jōgg'-ing (Rule i); jōgg'-er. (Welsh *gogi*, to shake, *gogis*, a jolt.)

Join (1 syl.), to unite; **joined** (1 syl.), **join'-ing**, **join'-er**; **join'ery**, the art or trade of a joiner.

Joint (1 syl.), a hinge, a piece of meat, as a *joint of mutton*, shared by two or more, to separate into "joints," to form with joints, to fit; **joint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **joint'-ing**, **joint'-ly**, **joint-stock-company**, *plu. ...companies, -niz*.

Joint'-er, a plane. **Jointure**, *djoin'.tchür*, a settlement on a wife at the death of her husband; **jointured**, *joint'.tchürd*; **jointur-ing** (Rule xix.), *joint'.tchür.ing*.

French *joint* or *jointure*, a joint; *v. joindre*; Latin *jungere*, to join.

Joist (1 syl.), *djoyst* (not *djiste*), the beams to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are nailed. **Rafter** (*q.v.*)

A similar meaning to "sleeper" of a railroad. French *giste* (*gitter*), to sleep, to lodge; *giste* (*gitte*), a "sleeper," a resting-place.

Joke (1 syl.), a jest, a merry trick, to make a joke; **joked** (1 syl.), **jök'-ing** (Rule xix.), **jök'-ing-ly**, **jök'-er**; in **joke**, in fun.

A practical joke, a trick played on a person. (Latin *jocus*.)

Jolly, buxom, merry; **jöl'li-ly** (Rule xi.), **jöl'li-ness**, **jöl'li-ty**; **jollification**, *jöl'.lī.fī.kay''.shün*, a feast.

Jolly-boat, a small boat belonging to a ship, a yawl.

French *joli*, pretty. **Jolly** [boat], another form of "yawl"; French *jale*, a large bowl; German and Danish *jolle*; Swedish *julle*.

Jolt, a jog, to jog; **jölt'-ed**, **jölt'-ing**, **jölt'ing-ly**, **jölt'-er**.

Jonquil, *djön'.kwül*, a flower of the narcissus species.

French *jonquille*; Italian *giunchiglia* (Latin *juncus*, junk).

Jostle, *djös'l*, to push against rudely; **jostled**, *djös'l'd*; **jostling**, *djös'.ling*; **jostler**, *djös'.ler*.

French *jouter*, now *jouter*, to tilt; Italian *giostrare*.

Jöt, a very small quantity, to note down; **jött'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **jött'-ing** (Rule i.), **jött'-er**. (Gk. *iöta*, the smallest letter.)

Journal, *djür'.näi*, a daily newspaper, a daybook; **journal-ise**, *djür'.näi.ize*, to enter in a journal; **journ'alised** (3 syl.), **journ'alis-ing** (Rule xix.), **journ'alis-er**, **journ'alism**; **journ'al-ist**, a newspaper writer; **journ'alist'-ic**.

Journey, *plu. journeys* (not *journies*, Rule xlv.), *djür'.ny*, *djür'.niz*, land-passage. **Voyage**, sea-passage.

Journey, *djür'.ny*, to travel by land; **journeyed**, *djür'.nēd*; **journey-ing**; **journey-er**, one who travels by land.

Journeyman, *plu. journeymen*, (*fem.*) -woman, -women, *djür'.ny-män, -mēn, djür.ny-wō.man, -wīm'.ēn*, a mechanic employed from day to day and paid wages.

An "apprentice" is not hired, but pays a premium to be taught a trade. An *articled clerk* or *assistant* is an apprentice in a profession (law, medicine, school).

French *journal*, *journaliste*, *journée* (*jour*, a day, Latin *diēs*).

Joust (1 syl.), a tournament. **Jūst**, equitable, right.

Joust (*verb*), **joust'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **joust'-ing**, **joust'-er**.

"Joust" Fr. *jouste*, now *joute*, v. *jouter*. "Just" Fr. *juste*, Lat. *justus*.

Jovial, *djū.vī.āl*, convivial, gay, jolly; **jō'vial-ly**, **jō'vial-ness**; **joviality**, *plu.* **jovialities**, *djō'.vī.āl''ī.tīz*, **conviviality**.

Born under the planet Jove [Jupiter], the most genial and auspicious of all the planets according to astrology.

Jowl, *jōle*, the cheek. **Cheek by jowl**, *tête à tête*. (O. E. *ceole*.)

Joy (1 syl.), *plu.* **joys**, **joiz**, pleasure; **joy'-ful**, **joy'ful-ly**, **joy'-ful-ness**, **joy'-less**, **joy'less-ly**, **joy'less-ness**.

Joyous, *jōy'-us*; **joy'ous-ly** **joy'ous-ness**. (French *joie*.)

Jubilant, *djū'.bī.lānt*, exulting; **jū'bilant-ly**; **jubilation**, *djū'.bī.lay''shūn*, exultation.

Jubilee, *djū'.bī.lē*, a grand periodical festival.

Jubilate [Sunday], *djū'.bī.lay''te*, the third after Easter.

(The service for this Sunday anciently began with Psalm cxvi, "Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ" (Sing joyfully to the Lord, all ye lands).

French *jubilation*, *jubilé*; Latin *jubilatio*, *jubilans*, gen. *jubilantis*.

Judaism, *jū'.da.izm*, the religion and social system of the Jews; **judaise**, *jū'.da.ize*, to conform to Judaism; **judaism-ing** (Rule xix.), **judaised**, *jū'.da.izd*; **judaism-er**. **Judaic**, *jū'.day'.ik*; **judaical**, *jū'.day'.ī.kāl*; **juda'ical-ly**.

Judean, *jū'.dee'.ūn*, a native of Jude'a; **juda'ist**.

Judah, fourth son of Jacob, father of the tribe of Judah, and founder of the Judæa or Jews.

Judge (1 syl.), **jūdged** (1 syl.), **jūdg'-ing** (R. xix.), **judge'-ship**.

Judg'-ment (words in *-dg* and *-ue* drop *-e* before *-ment*: as *acknowledg-ment*, *abridg-ment*, *lodg-ment*, and *argu-ment*, Rule xviii.); **judg'-ment-day**, **judg'-ment-seat**;

Judge-ad'vocate, *plu.* **judge-ad'vocates** (not *judges...*).

Judicature, *jū'.dī.kā.tchūr*; **judicative**, *jū'.dī.kū.tīv*.

Judicatory, *jū'.dī.kū.t'ry*; **judicable**, *jū'.dī.kū.b'l*.

Judicial, *jū'.dish'.āl*; **judicial-ly**, *jū'.dish'.āl.ly*.

Judicious, *jū'.dish'.ūs*; **judic'ious-ly**, **judic'ious-ness**.

Judiciary, *jū'.dish'.ī.ū.ry*, pertaining to courts of justice.

French *juge*, *judicature*, *judiciaire*, *judicieux*, *jugement*, v. *juger*; Latin *jūdex*, *jūdicabilis*, *jūdicialis*, *jūdicarius*, *jūdicāre*.

Jūg, a pitcher, to warble [like a nightingale], to stew [hare].

Junius speaks of *jugge* (an urn, a pitcher), and calls it a Danish word.

Juggernaut, *djūg'ger.nawt* (better *Jag'annaut*), a Hindu idol.

Hindustani *jagannatha*, lord of the world.

Juggle, *djūy'.g'l*, to conjure; **juggled**, *jūg'.g'l'd*; **jugg'ling**.

Juggler, *djūg'.gler*; **jugglery**, *djūg'gle.ry*. **Ju'gular** (q.v.)

Span. *juglar*, *jugleria*, *buffoonery*; Fr. *jougleur*, *etc.*; Lat. *joculator*.

Jugular, Jocular, Juggler, *djū'gū.lar, djök'ku.lar, djög'gler.*

Jū'gular [vein] (not *djög.u.lar*), the large vein of the neck.

Jōō'ular, given to jokes and fun. (Lat. *jōculāris, jōcus*, a joke.)

Jüg'gler, a conjurer. (Spanish *jugar*, Latin *jōculātor*.)

"Jugular" Lat. *jügūlum*, the throat. In Lat. the first syl. is short.

Juice, *djūce*, the liquor of fruit; **juicy, (comp.) juci-er,**
(*super*) **juci-est, *jūce.y. jūce'.i.er, jūce'.i.est***; **juici-ness,**
jūce'.i.ness (Rule xi.); **juice'-less**, without juice.

(The final *-e* is dropped before *-y*: as "stone," ston-y, Rule xix.)

Latin *fus*, juice, gravy (Greek *zéō*, to boil, whence *zōmōs*, broth).

Jujube (Fr.), *zhū'.zhūbe*, a sweetmeat. (Latin *ziziphium*.)

Julep, *djū'.lēp* (not *julup*), a liquid mixture serving as a vehicle to medicines. (French *julep*, Persian *djuleb*.)

Julian [æra, year], *djū'.lān*. So named from Julius Cæsar.

Julian æra, began forty-six years before the Christian æra.

Julian year, 365½ days. Corrected by Gregory XIII., 1582.

July, *djū.ly*, so named from Julius Cæsar, who was born in July.

Jumble, *djūm'.b'l*, a confused mixture, to mix helter-skelter;
jumbled, *djūm'.b'ld*; **jum'bling, jum'bling-ly, jum'bler.**

Archaic *jombre*, used by Chaucer.

Jūmp, a leap, to leap; jumped, *jūmpt*; jūmp'-ing, jūmp'-er.

Junction, *djūnk'.shūn*, the point of union, union; **juncture,**
djūnk'.tchūr, a critical period, a seam, a joint.

Latin *junctio, junctūra*; French *jonction, conjoncture*.

June, *djūne*, the sixth month, dedicated to *Juno*.

Jungle, *djūn'.g'l*, land in India covered with thick brushwood.

Junior, *djū'.nī.or*, the younger. **Senior, *sē'.nī.or***, the elder.

Latin *jūvenis*, young, (comp.) *jūnior*. *Sénex*, old, (comp.) *sénior*.

Juniper, *djū'.nī.pēr*, an evergreen shrub. (Latin *jūnīpērus*.)

Junius ferre, to bear [berries] in June. Its season of fruit.

Junto, plu. juntos (Rule xlii.). *djūn.tōze*, a cabal.

A blunder for *junta* (Spanish), a secret council.

Jurisdiction, *djū'.ris.dīk''shūn*, the district over which any authority extends. (Latin *jurisdictio*.)

Jurisprudence, *djū'.ris.prū''.denre*, skill and knowledge of law.

Latin *juris-prudentia* (*prūdēns*, i.e., *providens*, foreseeing).

Jury, plu. juries, *djū'.riz*, a panel of twelve men. **Jewry, Jude'a.**

Ju'ry-man, plu. ju'ry-mēn, one who serves on a jury.

Grand-jury, a panel of not more than twenty-three men who decide if a cause shall be sent before a judge.

Petty-jury, a panel of not more than twelve men who decide if a person accused is guilty or not of the charge.

Juror, one sworn on a jury. **Non-jurors**, certain clergymen who refused, after the Revolution, to swear allegiance to the new government. The non-jurors were Archbishop Sancroft, eight other bishops, and four hundred clergymen.

Jury-mast, a temporary mast. (Corruption of *jour* mast, a mast for a day (*jour*), used for the nonce).

Fr. jury, petty-jury, grand-jury (Lat. *jurō*, to swear, the men sworn).

Jūst, right, equitable. **Joust**, a tournament; **just'-ly**, **just'-ness**.

Justice, *djūs'.tiss*. Justice of the peace, *plu. justices...*

For justice sake (not for justice' sake nor for justice's sake). Similarly for conscience sake, for righteousness sake, for mercy sake. Only names of animals and words personified have a possessive case.

Justiciary, *plu. justiciaries, djūs'.tish' .i.ā.ris*.

Just now, a little time ago. So presently, a short time hence.

(In French "presentement" means now at this present time.)

Latin *justitarius, justitia, justus* (*jus*, legal right) · French *justice*.

Justify, *djūs'.tīfy*, to acquit; justifies, *djūs'.tīfise*; justified, *djūs'.tīfide*; jus'tifi-er, justifi'-able, justifi'able-ness, justifi'ably (Rule xi.), jus'tify-ing (Rule xi.)

Justification, *djūs'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*, exoneration.

French *justifier, justifiable, justification*; Latin *justificatio, justificare* (*justus-ficio* [*ficio*], to make just).

Jūt, to project forward. **Jūte** (1 syl.), fibre used for cordage.

Jutt'-ed (R. xxxvi.), **jutt'-ing**, **jutt'ing-ly**. (*Fr. jeter.*)

Jūte (1 syl.), an Indian plant used for cordage and coarse cloths.

Juvenile, *djū'.vē.nile*, youthful. **Ju'venal**, a Roman poet. **juvenility**, *djū'.vē.nil'' .i.ty*, youthfulness.

Latin *jūvenilis, jūvenilitas* (*jūvenis*, a young man).

Juxta-position, *djūx'.ta.pō.zish'.ōn*, contiguity.

Latin *juxta positio*, a position close to each other.

Kail, greens, cabbage. **Kale**, colewort. (O. E. *cawl*; Lat. *caulis*.)

Kaleidoscope (not *-de-*), *ka.lī'.do.skōpe*, an optical toy.

(With few exceptions [the chief being *telescope*], the vowel before *-scope* is always *-o-*, Rule lxxiii.)

Greek *kalos eidos skōpō*, I view beautiful appearances.

Kali, *kū'.lī*, glass-wort; **ka'lium**, the metallic base of kali.

Arabic *kālī*, ashes of the Salicornia. *Al-kālī* (*al*, the).

Kalmia, *kāl'.mā.ah*, a genus of evergreen shrubs.

So named from *Peter Kalm*, pupil of Linnaeus.

Kangaroo, *kān.gā.roo*, a marsupial animal of Australia.

Ka'olin, one of the clays used in the finest China porcelain.

So called from *Kaulin*, a hill in China (*kau* *kang*, high ridge).

Kean-seedlings, no such word. (*See Keen seedlings.*)

Kedge (1 syl.), a small anchor used in rivers and harbours, to move a vessel by a kedge; **kedged** (1 syl.), **kedg'-ing** (Rule xxxvi.), **kedg'-er** same as *kedge*.

Keel. **Kele**. **Keel**, the principal and lowest timber in a ship, to turn the keel upwards, to scum broth. **Kele**, to cool.

Keeled (1 syl.), **keel'-ing**; **keel'-age**, port dues; **keel'-sōn**, the timber on the keel into which the mast is stepped;

Keel-haul'ing, hauling delinquent seamen under the keel from one side of a ship to the other.

Old English *cæle*, a keel or ship's bottom. "*Kele*" (to cool) *cēll[an]*.

Keen, sharp; **keen'-ly**, **keen'-ness**. (Old English *cēne*, *keen*.)

Keen-seed'lings, an early dark strawberry full of seeds.

So named from *Michael Keen*, of Isleworth (1806).

Keep, condition, board, a castle fort, to retain, to take in charge; (*past*) **kept**, (*past part.*) **kept**; **keep'-ing**, **keep'-er**, **keep'-er-ship** (*-ship*, office of); **keep'-sake**, a gift.

Old Eng. *cēpan*, *past cēpte*, *past part. cēpt*; *cæpe-hūs*, a stone house.

Keeve (1 syl.), a mashing tub, to set wort in a keeve; **keeved** (1 syl.), **keev'-ing**. (Old English *cyf*, a large tub.)

Kēg, a small cask (more correctly *Cag*.)

French *caque*; Latin *cādābus*; Greek *kachābōs*, a caldron.

Kele (1 syl.), to cool; **kēled** (1 syl.), **kēl'-ing** (R. xix.) **Keel**, *q.v.*
Old English *cēll[an]*, *past cēlode*, *past part. cēlod*.

Kēlp, sea-weed, the alkaline produce of burnt sea-weed.

Kelpie, *kēl'py*, a water-sprite in Scotch mythology.

Kelt, a salmon that has been spawning, a celt. **Kelts**, the Celts.

Celtic, the modern way of spelling Celtic.

Kēn, to know, to perceive; **kenned**, *kēnd*; **kenn'-ing** (Rule i.)

O. E. *cunn[an]*, *past cūthe*, *past part. cūth*; Welsh *cenio*, to perceive.

ēnnel, a cot or house for dogs, a pack of hounds, to lodge in a kennel; **kennelled**, *kēn'nēld*; **ken'nell-ing** (R. iii., -EL).

French *chenil* (Latin *canis*, a dog). Our word is badly formed.

nt'ish, of or from Kent. **Kent'ish-fire**, vociferous applause.

Kent'ish-rag (in *Geol.*), a limestone common at Hythe (Kent).

Kent's hole, an ossiferous cavern in the Devonian limestone near Torquay, in Devonshire.

b-stone, the stone rim at the outer edge of street pavement, the stone coping of a well. (Fr. *courbe*, a curb, *v. courber*.)

hief, *plu. kerchieves* (should be *kerchiefs*), Rule xxxix., *ker'tchif*, *ker'tchivz*, a covering for the head or neck; **kerchiefed**, *ker'tchift*, wearing a kerchief.

land-kerchief, *plu. hand-kerchieves* (better *handkerchiefs*).

- Neckerchief**, *plu. neckerchieves* (better *neckerchiefs*), *něk'.er tchíf*, *plu. něk'.er.tchífs*, a cloth for the neck.
 "Handkerchief" and "neckerchief" are disgraceful hybrids.
Fr. couvreface, a coil for the head. "Hand" and "Necca," *Ang.-Sax.*
- Kermes**, *ker'.meez* (not *kermz*), the dried bodies of certain insects which yield, when crushed, a scarlet dye.
Arabic kermes or *karmas*; *French kermés*.
- Kern**, an inferior Irish foot-soldier (in times gone by), armed with inferior weapons, a vagabond. *Quern*, a hand-mill.
- Ker'nel**, the nut of stone-fruit. *Colonel*, *ker'.nel*, a military officer.
Ker'nel, to form a kernel; *kernelled*, *ker'.nel'd*; *ker'nell-ing*.
 "Kernel," Old English *cyrnel*. "Colonel," *French colonel*. (Our pronunciation of this word is a vulgar contraction: *Co'n-el*.)
- Kersey**, *plu. kerseys* (not *kersies*), *ker'.siz*, a coarse woollen cloth.
 A corruption of *Jersey*, where this cloth was first made.
- Kerseymere**, *ker'.se.meer*, a superior cloth woven of the finest wool.
French cashmir (du nom de son inventeur), M. Pierre Cashmir, of Abbeville. The usual English derivation is *Cashmere*, in India.
- Kestrel**, *kēs'.trel*, the wind-hover, a kind of hawk. (*Fr. crécerelle*.)
- Ketch** (*Jack Ketch*), a hangman. So named from *John Ketch*, hangman in the reign of James II. The name of the present [1877] hangman is Marwood.
- Ketchup**, *kět'.tchüp*, sauce made from mushrooms. (*E.Ind. ketjab*.)
- Kettle**, *Kittle*, *Kiddle*, *kět'.t'l*, *kít'.t'l*, *kid'.d'l*.
Kettle, a vessel for boiling water. *Kittle*, an apparatus for dragging the flukes of an anchor towards the bow.
Kiddle, a basket set in the opening of a weir for catching fish.
 A pretty kettle of fish (a corrupt form of) A pretty *kiddle* of fish, a pretty mess, a very disagreeable dilemma.
Kettle-drum (a corruption of *kiddle drum*), a drum in the shape of a "kiddle" or basket used for catching fish.
 "Kettle," Old English *cetel*. "Kiddle," Bret *kidel*, a net fastened to two stakes near the opening of a weir for trapping fish.
- Key**, *plu. keys*, *kee*, *plu. keez*. *Quay*, *plu. quays*, *kee*, *keez*, a wharf.
Key, an instrument to open a lock, an instrument to turn a screw, an ivory lever in a piano-forte, a musical scale denoted by the fundamental note (*as the key of C*).
Key-board, *kee.bōrd*, the entire range of levers (touched by the fingers) in an organ or piano-forte.
Key-stone, the highest central stone of an arch.
 Power of the keys, a power claimed by the pope of looking or unlocking the gates of heaven (*Matt. xvi. 19*).
 "Key," Old English *cæg* or *ceg*. "Quay," *French quai*, a wharf.
- Khedive**, *kēd'.x.vey* (not *kee.dive'*), viceroy of Egypt.

Khan, *kan*, an Asiatic chief. **Can**, a jug, to be able.

Khanate, *kān'ate*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

"Khan," Arab. "Can," a jug, O. E. *canne*. "Can" (verb), O. E. *can*.

Kick, a blow with the foot, to kick; kicked (1 syl.), *kick'-ing*, *kick'-er*. (Welsh *cicio*, to kick; *cic*, a foot.)

Kickshaw, *kik'shaw*, a worthless ornament, fanciful but not substantial food, a dainty. (Fr. *quelque chose*, something.)

Kid (Dan.), a young goat; *kid'ling*, a little kid (*-ling*, dim.)

Kiddle, *kid'd'l*, a basket for catching fish. **Kettle**, *ket't'l* [for boiling water]. **Kittle** [for dragging an anchor].

A pretty kiddle of fish corrupted into A pretty kettle of fish, a fine mess has been made, a dilemma.

"Kiddle," Bret. *kidel*, a fish-net fastened to two stakes at the mouth of a weir. "Kettle," Old English *cefel*.

Kidnap, to enslave children; kidnapped, *kid'nāpt*; *kid'-nāpp-ing* (Rule iii., -P); *kid'napp-er*. (Better one *p*.)

"Kid," slang for *child*, "nab," slang for *prig* or *steal*.

Kidney, *plu. kidneys* (not *kidnies*), *kid'niz*, part of the animal body; *kid'ney-shaped*, *-shāpt*; *kidney-bean*, a bean kidney-shaped. Of the same kidney, of the same tastes.

Kilderkin, *kil'der.kin*, a tub containing eighteen gallons.

Dutch *kinderken* or *kinneken*, a baby-tub (*kind*, a child).

Kil, to take life. **Kiln**, *kil'n* (1 syl.), for drying bricks, &c.

Kill; killed, *kild* (not *kilt*); *kill'-ing*, *kill'-er* (Rule v.)

Old English *cwell(an)*, to be killed, past *cwel*, past part. *cwelen*.

Kiln, *kil'n* (1 syl.), a furnace for drying [bricks]. (O. Eng. *cyln*.)

Kiln-dry, *kiln-dried*, *-dride*; *kiln-dry-ing*.

Kilt, a Scotch philibeg, to tuck up [a gown] for walking; *kilt'-ed*, *kilt'-ing*. (Followed by *up*.) **Kelt**, a Celt.

Kim'bo, arched. Arms *a-kimbo*, with hands on the hips and elbows out. (Italian *a sghembo*, awry, *sghembo*, crooked.)

-kin (suffix dimin.), as *lamb-kin*. **-kind**, race, as *man-kind*.

Kin, a blood relation; *akīn'*, allied, of the same sort; *kīns'-man*, *plu. kīns'men*, (*fem.*) *kīns'-woman*, *plu. -women*, *wīm'·n*, a relative; *kīnsfolk*, *kīns'fōke*, male or female relatives; *kindred*, *kīn'drēd*, related, similar.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, *akin*, suitable. (See below, **Kind**.)

-kind (Old Eng. suffix), "race": as *man-kind*. **Kin**, dimin.

Kind, race, indulgent as a kinsman; *kind'-ly*, *kind'li-ness*, *kind'-ness*; *kind-hearted*, *-hart'-ēd*; *kind-heart'ed-ness*.

Old English *cyn*, lineage, race, *v. cenn(an)*, to beget, (past) *cenned*.

Kindle, *kīn'd'l*, to set on fire; *kindled*, *kīn'd'ld*; *kīn'dling*, setting on fire, material for lighting a fire [as chips]; *kīn'dler*. (Welsh *cynneuad*, a kindling, *cynneu*, to kindle.)

- Kine** (1 syl.), cows and oxen (a collective noun). O. E. *cū*, a cow. The plu. of *cū* is *cý* (*kí*): the "-ne" is -en, a post-Norman plu. ending, representing -an, as in "ox-en"; *cý-en* (*kí-n* or *kine*) a double plu.
- King**, fem. queen, a monarch; **king'-ly**, **king'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **king'-like**, **king'-less**; **king'-craft**, the art of ruling a nation; **king-dom**, *king'-dūm*, the dominion of a king or queen (-dom, Old Eng. dominion, possession); **king'-ship**, office of a king (-ship, office); **king'-ling**, a petty king.
- King-at-arms**, plu. **kings-at-arms**, herald. There are three, viz. *Garret*, *Clarencieux* (*klaren'so*), and *Norroy* (north-roi or king); **king-post**, the middle post of a roof.
- King's-bench** or **queen's-bench**, one of the high courts of law in which the king used to preside.
- King's evidence** or **queen's evidence**, evidence given by an accomplice on the promise of a free pardon.
- King's Counsel** or **queen's counsel** [Q.C.], a barrister selected as advocate for the crown.
(It is quite absurd to change "king" into "queen" in these compounds when the sovereign happens to be a woman. Just as well call the "kingdom" a "queendom" for the same reason.)
- King's evil**, scrofula, supposed to be cured by royal touch. Old English *cýning*, a king, *cýning-dōm*.
- King-fisher**, a bird. Certainly not the king of fishers, as it is one of the worst, wounding many more than it catches.
So called from its note which sounds *ke-fee-she-w*. So with the *cuckoo*, the *peewit*, the *crow*, the *whip-poor-will*, and others.
- Kins'folk**, **kins'man**, **kins'woman**. (See *Kin*.)
- Kiosk**, *kē.ōsk'*, a Turkish pavilion or summer-house.
- Kip'per**, a salmon dried, to dry salmon; **kippered**, *kip'perd*; **kip'per-ing**, **kip'per-er**.
- Skipper**, master of a trading merchant ship.
"Kipper," Danish *kippe*. "Skipper," Danish *skipper*.
- Kirk**, the Scotch church. (Old Eng. *cyrce*; Germ. *kirche*.)
- Kirtle**, *kir'.t'l*, a short jacket; **kirtled**, *kir.t'ld*, wearing a kirtle. Old English *cýrtel*, a woman's gown, a kirtle.
- Kiss** (Rule v.), plu. **kiss-es** (Rule xxxiv.), a salute with the lips, to salute with the lips; **kiss-ing**, **kiss'-er**.
- Kissed**, *kist*, saluted with a kiss. *Oist*, *sist*. **Cyst**, *sist*.
Oist, a stone box, a Keltic coffin. (Latin *cista*, a chest.)
Cyst, a bag containing morbid matter. (Gk. *kystis*, a bladder.)
Old English *cýas*, a kiss; v. *cýas*[an], past *cyste*, past part. *cyst*.
- Kit**, a large bottle, a collection of necessary articles [for a march] as a *soldier's kit*, a little cat, a small violin.
"Kit" (a large bottle. &c.), Old Eng. *cýtel*. "A soldier's kit" (Dutch).
"Kit," dim. of cat, Old Eng. *catt*. "Kilt" (a pocket violin) unknown.

Kit-cat [club], so called from the cook (Christopher Cat), a small portrait the size of those on the walls of the kit-cat club.

Kitchen, *kít'tchén*, the room for cooking food; *kít'chen-stuff*, refuse fat and dripping; *kít'chen-maid*, the female servant under the cook; *kít'chen-range*, the kitchen fire-stove; *kít'chen-garden*, the vegetable garden.

Old English *cycene*; Italian *cucina*; Latin *cùlina*, the [back] kitchen (from *colluo*, to wash up, *con-lavo*).

Kite (1 syl.), a bird of prey, a toy. (Old English *cyta*, a kite).

Kith, acquaintance; *kith and kin*, friends and relations.

Old English *cýth*, knowledge of a person, *cýthling*, a relation.

Kleptomania, *klèp'.tò.may''nì.ah*, a thieving propensity.

Greek *kleptos mania*, thievish mania.

Knäck, dexterity; *knick-knäck*, a showy article of small value; *knack'-er*, a worn-out horse, a dealer in knackers.

German *knack*, *knacken*, knacker, &c.

Knäp, to break short. *Näp*, a short sleep, the "down" of cloth.

Knapped, *knäpt*; **knäpp'-ing**. **Napped**, *näpt*; **näpp'-ing**.

"Knäp," Old Eng. *hnip(an)*, to bend (Germ. *knacken*, to crack).

"Näp" (to slumber), Old Eng. *hnæp[ian]*. Nap (of cloth), *hnoppa*.

Knäp'sack, a wallet to carry on the back. (Germ. *knappsack*.)

Knap-sack properly means a bag carried by a lad or servant.

Knappe (German), a lad or servant; and *sack*, a wallet or sack.

Knave, *nave*, a rogue. *Nave* [of a church, of a wheel].

Knave, strictly means a son, hence the "knave" of cards;

Knäw'-ish (R. xix.), fraudulent (-ish added to nouns means

"like," with adj. it is dim.); *knäw'ish-ly*, *knäw'ish-ness*.

Knavery, *plu. knaveries*, *nä'.vē.riz*, dishonest trickery.

Old English *cnaða* or *cnafa*, a youth, a son; German *knabe*.

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafru* (*nafele*, the navel).

"Nave" (of a church), French *naf*; Greek *naos*, the inmost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *navis*, a ship).

Knead, *need*, to work up dough into food. *Need*, necessity.

Knead'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *knead'-ing*, *knead'-er*; *knead'ing-trough*, *need'.ing-trōff*. **Need-ed**, *need'-ing*, *need'-ful*, &c.

"Knead," Old English *cnead(an)*, past *cnead*, past part. *cneaden*.

"Need," Old Eng. *nedd*, v. *nedd[ian]*, past *neddode*, p. p. *neddod*.

Knee, *nee*, the joint of the leg. (Old English *cneow*.)

Kneel, *neel*, to bend the knee. *Neal*, *neel*, (now *anneal*.)

Kneel, (past) *knelt*, *nëlt*; (past part.) *knelt*; *kneel'-ing*, *kneel'-er*. (O. E. *cneow[ian]*, past *cneowede*, p. p. *cneowed*.)

Knell, *nell*, the stroke of a tolling bell. *Nell* for *Nelly*.

Old English *cnyll*, v. *cnyll(an)*, past *cnyllde*, past part. *cnylled*.

Knicker-bockers, *nìk'.ker-bōk''.erz*, loose knee-breeches.

Named from *Diedrich Knickerbocker*, the suppositious author of Washington Irving's "History of New York." It is compounded of the Dutch *nicker broek*, niggard-breeches.

Knick-knack, a small showy article of trifling value.

Knife, *plu. knives, knife, knivz.* (Only three words change *-fe* into *-ves*, to form the plural. "Knife," *knives*; "life," *lives*; and "wife," *wives*, Rule xi.)

War to the knife, war without quarter. (O. E. *cnif*, a knife.)

Knight, nite, a gentleman entitled to bear arms. **Night, nite.** "Knight" is now a title next below *baronet*; and both prefix "Sir" before the Christian name, as *Sir John Smith*. In the address of a letter, &c., *bart.* is added after the surname of a baronet.

Knight, to make a knight; **knight'-ed, knight'-ing, knight'-ly, knight'li-ness, knight'-hood** (*-hood, rank*).

Knight Templar, plu. Knights Templars. (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight Hospitallar, plu. Knights Hospitallars, nite hös'.püt.äl.ar. (*A Gallicism.*)

Knight-ban'neret, plu. Knight-ban'nerets.

Knight-baronet, plu. Knight-baronets.

Knight-marshal, plu. Knight-marshals (not *Knights...*)

Knight of the Shire, plu. Knights of the Shire (not *sheer*).

Knight-er'rant, plu. Knight-errants (not *Knights errant*).

Knight-errantry, wandering in quest of adventure.

Squire, the personal attendant of an ancient military knight.

Accolade, äk'.ko.laid, the stroke which confers knighthood.

Old English *cnicht*, a youth, *cnicht-hädd*, boy-hood; German *knecht*. (The "g" is interpolated and serves no useful purpose.)

Knit, nüt, to weave with knitting-needles. **Nit**, the egg of a louse.

Knitt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **knitt'-ing** (Rule i.), **knitt'-er.**

Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knob, nöb, a lump. **Nöb**, the head (one for his *nob*, in "cribbage"). **Knobbed, nöbd**, having a knob; **knobb'-y**, full of knobs; **knobb'-ly** (Rule xi.), **knobb'-i-ness, knob'-stick.**

Old Eng. *cnæp*; Germ. *knopf*. Our word is a blunder for *knop*. "Nob" is a still more corrupt form of the same word.

Knock, nök, a blow, to give a knock; **knocked, nökt; knock'-ing, knock'-er.** To knock up, to weary out, to call out of bed.

Old Eng. *cnuc[ian]* or *cnys[ian]*, past. *cnysede*, past part. *cnysed*.

Knoll, nöł, a little mound (Old Eng. *cnoll*). **Noll, Oliver.**

Knot, nôt, a tie, to form a knot. **Not**, adv. of denial. **Knott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knott'-ing** (R. i.), **knott'-y, knott'-i-ness.**

Knot'-grass, a grass, the underground stems of which are full of knots. **Knot** [of wood].

Old Eng. *cnott*, v. *cnyt[an]*, to tie, past. *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Knout (to rhyme with *out*), a whip for flogging criminals in Russia, to use the knout; **knout'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **knout'-ing.** (Russian *knüt*.) **Newton, nüte**, an est.

Know, (to rhyme with *grow*), to be cognisant of. **Nō**, not so.

Know, (past) **knew**, (past part.) **known** (rhyme to *grown*).

Knew, *new*, did know. **New**, not old. **Gnu**, *nā*, an antelope.

Known, clearly understood. **None**, *nun*, not any. **Nun**, *q.v.*

Knows, *k* silent (rhyme to *grows*). **Nose**, *noze* [of the face].

Know'-ing, *k* silent (rhyme to *grow-ing*); **know'-ing-ly**.

Knowledge, *nōl'ledge* (not *nō'-ledge*), information.

Old Eng. *ish cndw(an)*, past *cnehw*, past part. *cndwæn*.

"Knowledge," *cndw-lack*. (after the conquest) *cndw-lech* (*-lack* or *lde*, the gift or state of [knowing]).

Knubs, *nūbs*, the waste silk in winding off cocoons.

Knuckle, *nūk'k'l*, protuberance of a finger joint, to propel [marbles] by a flip; **knuckled**, *nūk'k'ld*; **knuck'ling**, **knuck'ler**. To **knuc'kle** under, to yield. **Knuck'le-duster**, an iron "frise" for the hand. (German *knöchel*.)

Kobold (German), *kō.bold'*, a spectre or spirit.

Koran, *kō'rān*, the Mohammedan bible. (Arab. *al koran*.)

Kraal, *krawl*, a Hottentot village of huts. (Dutch *kraal*.)

Kraken, *krāh'.k'n* (Norw.), a water-serpent of enormous size.

Kremlin, *krēm'.lān*, a Russian fortress in Moscow, once the cap.

Kreutzer, *kroyt'-zer*, a German coin somewhat less than 1d.

Kris, a Malay dagger.

Krishna, *krish'nah*, one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

Kufic, *kū'fik*, applied to the ancient Arabic letters.

So called from *Kufa*, a city of Bagdad noted for Kufic writers.

Kyanise, *ki'an.ize*, to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c.

So named from John H. Kyan, of Dublin, the discoverer (1774-1850).

(Only two words beginning with "k" [kennel and kitchen] are even indirectly drawn from the Latin language. Four or five are Greek and the rest Teutonic.)

Label, *lay'.bēl*. **Libel**, *lī'.bēl*, a slander. **La'bial** (*q.v.*)

Label, a slip of paper [on a bottle] stating its contents;

labelled, *lay'.bēld*; **la'bell-ing** (R. iii., -EL), **la'bell-er**.

"Label," Welsh *llab*, a strip, with -el diminutive.

"Libel," Lat. *libellum*, a little book, the statement of a defendant which always slanders the plaintiff, and hence its present use.

Labial, *lay'.bī.āl*, one of the letters *b, p, m*, pronounced by the lips; **la'bial-ly**. **Labiate**, *lay'.bi.ate*, to form by the lips; **la'biāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **la'biāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Labium, *plu. labia*, *lay'.bī.ūm*, *lay'.bī.ah*, the under lip of insects, the inner lip of shells. The outer lip is **Labrum**.

Fr. *labial*; Lat. *labium*, *plu. labia*, a lip; *labrum*, *labra*, a brim.

Laboratory (not *labratory*), *lāb'.o.rū.t'ry* (not *lā.bōr'rū.try*), a chemist's workroom. (Fr. *laboratoire*, Lat. *lūbōrātōrium*.)

Labour, *lay' bōr*, toil, to toil, to cultivate [the soil]; **laboured**, *lay' bōrd*; **labour-ing**, *la'bour-er*.

Laborious, *la.bōr'ri.ūs*; **labo'rious-ly**, **labo'rious-ness**.

Lat. *lābor*, *lābōriōsus*, v. *lābōrāre*; Fr. *labeur*, *laborieux*, *laboureur*.

Labrum, plu. *labra*, *lay' brūm*, *lay' brah*, the mouth-cover of insects, the outer lip of shells. The inner lip is **Labium**.

Latin *labrum*, plu. *labra*, a brim; *labium*, plu. *labia*, a lip.

Laburnum, plu. *laburnums*, *la.bur' nūmz*, a flowering tree called *The shower of gold*. (Latin *laburnum*, Plin 16, 31.)

Labyrinth (-by- not -ba-), *lūb' i.rīnth*, a maze; **labyrinth-ine**, *lūb' i.rīnth' īn*; **labyrinth-ian**, *lūb' i.rīnth' i.ān*.

Lat. *labyrīnthus* (the "y" shows it to be Gk.); Gk. *labyrīnthōs*.

Labyrinthodon, plu. *labyrinthodons*, *lūb' i.rīnth' ō.dōnz*, a fossil reptile of the toad kind; **labyrinthodontia**, *lūb' i.rīnth' ō.dōn' she.ah*. (In Bot. and Zool. -ia denotes an "order.")

The labyrinthine-toothed (Greek *labyrīnthōs ōdōn*). Under the microscope the teeth of this reptile exhibit a labyrinth of folds.

Lac, *lāk*, a resin, 100,000 rupees. **Lack**, deficiency. **Shell-lac**; **laccic** [acid], *lūk' sīk*, acid obtained from lac.

"Lac" (resin), Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*. "Lac" (of money), Ind. *lakh*.

Lāce (1 syl.), dentelle, to fasten with a cord [highlows, stays, &c.]; **lac-ing** (R. xix.), *lace' ing*; **laced** (1 syl.); **strait-laced** (not *straight*), narrow-minded, bigoted; **lace'-man**.

Latin *lācīnia*, a fringe, v. *lācīnāre*, to make holes or jag.

The French *dentelle*, from *dens* a tooth, and the Latin *lācīna*, tooth-edged or jagged, contain the same idea.

Lacerate, *lūs' ē.rate*, to tear; **lac'erāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lac'erāt-ing** (R. xix.); **lacerable**, *lūs' ē.rā.b'l*; **lacerative**, *lūs' ē.ra.tīv*. **Laceration**, *lūs' ē.ray' shūn*; **lac'erāt-or**.

French *lācératio*, *lācérable*, v. *lācérer*; Latin *lācératio*, *lācérātor*, v. *lācérāre* (*lācer*, a rent; Greek *lākis*, v. *lākéo*).

Lacertian, *la.ser' shē'ūn*, pertaining to lizards; **lacertine**, *la.ser' tīn*, like a lizard. (Latin *lacertus*, a lizard.)

Laches, *larsh' ēz* (in *Law*), acts of neglect. **Lash'es**, stripes.

"Laches" Old Fr. *lachesse* (*lache*, slothful). "Lash" Germ. *laschen*.

Lachrymal, *lūk' rī.mūl*, causing tears; **lach'rymal ducts**, the ducts which convey tears to the eye; **lach'rymal glands**.

Lachrymose, *lūk' rī.mōce*, mournful; **lach'rymose-ly**.

Lachrymation, *lūk' rī.may' shūn*; **lach'rymable**;

Lachrymatory, *lūk' rī.mū.t'ry*, a tear-bottle.

Lat. *lachrymātio*, *lachrymātilis* (*lachryma*, Gk. *lakrūma*, a tear).

Lack, deficiency, to want. **Lac**, a resin, 100,000 rupees. (See **Lac**.)

Lacked, *lūk'd*; **lack'-ing**, **lack'-er**, but **lac'quer**, varnish.

Lack-a-day! alas, how sad! **Lack-a-daisy**, -*day'sy!* dear me! **lackadaisical**, *lūk' a.day' ē.kūl*, affectedly pensive.

Lackey, *plu.* lackeys (not *lackies*, R. xlv.), a flunky, to follow as a lackey; **lackeyed**, *lāk'ed*; **lackey-ing**, *lāk'ē-ing*.

Span. *lacayo* (*lacear*, adorned with ribbons); Fr. *laquais*; Germ. *lackei*.

Lack-lustre (not *lack-lustred*), *lāk'-lūs'.t'r*, void of lustre.

Laconic, *la.kŏn'.ik*, brief; **laconical**, *la.kŏn'.i.kāl*; **lacon'ical-ly**.

Laconism, *la'.kŏn.izm*, great conciseness.

Latin *lācōnice*, pithily, briefly; French *laconique*, *laconisme*.

("Lacon," a Spartan, noted for brevity of speech and conciseness of writing. The Greek ε is called the Lacedæmonian letter).

Lacquer, *lak'er*, a varnish, to varnish with lacquer; **lacquered**, *lāk'erd*; **lac'quer-ing**, **lac'quer-er**.

Fr. *laquer* (*laque*); Germ. *lackiren*, *lackirer* (*lack*); Arab. *lak*.

Lacteal, *lāk'.tē.āl*, conveying milk, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle to the thoracic [*tho.rās'.ik*] duct; **lactic** [*acid*] *lāk'.tik*, the acid of sour milk.

Lacteous, *lāk'.tē.ūs* (Rule lxvi.), milky, resembling milk.

Lactation, *lāk.tay'.shŭn*, the act or time of suckling.

Lactometer, *lāk.tŏm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing milk.

(This hybrid should be **Galactometer**; Greek *galacto-metron*.)

French *lactation*, *lactométer*; Latin *lacteus* (*lac*, milk).

Lactuca, *lāk.tū'.kah*, a genus of plants including the lettuce;

lactucic, *lāk.tū'.sik*; **lactusine**, *lāk.tū'.sŭn*.

Latin *lactŭca*, the lettuce or milky plant (*lac*, milk).

Lacuna, *plu.* lacunæ, *la.kū'.nah*, *la.kū'.nee*, a defect, a gap;

lacunar, *la.kū'.nar* (in *Arch.*), a soffit with panels.

Latin *lācūna*, *plu.* *lācūnæ*, *lācūnar*, a beam.

Lacustrine, *la.kūs'.trine*, pertaining to swamps, lakes, and pools.

Lacus'trine deposits (in *Geol.*), those found in swamps, &c.

Lacus'trine habitations, houses of great antiquity raised on piles in the midst of lakes. (Switzerland, &c.)

Latin *lācustris* (*lācus*, a lake; Greek *lakkōs* and *lakos*).

Lād, *fem.* *lāss*, a boy, *fem.* girl. **Lāde** (1 syl.), to load.

"Lad," Welsh *llawd*. "Lass," *lad-ess*, *la'ss*, a female youth.

Lād'der, a machine for mounting. (Old English *hlæder*.)

[**Lade**], obsolete, *past part.* *laden*, *lay'den*. For the other parts we use the verb *load*, *lōde*; (*past*) *load'-ed*; (*past part.*) either *load'-ed* or *lā'-den*; *load'-ing*. **Load** (noun).

Bill of la'ding (not *loading*), invoice of a ship's freight.

Old English *hlād*, a load; v. *hlād[an]*, *past hlōd*, *past part. hlāden*.

Ladle, *lā'.d'l*, a large spoon or scoop, to lift liquids with a ladle;

ladled, *lā'.d'lā*; **lā'dling**, **lā'dler**.

Ladleful, *plu.* *ladlefuls* (not *ladlesful*), two, three "ladlefuls" mean the quantity held by a full ladle repeated twice or thrice; but two or three "ladles full" means two or three ladles, each one full.

Old English *hlādel*, a ladle, connected with *hlāden*, a well-bucket.

Lady, plu. ladies, (*mas.*) lord, lords, and gentleman, gentlemen, *lā'.diz*, *gēn'.t'l.mān*, -*mēn*. A woman of rank, any woman above the artizan or operative class.

Lady retains the "y" in all its compounds: for example

Ladybird, ladybug, ladylike; ladyship, term of address in speaking to a lady by right of rank; **Ladyday**, March 25th, the annunciation; ladylove, a sweetheart; &c.

Old English *hlāfdige* or *hlāfdie* (*hlāf*, a loaf; *dige* is supposed to mean "server," but the word has not yet been traced).

Lāg, to loiter, to fall behind; lagged. *lāgd*; lagg'-ing (Rule i.), lagg'-ing-ly, lagg'-ard, lagg'-er. (Welsh *llag*.)

Lagune, *la.goon'*, a marsh, a fen. (Ital. *laguna*; Span. *laguna*.)

Laic, *lā'.ik*; laical, *lā'.i.kal*, secular. (See **Laity**.)

Laid (of the v. lay), placed. **Lade** (obsolete verb), to load.

Laid [paper], paper with ribbed surface; as *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*; laid-up, stored up, unwell. (See **Lay**.)

Lain, past part. of v. lie. **Lane** (1 syl.), a narrow road. (See **Lay**.)

It has lain by for two years. (*It has been lying....*)

It has lain in my head a long time. (*It has been lying....*)

He has lain at the porch from boyhood. (*He has been lying....*)

Lair, *lāre*, the bed of a wild beast. **Layer**, *lay'.er*, a stratum.

Germ. *lager*, a lair, a lodging, v. *lagern*, to set down, to encamp.

Laird, *lay'rd*, a Scotch squire or landed proprietor.

Laity, *lā'.i.ty*, the secular people as opposed to the Clergy; laic, *lā'.ik*, a layman: laical, *lā'.i.kāl*; la'ical-ly.

Latin *laicus* (Greek *laos*, the people); French *laïque*; Italian *laico*.

Lāke (1 syl.), a large pond, a purplish red colour. **Lāc**, a resin.

Lake-dwellings, houses raised on piles in the midst of a lake, which serve as a moat (see **Lacustrine**); *lāk'y*.

Lat. *lacus*, Gk. *lakkōs* or *lakos*, a lake. "Lac," Germ. *lack*; Span. *laca*.

Lama, *lāh'.māh*, a Tibetan priest. **Grand Lama**, the chief lama representing deity; la'ma-ism (not *la'ma.izm*), the religion of those who adore the Grand Lama.

In the Tangutinese dialect *llama*, mother of souls.

Lamb, *lām*, the young of a sheep. **Lāme** (1 syl.), halt.

A male lamb is a **tup-lamb**, a female a **ewe-lamb**. The castrated tup is a **wether** or **hogget**; the female, after being weaned, is a **ewe-hogget**.

After the first shearing, the hogget is a **shearling**.

When the female shearling has had a lamb, it is a **ewe**.

To lamb, to bring forth a lamb; **lamb**ed, *lāmd*; **lamb'-ing**.

Lamb-kin, *lām'.kin*, a little lamb. (-*kin*, Old Eng. dim.)

Lamb-like, lamb-skins, lamb's-wool. **Lamming**, a beating.

Strictly speaking the young of a sheep is a "lamb" only till it is weaned, but popularly speaking it remains a "lamb" till it is sheared, when it is called a "sheep," regardless of sex.

"Lamb," Old Eng. *lamb*. "Lame," Old Eng. *lam*, v. *lamm*(an).

Lambent, *lŭm' bent*, flickering like a flame.

Latin *lambens*, gen. *lambentis*, licking (*lambo*; Greek *lapto*).

Lāme (1 syl.), halt, to make halt; (*comp.*) *lām'-er*, (*super.*)

lām'-est, *lāmed* (1 syl.), *lām'-ing* (R. xix.), *lame'-ness*.

A **lame duck**, a stock broker who breaks his engagement.

Old English *læm[an]*, past *læmede*, past part. *læmed*.

Lament, *lă.ment'*, to bewail; *lăment'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lăment'-ing*, *lament'ing-ly*, *lăment'-er*; *lamentable*, *lŭm'.ĕn.tă.b'l*; *lăm'entably*; *lamentation*, *lŭm .en.tay'' shŭn*.

Latin *lamentatio*, *lămentăbĭlis*, *lămentum*, v. *lămentāri*; French *lamentation*, *lamentable*, v. *lamenta*.

Lamia, plu. *lamis* (Latin), *lām'.i.ah*, *lŭm'.i.ĕ*, a demon under the guise of a beautiful woman, a hag.

Lamina, plu. *laminæ*, *lŭm'.i.nah*, *lŭm'.i.nĕ*, a thin plate or scale; *lamine*, *lŭm'.i.nate*, to form into *laminæ*; *lăm'inăt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *lăm'inăt-ing* (R. xix.), *lăm'inable*, *lăm'inar*.

Lamination, *lŭm'.i.nay'' shŭn*; *laminiferous*, *nŭf'' ĕ.rŭs*.

Laminariaceæ, *lŭm'.i.nair' rĭ-ă'' se.ĕ*, a order of algæ.

Laminaria, *lŭm'.i.nair' rĭ.ah*, a genus of the above order.

Laminarites, *lŭm'.i.nŭ.rites*, broad-leaved fossil algæ (*-acæ*, an order; *-ia*, a genus; *-ite*, a fossil).

Latin *lămina*, plu. *lăminæ*, a thin plate of metal; v. *lăminăre*.

Lam'mas (*mass* used as a suffix has only one s), the feast of harvest; *lam'mas-day*, August 1st; *lam'mas-tide*.

Old English *hlăf mæsse*, loaf-feast, i.e., the feast of first-fruits.

Lam'ming, a beating. **Lambling**, bringing forth lambs.

"Lamming," a pun on the Latin verb *lambo*, to lick, a licking.

"Lamb," Old English *lamb*.

Lamp, lamp-light, lamp'-light-er, lamp-black, safety-lamp.

Latin *lampas*; Greek *lampas* (v. *lampô*, to shine).

Lampoon, *lŭm.poon'*, a personal satire, to assail with lampoons;

lămpooned', *lămpoon'-ing*, *lămpoon'-er*, *lămpoon'-ry*.

So called from the burden sung to them, *lampone*, *lampone*, *camerada lampone* (Sir Walter Scott); French *lampon*.

Lamprey, plu. *lampreys* (not *lampries*). R. xlv., *lŭm'.pry*, *lŭm'.prĭz*, a fish resembling an eel; *lămp'ern*, the river-lamprey.

Old Eng. *lampreda*; Lat. *lampetra* (*lambo petra*, to lick the rocks).

Lānce (1 syl.), a shaft with a spear-head, to cut with a lancet;

lănced (1 syl.), hurled, cut with a lancet; *lănc'-ing* (Rule

xix.); *lănc'-er* (should be *lancier*).

Lance-cor'poral, a soldier from the ranks acting as corporal.

(In the middle ages a soldier was called a "lance," and a soldier with the horses and stable-lads under his charge, a lance-fournie.)

Lanceolate, *lŭn'.se.o.late*, shaped like the head of a lance.

- Lanceolar**, *län'.se.ð.lar* (in Bot.), tapering towards each end.
Lanciform, *län'.si.form*, lance-shaped; **lance'-wood**.
Lancet, *län'.set*, a surgical instrument for opening a vein.
 Fr. *lance*, *lancier*, *lancette*; Lat. *lancea*, v. *lancēre* (Gk. *logché*).
Länd; **land'-ing**, putting on shore; **land'-ed**, having an estate in lands; **land'-ed propri'etor** (not -er); **land-ward**, adj., towards land; **land-wards**, adv.: as *we are sailing land-wards* (R. lxxiv.); **land-a'gent**; **land-breeze**, a wind from the land towards the sea; **land-carriage**, carriage of goods by land; **land-crab**; **land-fall** (double -l, R. viii.); **land-flood**; **land-force**; **land-jobber**, one who buys and sells land as a trade; **landlord**, *fem.* **landlady** (*plu.* -ladies, *la'.diz*), an hotel-keeper; **land-hold'er**; **land-lock**, to enclose with land; **land-lock'ing**, **land-locked** (-lokt); **land-lubber**, **land-löper**; **land-mark**; **land-measure** (-mez'zhür), **land-measur-ing** (-mez'zhur-ing, R. xix.); **land-rail**, a bird; **land-slip**; **land-steward**; **land-survey'ing**; **land-tax**; **land-wait'er**; **lands-man**, one not a sailor; **land'ing-net**, **land'ing-place**. (O. E. *land*).
Landau, *län.daw'*, a light carriage, the top of which may be thrown back. (So called from *Landau*, in Germany).
Landgrave, *fem.* **landgravine**, *land'.gräve*, *land'.grä.veen'*, a Germ. noble; **landgraviate**, *land.gräv'.ä.ät*, territory of...
 Fr. *landgrace*, *landgravine*, *langraviat*; Germ. *landgraf*, *landgräfin*.
Landscape, *land'skep*, a rural prospect, the representation of a rural scene; **land'scape-gar'dener**, **land'scape-gar'den-ing**, planning grounds so as to produce a pleasing effect.
 Old Eng. *landscipe* (-scape or -ship, form [prospect], province, &c.)
Landwehr, *land'-väre*, Prussian and Austrian militia.
 German *land wehr*, land defence.
Lāne (1 syl.), a narrow road. **Lain**, *past part.* of lie. (Dutch *laan*).
Langsyne, *lang.sine'*, times gone by; **auld lang-syne**.
 Scotch *auld* (old), *lang* (long), *syne* (since, gone by).
Language, *län'.gwage*, human speech, written or spoken.
 French *langage*; Latin *lingua*, the tongue, speech.
Languid, *län'.gwid*, weary, feeble; **lan'guid-ly**, **lan'guid-ness**.
Languish, *län'.gwish*, to pine, to fail in spirits; **lan'guished** (2 syl.), **lan'guish-ing**, **lan'guishing-ly**, **lan'guish-ment**.
Languor, *läng'gwör*, feebleness, lassitude.
 Latin *languidus*, *languor*, v. *languiddre*, *languescere* (*languo*).
Laniard, *lan'.yard*, a rope for setting up rigging.
 French *lanière*, a narrow thong of leather, a *laniard*.
Länk, gaunt; **lank'-y**, long-legged; **lank'i-ness**. (O. E. *hlanc*).
Lantern (not *lanthorn*), *län'.tern*, a case for a candle; **mag'ic-**

lan'tern, dark-lan'tern; lan'tern-fly, a luminous insect; lan'tern-jaws, long thin face; lan'tern-jawed, -jawd.

This word is a blunder, copied from the French *lanterne*; the Latin word is *lāterna*, from *lāteo*, to lie hid. *Lanthorn* is a still worse blunder, as it confounds the last syl. with "horn," with which the word has no connection.

Lanyard, *lān'.yard*, a rope for setting up rigging, any rope made fast for the sake of securing it. (Better **Laniard**.)

French *lanière*, a narrow thong, a hawk's tassel, a laniard.

Laocoon, *la.ōk'.ō.ōn* (not *lā'.ō.koon'*), a group of sculpture representing the fate of *Laocoon* and his two sons.

Lāp, a seat on the knees, to nurse, to lick water with the tongue; **lapped**, *lāpt*; **lapp'-ing** (Rule i.), **lapp'-er**, *lāp-dōg*.

Lap'ful, *plu. lap'fuls* (not *lapsful*). Two, three...*lap'fuls* means a lapful repeated twice or thrice, but two, three... *lapsfull* means two, three...laps all full.

Lāpp'-ing engine, a doubling machine.

Lapel, *la.pēl'*, the facing of a coat; **lapelled'**, *la.pēld'* (R. iv.)

Lappet, *lāp'.et*, a little loose flap.

Lap-wing, the peewit, one of the plover genus.

Old English *lappa*, a lap; v. *lap(ian)*, past *lapede*, past part. *laped*.

Lapidary, *plu. lapidaries* (Rule xlv.), *lāp'.i.dūr rīz*, engraver or dealer in precious stones; **lapideous** (Rule lxvi.), stony.

Lapis-lazuli, *lāp'.is lāz'.ā.li*, an azure-blue mineral.

Latin *lāpidārius*, *lāpideus* (*lāpis*, a stone); French *lapis-lazuli*; Italian *lapis-lazzali* or *lapis-lazzuli*, the sky-blue stone.

Lapse, *lāps*, a slight mistake, a slip. **Lāps**, *plu. of lap*.

Lapse, to slip away; **lapsed** (1 syl.), **lāps'-ing**, **lāps'-able**.

Lat. *lapsāre* (frequent. of *lābor*, sup. *lapsum*), to glide away, to slip.

Lāp'-wing, the pee-wit. (Noted for *flapping* its wings.)

Lar, *plu. lares*, *lair'rēz*, household gods. (Lat. *lar*, plu. *lares*.)

Larboard, *lar'.bōrd*, the left side of a vessel (looking forward).

Port is now used instead. **Starboard**, the right side...

Italian *quello bordo*, *questo bordo*, contracted into 'lo-bord, 'sto-bord.

Larceny, *plu. larcenies*, *lar'.sē.nīz*, petty theft; **larcenist**, -*sē.nīst*.

Fr. *larcin*; Lat. *latrōcinium* (*latro*, a mercenary, a robber; Gk. *latron*, pay, *latris*, a hireling, mercenaries being generally robbers).

Larch, a tree of the fir kind. (Lat. *larix*, Gk. *larix*, a larch.)

Lard, the fat of pigs, to smear with lard; **lard'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lard'-ing**; **lard'-er**, a room for food; **larder**, *lar'.de.rer*, one who has charge of the larder; **lard'-y**, containing lard.

French *lard*, v. *larder*; Latin *lardum*.

Large, extensive; **large'-ly**, **large'-ness**; **at large**, at liberty.

French *large*; Latin *largus* (Greek *lauros*, that is *la eurus*, wide).

Lar'gess, a gift. (Fr. *largesse*, a bounty; Lat. *largio*, to give freely.)

Larghetto, *lar.gét'to*, somewhat slowly. (Ital. *largo*, with dim.)

Lar'go, slowly, but not so slow as *grave*, and "grave" is not so slow as *adagio*. The degrees are *larghetto*, *largo*, *grave*, *adagio* slowest of all.

(All Italian words.) A quaver in "largo" = a minim in "presto."

Lark, a bird, a piece of fun, to catch larks, to devise a piece of mischievous fun; larked (1 syl.), lark'-ing, lark'-er.

Lark'spur, a flower, so called from a fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to a lark's spur.

Sky'lark (the most musical), wood'lark, meadowlark.

Skylark'ing with sailors consists in climbing to the highest of the yards and then sliding down the ropes; fun.

Old English *lafere* or *lawerc*; Scotch *laverok*; Latin *alauda*.

"Lark" (fun), a corrupt form of the Old English *lác*, sport.

Larva, *lar'vah*. **Lava**, *lah'vah*. **Laver**, *lay'ver*.

The first state of an insect is a Egg.

The second state a larva.

The third state a pū'pa or chrysalis [*kris'äl.tss*].

The fourth and final state the Imā'go.

Lar'val, adj. of larva; lar'viform, like a larva.

Lava, *lah'vah*, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Laver, *lay'ver*, a vessel for holding water.

Latin *larva*, a mask, "grubs," &c., are so called, because their appearance "masks" the future state. "Pū'pa" (Latin), "baby," the baby-state of the winged insect. "Imā'go" (Latin), "likeness," when the insect assumes its true "likeness" or shape.

"Lava" (of a volcano), Latin *lavāre*, to wash [down].

"Laver" (a vessel for purifications), Latin *lavāre*, to wash.

Larynx, *lär'rinx*, the upper part of the wind-pipe; laryngeal, *lä.ring'gè.äl*, adj. of larynx; laryngean, *la.ring'gè.än*.

Laryngitis, *lär'rin.gi'tiss*, inflammation of the larynx (-itis added to Greek nouns denotes inflammation).

Laryngoscope, *lär'rin.go.sköpe*, an instrument for inspecting the larynx. (Except in *tele-scope* and *phanta-scope*, the vowel preceding -scope is always -o, Rule lxxiii.)

Laryngotomy, *lär'rin.göt.ö.my*, cutting the larynx.

Latin *lārynx*; Greek *lārynx*, *lārynx-sköpeō*, I inspect the larynx.

"Laryngotomy," Greek *lārynx temnō*, I cut the larynx.

Lās'car, a native East Indian sailor, an artillery menial.

Hindustani *lashkar*, the popular name of a Malayāṣṭr soldier.

Lascivious, *läs.siv'üs*, wanton; lasciv'ious-ly, lasciv'ious-nom.

Latin *lascivious* (*lascivus*, a wanton; Greek *ασέβης*, lawd).

Lāsh, a whip thong, a blow with a whip, to whip, to dash against, to fasten with a rope; lashed, *läsht*; lash'-ing, lash'-er.

Germ. *laschen*, to whip; Fr. *laisser*, string, or *laisse*, tied to a string.

Lass, *plu.* lass-es, *lās'.ez*, fem. of *lād*, a girl; lassie, *lās'.ry*, a little girl, a term of endearment (*lad-ess* con. into *lās's*).

Lasso, *lās'.sō*, a long rope with a noose for catching wild horses, to use the lasso; lassoed, *lās'.sōde*; las'so-ing.

Spanish *lazo*, a noose (Latin *laxus*, loose).

Last, the final [one], the one just before the present [one], the model of a foot, a measure [12 sacks of wool], to endure, to continue; last'-ed (R. xxxvi.), last'-ing, last'ing-ly, last'ing-ness. Stick to your last, do not venture to pass an opinion on a subject you know nothing about.

At last, or at the last? If adverbially used, meaning lastly, most decidedly at last should be used. "At" is the Ang.-Sax. adverbial prefix, *at-laste* or *on-kiste*, lastly.

At the last requires a noun: as *at the last* [supper].

"Last" (final), Old Eng. *laste*. "Last" (shoemaker's), *last* or *last*.

"Last" (twelve sacks of wool), Old English *last*, a load, a freight.

"Last" (verb), Old Eng. *last(ian)*, past *lastte*, past part. *lasted*.

Latakia, *lāt'.ā.kee''.ah*, a Turkish tobacco of superior quality.

So called from *Latakia* or "Laodicea," where it is grown.

Latch [of a door], to fasten with a latch; latched (1 syl.), latch'-ing; latch'-key, -*kee*, for raising a door-latch.

Latchet, *latch'.ēt*, a shoe-tie. (O. Eng. *ge-læcc[an]*, to catch.)

Lāte (1 syl.), *comp.* lāt'-er, *super.* lāt'-est; late'-ly, late'-ness.

Of late (adv.), lately; too late, after the proper time.

O. E. *lat*, *comp.* *latra* or *lator*, *sup.* *latost* or *latemost*, *lat* *līce*, adv.

Lateen, *lā.teen'*, a broad triangular [sail], a lateen-vessel.

French *latin* (both senses); Latin *lātus*, broad.

Latent, *lay'.tent* (not *lāt'.ent*), concealed; la'tent-ly; la'tency.

Latent heat, heat which passes into a body [as ice] without affecting the thermometer. (Latin *lāteo*, to lie hid.)

Later, *late'.er*, more late. **Latter**, *lāt'.ter*, the last of two.

Lā'ter refers to *time*. Lat'ter refers to *order*. (See *Late*.)

Lateral, *lāt'.ē.rāl*, proceeding from the side, pertaining to the side; lāt'eral-ly. (Latin *lātērālis*, *lātus*, the side.)

Lateran, *lāt'.ē.rān*, one of the churches of Rome, the pope's see, &c.

So called from the *Laterani*, a family which possessed a palace on this spot. Being seized by Nero, it became an imperial residence.

Lath, *lāth*, a long thin slip of wood, to cover with laths.

Lāths (1 syl.), a turning machine; lathed (1 syl.), lath'-ing, lath'-y, like a lath, thin and feeble.

German, French *laine*; Welsh *lath*, a rod or staff a yard long.

"Lathe" (a turning-machine), Welsh *lathru*, to polish or smooth.

Lather, *lāth'.er*, the froth of soap, to cover with soap froth; lathered, *lath'.erd*; lath'-er-ing, lath'-er-er.

Old English *lethr[ian]*, past *lethrode*, past part. *lethrod*.

Lathyrus, *la.rhī.rūs*, the everlasting pen, the vetchling, &c.

Greek *lathyros* (*lathro* [*lanthano*], to lie hid), so called because the flowers "lie hidden" amongst the leaves.

Latin, *lăt'ın* [language]. **Lăt'ten**, iron-tinned. **Lateen'**, a sail.

Lăt'ın, the language of the ancient Romans; **lăt'ın-ism**, **lăt'ın-ist**. **Latinity**, *la.tın'ı.ty*, Latin style or idiom.

Latinise, *lăt'ın.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to convert into Latin; **latinised**, *lăt'ın.izd*; **lăt'ınis-ing** (Rule xix.), **lăt'ınis-er**.

The **Latin Church**, the Western, whose liturgy is in Latin.

The **Greek Church**, the Eastern, whose liturgy is in Greek.

The **An'glican Church**, the English Protestant church (established by law), the liturgy of which is in English.

The **Latin race**, the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, whose languages are based on the Latin, and called **Romance**.

Dog-Latin, gibberish Latin; **Law Latin**, debased Latin used in law courts; **Monkish Latin**, debased Latin used by monks; **Low Latin**, debased medieval Latin.

Latin, so called from *Lattium*. Abba Longa was head of the Latin league, and Rome was a colony of Abba Longa.

"Latten," Welsh *lattan*; Span. *laton*; Fr. *latten*; Ital. *latta*.

"Lateen," Fr. *latin*; Span. *latino* (Lat. *lātus*, Gk. *plātus*, wide).

Latitude, *lăt'ı.tüde*. **Longitude**, *lön'.gı.tüde*.

Latitude, the distance of a place due North or South from the Equator. The greatest latitude is 90 degrees;

Longitude, the distance of a place due East or West of some given line, called the Meridian of Longitude. The greatest possible longitude is 180 degrees.

Latitudinal, *lăt'ı.tü''.dı.näl*, adj. of latitude.

Parallels of latitude, *pär'räl.lälz ov lăt'ı.tüde*, parallel lines drawn due East and West of each other.

High latitudes, *hi lăt'ı.tüdes*, those parts of the earth which lie near the poles. **Low latitudes**, those parts of the earth which lie near the equator.

Lat'itude, license of speech, conduct, or faith;

Latitudinarian, *lăt'ı.tü''.dı.nair''rı.än*, one whose religious opinions are too lax to be orthodox;

Latitudinar'ian-ism, inorthodoxy.

Latin *lätitüdo* (*lātus*, broad). The ancients supposed the earth to be a flat surface, bounded by the Atlantic and extending thence indefinitely eastward. This was called its *breadth*. Its *length* was similarly measured from the tropic of Cancer northwards.

Latria, *lä.trı'.ah*, divine adoration. The reverence paid to saints is called, in the Latin Church, *dū'lia* [better *dulı'ah*].

Greek *latreia*, hired service, service of the gods. "*Dulia*" Greek *douleia*, the service of slaves and bondmen.

Latten, *lăt'.tĕn*, iron tinned over. **Lat'in** [language].

Welsh *llaton*; Span. *laton*; Fr. *latton*; Ital. *latta*, latten.

"Latin," so named from *Latium*, of which Rome was a colony.

Latter, *lăt'.ter*, the last of two. **Later**, *lay'.ter*, more late.

Former, *fôr'.mer*, the first of two. "Latter" and "former" refer to *order*, "later" and "latest" refer to *time*.

Lat'ter-ly, of late. **Lat'ter-day Saints**, the "Mormons."

"Latter" is the second of two, and "former" the prior of two. When three or more things are referred to these comparatives should not be used, but the superlatives "last" and "first."

Errors of Speech.—

Copper, silver, and gold are used for coinage, the *latter* is by far the more valuable (*last*, *most*).

Gold, silver, and copper are all minted, but the *former* is more valuable than either of the other two (*first*).

Of larks there are many kinds: as the brown lark, wood lark, meadow lark, and skylark, but the *latter* is the most musical of them all.

B, *p*, *m*, *f*, and *v* are labials, but the *latter* two are called labio-dentals (the *last* two).

Lattice, *lăt'.tiss*, a framework with diagonal cross-bars; **lat'tice-work**; **latticed**, *lăt'.tist*, covered with lattice-work.

French *lattes* (*lattes*, *laths*; Welsh *llath*, a rod or staff).

Laud, *lawd*, praise. **Lord**, a nobleman, a term applied to deity; **laud**, to praise; **laud'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **laud'-ing**, **laud'-able** (1st Lat. conj.), **laud'able-ness**, **laud'ably**.

Laudation, *law'day''shŭn*; **laudatory**, *law'.dă.tō.ry*.

Latin *laudābilis*, *laudatio*, *laudāre*, to praise.

Laudanum, *löd'n.ŭm* (not *law'.dă.nŭm*), a drug.

Fr. *laudanum*; Lat. *lădănum* (from the shrub *lada*, Plin 28.47. The Arabian name of the shrub is *lōdan*; our error of spelling we owe to the French, our pronunciation to the Arabic).

Laugh, *lăhf* (noun and verb); **laughed**, *lăhft*; **laugh-ing**, *lăhf'-*; **laugh'-ing-ly**; **laugh'-er**, *lăhf'.er*; **laugh-able**, *lăhf'.ă.b'l*, **laugh'able-ness**, **laugh'ably**; **laugh'-ing-stock**, a butt; **laugh'-ing-gas**, nitrous oxide.

Laughter, *lăhf'.ter*; **laugh'ter-less**.

To **laugh at**, to ridicule; to **laugh to scorn**.

To **laugh in one's sleeve**, to laugh inwardly with scorn.

(The spelling of this word has greatly deviated from the older form, and the interpolated "g" is worse than useless.)

Old English *hlāh[an]*, past *hlōh*, past part. *hlægen*; *hleahtr*.

Launch, *lănch*, to move a vessel into the sea; **launched** (1 syl.), **launch'-ing**. To **launch out**, to give free scope.

(The better spelling of this word would be "lanch.")

French *lancer*, to dart (*lance*, Latin *lancea*; Greek *logché*).

Laundress, *larn'.dress*, a washerwoman of the better sort; **laundry**, *larn'.drŷ*, a room where linen is "got up"; **laund'ry-maid** (corruption of *lavandress*).

French *lavandière*, a wash woman (Latin *lavāre*, to wash).

Laurel, *lŏr'rĕl*, an evergreen, to crown with laurel; **laurelled**, *lŏr'rĕld*; **lau'rell-ing** (R. iii., -EL); **lauriferous**, *lŏr rĭf'-.ĕ.rĭs*; **laurine**, *lŏr'rĭne*, the bitter principle of the laurel; **laurels**, *lŏr'rĕlz*, glory, honour obtained by merit.

Poet laureate, *pŏ.ĕt lŏr'rĕ.ăt*, the crown salaried poet.

Lau'reate-ship, the office of poet-laureate (-ship, office).

Lat. *laureatus*, *laurea*, a laurel; Fr. *lauréat*, *laurier*. (-el dim.)

Laurustinus (not *laurestinus*), *lŏr'rĭs.tĭ''.nŭs*, an evergreen.

Latin *laurus tinus*, the "Viburnum tinus."

Lava, *lah.văh*. **Larva**, *lar'.vah*. **Laver**, *lay'.ver*.

Lava, melted rock-matter from a volcano.

Larva, the insect in its grub or caterpillar state.

Laver, a vessel for holding water for purification.

"Lava" and "Laver," Latin *lavare*, to wash.

"Larva" (a grub), Latin *larva*, a mask. (See *Larva*.)

Lăve (1 syl.), to wash; **laved** (1 syl.), **lăv-ing** (R. xix.); **lăv-er**, a vessel for purifications; **brazen-laver** [of Solomon].

Lavatory, plu. **lavatories**, *lăv'.a.tŏ.rĭz*, a place for washing.

Latin *lădătorium*, *lavare*, to wash; French v. *laver*, *lavoir*.

Lavender, *lăv'.ĕn.der*, an odoriferous plant; **lavender-water**.

Lat. *lavandula* (from *lavando*, for its use in baths and fomentations).

Laverock, *lăv'.ĕr rŏk* (Scotch), the lark. (Old English *laferc*.)

Lavish, *lăv'.ĭsh*, profuse, to squander; **lavished**, *lăv'.ĭsh-t*; **lăv'ish-ing**, **lăv'ish-ly**, **lăv'ish-ment**, **lăv'ish-ness**.

French *lavasse*, shower; "lavish" is to "shower down" [money].

Law, **law'-ful** (R. viii.), **law'ful-ly**, **law'ful-ness**; **law'-giv'er**, **law'-less**, **law'less-ly**, **law'less-ness**; **law-maker**; **law-breaker**, *-brăk'.er*. **By-laws** (not *bye-laws*), local or borough laws (*by*, Danish a borough or town).

¶ **Can'on-law**, ecclesiastical law.

Civ'il-law, the Roman law having respect to man as a citizen.

Common law, "unwritten" or traditional law. Its force is derived from long usage and not from "statutes."

Statute law, *stăt'tute law*, law which owes its force to "statutes" and not to tradition or long usage.

¶ **Criminal law**, *křim.l.năl law*, that which rules what shall be deemed "crime," and what punishment is to be awarded to those proved guilty thereof.

Ecclesiastical law, *ĕk.klee'.sĭ.ăs''.tĭ.kăl law*, that which rules the government of the church.

Maritime law, *mă'r'ri.time law*, that which rules on the sea considered as a highway of commerce.

Municipal law, *mu.nĭs'.ĭ.păl law*, that which rules a particular borough or township.

National law, *năsh'ăn.ăl law*, that which rules an entire nation or state.

International law, *in'ter-năsh'ăn.ăl law*, that which rules in the intercourse of nation with nation.

† **Ceremonial law**, *sēr're.mō''n.ăl law*, the Levitical law given by Moses to the Jews.

Moral law, *mō'r.ăl law*, the ten commandments.

Physical laws, *fiz'.i.kăl laws*, those of nature observed in the physical creation.

Revealed laws, *rē.veel'd' laws*, those of God made known to man in the Bible.

† **Lynch law**, *līnch law*, mob law, or punishment inflicted without legal examination. (From Lynch, of Virginia.)

Old English *lagu*, *lag* or *lah*, *lah-broca*, a law-breaker; *lahlic*, lawful; *lahlice*, lawfully (v. *lecg[an]*, to set down).

Lawn, a grass plot, a fine sort of linen. **Lorn**, forsaken, lonely.

Lawn'y; **lawn-sleeve**, a [bishop's] sleeve made of lawn.

Welsh *llan*, a yard, an open meadow. "Lawn" (cloth), Span. and Fr. *linon*; Lat. *linum*, linen. "Lorn," Old Eng. *forloren*, forlorn.

Lăx, loose. **Lăcks**, doth lack. **Lăkes**, *lăks*, large ponds.

Lăx'ly, **lăx'ness**, **lăx'ity**; **laxation**, *lăx.a'.shŭn*; **laxative**, *lăx'.ă.tiv*, purgative; **lax'ative-ness**; **laxā'tor** [muscles], muscles [of the ear], opposed to the **Ten'sor** [muscle].

(The office of the "Tensor muscle" is to draw the head of the "maleus" backwards, that of the "Laxator muscles," forwards.)

Latin *laxitas*, *laxus*, *laxatio*, v. *laxare*, to slacken, to loose.

Lăy, (*past*) **laid**, (*past part.*) **laid**, to place (a verb transitive).

Lie, *li*; (*past*) **lay**, (*past part.*) **lain**, to recline, to remain.

(Note—**lăid**, **păid**, **săid** (*săd*), are irregular in spelling.)

Lăy is the *pres. tense* of the transitive verb **lay**, and the *past tense* of the intransitive verb **lie**.

Lăid, *lăde*, the *p. p.* of "lay"; **lăin**, *lăne*, the *p. p.* of **lie**.

To **lay by**, to rest, to set aside.

To **lay up**, to store; to be laid up, to be ill.

To **lay to**, *too*, to stop [a ship]. To **lay waste**, to devastate.

To **lay out**, to expend, to plan out [a garden];

To **lay on**, to strike;

† To **lay oneself down**, to lie down.

To **lay wait for**, to wait in ambush, *but* To **lie in wait**, to lie in ambush.

To **lay apart**, to put on one side; To **lie apart**, to sleep away from each other.

To **lay down**, to relinquish; To **lie down**, to recline.

To lay together, to collect, to place close to each other;
To lie together, to occupy one bed, to agree in a misrepresentation of facts.

Lay (noun), a poem; lay (adj.), not clerical, as lay-brother, lay-sister; layman, one not a minister; lay-figure, lay-fig'ur, an artist's jointed model figure.

Much error exists in the use of the two verbs "lay" and "lie."

Obs. 1. "Lay" must have a noun in regimen with it, and means to "place" or "deposit."

"Lie" cannot have a noun in regimen with it, and it means to "recline," to "remain."

Obs. 2. "Lay" is the present tense of the verb "lay," and the past tense of the verb "lie."

Obs. 3. The past part. of "lay" is laid, and of "lie" lain.

EXAMPLES—

The hen lays an egg. The man lays his hat down. Rain lays the dust.

The hen laid an egg yesterday. The man laid his hat on the table.

The rain laid the dust.

The hen has laid an egg. The man has laid his hat on the table.

The rain has laid the dust.

The hen is laying an egg. The man is laying his hat on the table.

The rain is laying the dust.

Obs. "egg," "hat," "dust" follow the verb "lay" in proper regimen.

Errors of Speech.—

There let it lay (Byron). There let it lie.

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (Nursery rhyme). They lay.

I have lain the book on the shelf (I have laid....).

The land lays very low (The land lies....).

How lays the battle (How lies.... "Battle" is subject, not object).

Here will I lay to-night (Here will I lie....).

The land lays desolate (lies.... See Lev. xvi. 34, 43; Isa. xxxiii. 8).

To lay in ambush (lie.... See Josh. viii. 9).

They lay in wait for blood (lie.... See Mic. vii. 2; Acts xxiii. 21).

"Lay," Old English *lecg(an)*, past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie," Old English *licg(an)*, past *læg*, past part. *legen*.

Lay'er, a stratum. Lair (1 syl.), the bed of a wild beast.

Layer, a row [of bricks], a coat [of paint], a shoot laid in the ground for propagating; lay'er-ing, propagating...

German *lage*, a stratum or layer. *Lager*, a lair or couch.

Lazzarone, plu. *lazzaroni*, *lǎz'.zǎ.rō.ny*, Neapolitan vagrants.

Lazaretto, plu. *lazarettos*, *lǎz'.zǎ.rēt'.tōze*, a pest house.

Lazar-house, *lǎz'.ar house*, a hospital for lepers.

(If the Italian is adopted, as in "lazzarone," the double s should be preserved throughout. If "Lazarus" is to be the model, *Lazarone* should be spelt with one s. "Lazaretto" is Franco-Italian, and "Lazar-house" English-French and a hybrid.

Italian *lazzarone*, *lazzaretto* (!); French *lazare*, *lazaret*.

Lazuli, *lǎz'.ǎ.li* or *lǎp'is-lǎz'uli*, an azure-blue mineral;

Lazulite, *lǎz'.ǎ.lite*, an inferior species of lapis-lazuli.

Lapis-lazuli is neither Latin nor Italian. The French compound borrowed by us is meant for the Italian *lapis lazuli* or *lazzuli*. The Latin noun *lazulus* means the "azure-blue stone," and *lapis*, a stone, is not required. (Arab 'l azar, the azure stone.)

azy, lay'sy, indolent; **lā'zi-ness** (R. xi.), **lā'zi-ly**. (Welsh *llesg*.)

al (Lat. *-l'* or *-ll'*, with any preceding vowel), nouns, instrument, or diminutive, *sparkle*, a little spark; *candle, table*, &c.

sa, lee, a meadow, a field. **Lee**, defended from the wind.

Leas, leez, plu. of *lea*. **Lees**, drags. **Lease, lēce** [of a house].

"**Lea**," Welsh *lla*. "**Lee**," Old English *hlēd*, shelter, refuge.

"**Lees**," Fr. *lie* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "**Lease**," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

lead, lēd (a metal), **leed** (to conduct). **Lēd**, did *lead*.

Lead, lēd, a metal, to cover with lead; **lead-ed, lēd'ed**;

lead-ing, lēd'ing; **lead-en, lēd'n**, made of lead (*-en* added to materials denotes "made of," as *gold-en, wood-en*).

Leads, lēdz, a roof covered with lead, slips of metal inserted by printers between the lines of type, a point for writing;

Black-lead, plumbago or graph'ite, a compound of iron and carbon; **White lead**, oxide of lead. **Lead pen'cil, led...**

Lead, leed, to convey; (*past*) **led**, (*past. part.*) **led**; **lead'-ing, lead'-er, lead'er-ship** (*-ship*, office of); **lead'-ing-strings**; a **lead'ing question**, a question which leads to the answer.

"**Lead**" (metal), Old English *lead*, *leadan*.

"**Lead**" (verb), Old English *lēd[an]*, *past lēdde*, *past part. lēded*.

eaf [of a plant], **leaf**. **Lief, leaf**, willingly. **Leave, lēve**, to quit.

Leaves, leevz, plu. of *leaf* (3 per. sing. pres. tense of *leave*).

Leaf, plu. leaves. (Nouns in *-af* and *-lf* make the plu. in *-ves*, R. xxxviii.); **leaf-less**; **leaf-age** (*-age*, collection), abounding in leaves, season of leaves.

Leaf-let, a small leaf; **leafy, leafiness** (Rule xi.);

Leaf-stalk, leaf'-stalk, the stalk of a leaf; **leaf-bud**, the bud which develops into a leaf; **fruit-bud**, the bud which develops into fruit.

"**Leaf**," Old Eng. *leaf*. "**Lief**," Old Eng. *lēf*, comp. *lēdfe*, rather.

"**Leave**," Old Eng. *lēd*, *lēd[an]*, to give leave, *geled[an]*, to believe.

eague, leeg, an alliance, a cabal, three miles, to combine for mutual aid; **leagued, leegd**; **leagu-ing, leeg'-ing** (verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, preserve both before *-ing*, Rule xx.); **leagu-er, leeg'er**.

French *lique*, a union; Latin *ligare*, to tie.

"**League**" (three miles), Low Latin *leuga* or *leuca*; French *lieue*.

oak, leek, a chink, to ooze out. **Leek**, a kind of onion.

Leaked, leekd; **leak'-ing, leak'-age** (*-age*, act of), **leak'-y, leak'i-ness** (Rule xi.); **to leak out**, to get "wind."

"**Leak**," Old Eng. *hlece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship. "**Leek**," O. E. *leac*.

ean, leen, thin, to incline. **Lien, lē'en**, an obligation.

(*Past* and *p. p.*) **leaned, leend**, or **leant, lent**. **Lent** (q.v.)

(*Comp.*) **lean'-er, (super.) lean'-est, lean'-ness, lean'-ly**.

A lean-to, a building the rafters of which lean against another building. To lean on, to rest on, to depend on.

"Lean" (verb), Old Eng. *hlēn[ian]*, past *hlēnode*, past part. *hlēnod*.

"Lean" (thin), Old English *lēne* or *hlēne*, v. *lēn[ian]*, to be lean.

Leap, leep, a jump, to jump; (past and past part.) leaped, leapt, or leapt, *lept*; leap'-ing, leap'-ing-ly, leap'-er; leap-frog, jump-back; leap-year, every fourth year, the date of which will always be an exact measure of 4.

Old English *hlēp[an]*, past *hlēop*, past part. *hlēopen*.

Learn, lern, to receive instruction. Teach, teech, to give instruction. Learn'-er, lern'-er, a scholar. Teacher, teech'-er, an instructor. Learn'-ing, lern'-ing, receiving instruction, knowledge obtained by study; learned or learnt, lern't, acquired by study; learn-ed, lern'-ed, wise; learned-ly, lern'-ed.ly, wisely. The learn'-ed, the book-wise.

Errors of Speech.—

Lead me in Thy path and learn me (*Ps. xiv. 4. Prayer Book version*).

Such as are gentle, them shall He learn His way (*Ps. xiv. 8, ditto*).

O learn me true understanding (*Ps. cxix. 86, ditto*).

[They shall] keep My covenant... that I [will] learn them (*cxix. 8*).

Old Eng. *lǣrn[ian]*, past *lǣrnode*, past p. *lǣrnod*, *lǣrnere*, a learner; *lǣrnigende*, learning (part.); *lǣrning*, learning (verbal noun).

Lease, leece [of a house], leeze, to glean. Lees, leez, dregs.

Leased, leest, let for a term of years. Least, leest, smallest.

Leasing, lee'-sing, letting on a lease, lee'-zing, lying.

Lease'-hold, property held by lease; lease'-hold'-er.

• Less'-or, one who gives a lease. Less'-ee, one who holds a lease.

Less'-er, smaller in size. Leaser, lee'-zer, a gleaner.

"Lease" (a contract), Fr. *laisser*, to leave, to let. "Leas," Fr. *lie*.

"Lease" (to glean), Old English *lēs[an]*, to glean; *lese*, a gathering.

"Leasing" (lying), Old Eng. *leasung*, *leas*, falsehood; *leas[ian]*, to lie.

Leash, leesh, three head of game, three hounds, &c., to hold by a string; leashed, leesh'd; leash'-ing.

A brace is a couple. Two brace = 4. Two leash = 6.

Fr. *laisse*; Low Lat. *lesia*; Lat. *līguens*, a noose (Gk. *lygos*, a wither).

Leasing, lee'-zing, lying, gleaning. (O. E. *leasung*, *lese*. See lease.)

Least, leest, smallest. Leased, leest, let on lease. Lēst (*q.v.*)

At least or At the least? "At least" = at any rate. (This is the Old Eng. adv. prefix *æt*-). "At the least"...requires a noun to follow as *At the least [disturbance]*, "least" being an adj. In the least, i.e., in the least [degree]. The degrees are [little], less, least. "Little" is not of the same root, but is supplied for want of a positive.

Old Eng. [*leas*, opposite of *full*] comp. *lesse* or *lessa* (*les-ra*), super. *leat* (*les-est*), "*lessa*" or "*lesse*" is our "*leaser*," and "*less*" is merely a contracted form. "Leased," Fr. *laisser*. "Least," Old Eng. *thý les*, the less, lest that.

Leather, *lēr'h'er*, prepared hides. Lather, *lēr'h'er*, soap-froth.

To leather, to beat with a leather strap; leath'er-ing, a beating; leath'ery, tough, resembling leather; leathern.

"Leather," O. E. *lether*, *lethern*. "Lather," O. E. *lethra*(*ian*), to lather.

Leave, *leev*, permission, to quit, (*past and past part.*) left.

Leaves, *leevz*, doth leave, also the plu. of leaf (*which see*); leav-ing (R. xix.), *leev'ing*. Leavings, *lee'vings*, refuse.

To leave off, to desist. To leave out, to omit.

Left to oneself, left to one's own devices, left alone.

As "leave" is a verb transitive, the following are elliptical.

I shall not leave till to-morrow (leave *this place*).

He left by train (left *this house, this place*).

Old Eng. *láf*[*an*], past *láfde*, past part. *láfed*. "Leaf," O. E. *leaf*.

"Left" [hand], Old Eng. *lef*, left or weak, the weak hand, and not as Dr. Trench asserts "the hand that is left" or not used.

(Every word but one in "lea-" belongs to our native language.)

Leaven, *lëv'n*, ferment. Eleven, *e.lëv'n*, one more than ten.

To leav'en; leavened, *lev'nd*; leaven-ing, *lëv'n'ing*; leaven-er, *lev'n'er*. (Fr. *levain*; Lat. *lëväre*, to raise.)

Lecherous, *lëch'ë.rüs*, lustful; lech'erous-ly, lech'erous-ness; lechery, *lëch'ë.ry*, debauchery; lech'er, a debauchee.

O. E. *legerſcipe*, fornication, adultery; Low Lat. *leccator*, a debauchee.

Lecturn, *lëk'turn* (not *lectern*), a reading-stand.

Low Latin *lecturnium*, Latin *lectrum*, a reading-desk.

Lecture, *lëk'shün*, a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in Church, a MS. "reading"; lec'tor, a reader; lection-ary, *lëk'shün.ä.ry*, a book of the "lessons."

Lecture, *lëk'tchür*, instructive discourse read from [notes]; a reproof, to give a lecture; lectured, *lëk'tchürd*; lec'tur-ing (R. xix.), lec'tur-er, lec'ture-ship (*-ship*, office of).

Lesson, *lës'son*, a task, selected portion of Scripture.

Lat. *lectio*, *lectionarium*, *lector*, *lectūra*, v. *lëgere*, sup. *lectum*, to read; Fr. *leçon*; Germ. *lesen*, to read, *lesung*, a lesson, a reading.

Lëd, conducted (*past and p. p.* of lead, *leed*). Lead, *lëd*, a metal.

A led-horse, a sumpter-horse. A led-captain, an obsequious guest who acts as "padding" to the host.

"Led," Old Eng. *lëdan*, past *lëdde*, past part. *lëded*, to lead, to guide.

"Led-horse," O. Eng. *hlæden-horse* or *'lad'-horse*, a sumpter or laden-horse, similarly *lade-saddle*, the saddle for a sumpter-horse.

"Led-captain," the "captain" in *leading-strings*, a lady's man.

-ledge (Anglo-Saxon suffix *-lach*, *-lac*), gift, state; *know-ledge*.

Lëdge, a ridge, a rim, a fillet, a spline. (O. E. *lecgan*, to lay.)

Lëd'ger, an account-book, an extra line in the staff [of music].

German *lager*[*buch*], stock book. (The *d* is interpolated.)

Ledger lines (in music) means *ledges* for the notes out of the staff.

Lee, defended from the wind. **Lea**, *lee*, a field, a meadow.

Lee-shore, the shore upon which the wind is blowing.

Under the lee of [A.], [A.] being between you and the wind.

The lee side, the side on which the wind does *not* blow; the weather side, the side on which the wind *does* blow; thus if the wind blows on the starboard, the starboard is the *weather* side, and the port the *lee* side.

Lee-ward, *lu'rd*, in the direction of the lee side.

Windward, *wind'rd*, in the direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Lee-way, the loss of way caused by drifting to leeward.

"Lee," Old English *hleð*, shelter, refuge. "Lea," Welsh *lla*.

Leech, a blood-sucker, a physician; **leech-craft**, medical skill.

Old English *læce*, a medical man, a blood-sucking worm; *læce-craft*.

Leek, a kind of onion. **Leak**, *leek*, a chink, to ooze from a chink.

"Leek," Old Eng. *leac*. "Leak," O. E. *hlece*, *hlece-scip*, a leaky ship.

Leer, a libidinous side-look, to look with a leer; **leered** (1 syl.), **leer'ing**, **leer'ing-ly**; **leer'-er**, one who leers.

Lees, *leez*, dregs [of wine]. **Lease**, *leece*, a contract.

"Lees," Fr. *lie* (Lat. *limus*, mud). "Lease," Fr. *laisser*, to let one have.

Leet, an Anglo-Saxon senate and law-court; **court-leet**.

Old Eng. *leod*, the people, *leod-wita*, a legislator; Low Lat. *leta*, a leet.

Leeward, *lū'rd*; **lee-way**. (See **Lee**.)

Left, not right, *past* and *past part.* of leave; **left-hand**, the "weak" hand (not as Dr. Trench says the "left" or unused hand); **left-handed**, one who uses the left-hand most.

A left-handed marriage, *mār'ridge*, a German marriage allowed to the nobility, which can be dissolved without divorce, also called a **Morganat'ic marriage**.

(The bridegroom pledges his troth with the "left" hand. **Morganatic** means "curtailed" or "limited," because the rights of the bride are limited to the dowry, and do not extend to the husband's estates.)

Old Eng. *lef*, left, weak (not from v. *láf*(an)), *past láfde*, p. p. *láfed*.

Læg, a member of the animal body; **legged**, *legd*, having legs; **legg'ings** (R. i.), covering for the legs (when a pair can be divided into two articles, it has a sing.: as a *legging*, a *glove*; otherwise it has no sing.: as *scissors*, *tongs*); **leg-less**.

To take leg-bail, to run away from one's creditors.

Icelandic *leggr*, a stalk or stem. In Italian *lacca* means a leg.

Legacy, *plu. legacies*, *lëg'.ä.siz*, a bequest of movable property.

Leg'ator, one who leaves a legacy.

Leg'atee, one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Latin *legātor*, *legātum*, a legacy, v. *legāre*, to bequeath. (This Latin verb must not be confounded with *lego*, *legere*, to read.)

egal, *lee'.gāl*, according to law; **le'gal-ly**, *legāl'ity*; **legalise**, *lee'.gāl.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to render lawful; **legalised**, *lee'.gāl.izd*; **le'galis-ing** (Rule xix.)

A **legal tender**, coins which may be legally offered in payment of a debt (*copper* to the extent of 1s., *silver* to the extent of 40s., *gold* to any amount).

Latin *lēgālis*, *lēgāltas* (*lex*, gen. *lēgis*, a law).

egate, *lēg'.ate* (not *lee'.gate*, it has no connection with *lēgal*), **legate-ship** (*-ship*, office of); **legatine**, *lēg'.a.tine*, adj.

Legation, *lē.gay'.shūn*, the ambassadorial suite.

(The first vowel is long in Latin, so is it in *legacy*.)

Latin *lēgātus*, *lēgātio* (from *lēgāre*, to send on an embassy).

legend, *lēdg'.ēnd* (not *lee'.gend*), a traditional tale, the words round the rim of a coin; **legendary**, *lēdg'".n.dā.ry*.

Latin *legenda*, things to be read. Applied originally to a book of lessons appointed to be read in the Romish church; then to the chronicles of saints and martyrs read at matins and meals.

legerdemain, *lēdg'.er.dē.main*, sleight of hand.

English-French for *tour de main*,—"leger de la main" is light-fingered (Rule lxiii.)

leghorn, *lē.görn'*, a plait for bonnets originally made at *Leghorn*.

legible, *lēdg'.l.b'l*, easy to be read; **legible-ness**, *leg'ibly*; **legibility**, *lēdg'.l.b'l'".l.ty*. Negative *il-legibility*.

Latin *legibilis*, (*lēgere*, to read; Greek *lēgo*, to recount, to tell).

legion, *lee'.djūn*, a Roman brigade of 600 horse and 6,000 foot.

Legion of honour, a French order of merit (by Napoleon).

Legionary, *lee'.djūn.ā.ry*, adj. of *le'gion*. **Legendary** (*q.v.*)

Legendary, *lēdg'.en.dā.ry*, fabulous, adj. of *le'gend*, *q.v.*

Latin *lēgio*, gen. *lēgiōnis*, *lēgiōnārius* (*lēgere*, to pick out, to select).

egialate, *lēdg'.iss.late*, to enact laws; **le'gislat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **le'gislat-ing** (Rule xix.); **legislative**, *lēdg'.iss.la.tīv*.

Legislation, *lēdg'.iss.lay'".shūn*, enactment of laws.

Legislature, *lēdg'.iss.la.tchūr*, the power that legislates;

Legislator, *lēdg'.iss.la.tor*, a law-maker, one of the legislature, (*fem.*) *leg'istratrix*; **le'gist**, one skilled in law.

Fr. *législation*, *législatif*, *législature*, *léviste*; Lat. *legislātor*.

egitimate, *lē.djīt'.l.mate*, lawful, to render lawful; **legit'imāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **legit'imāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **legit'imate-ly**, **legit'imate-ness**, **legit'imacy**.

Legitimation, *lē.djīt'.l.may'".shūn*, legalisation.

Legitimise (R. xxxi.), *le.djīt'.l.mize*, to pronounce a child legitimate; **legit'imised** (4 syl.); **legit'imis-ing** (R. xix.)

Legit'imist (in France), a favourer of the Bourbon dynasty.

Fr. *légitimation*, *légitimiste*, *légitimer*; Lat. *legitimus*, *legitimāre*.

Legumen, lĕ.gŭ'.mĕn, pulse. **Legumine**, lĕ.gŭ'.mĭn, a product called vegetable caseine [kas'.ĕ.n], obtained from pulse;

Legumes, lĕ.gŭmz', peas, beans, &c.; **legu'minous**, -mĭn.us.

Leguminosites, lĕ.gŭ'.mĭ.nŏ''sĭtes, fossil seeds of pulse (-ite denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*, a stone).

French *légume*, *légumes*, *légumineux*; Latin *lĕgŭmen*, pulse.

Leisure, lĕ'.zhŭr, time unoccupied; lei'sure-ly; at lei'sure, not busy. (Fr.*loisir*; Lat.*licet*, it is lawful, hence *loisible*, lawful.)

Lem'ma, a geometrical proposition assumed as granted, and taken to help out the proof of a dependent proposition.

Dilem'ma, a perplexity, two antagonistic propositions.

Greek *lĕmma*, anything assumed (*lambdano*, *eilĕmmat*, to take).

Lemon, lĕm'.ŏn, a fruit; lem'on-ade (-ade, a drink "made of").

Span. *limon*; Ital. *limons*; Lat. *lĭmōnes*, plu.; Ind. *leemoo*.

Lemur, lĕ'.mŭr, one of the monkey tribe. **Lemures**, lĕm'.u.rees, ghosts. "Propitious" ghosts were by the Romans called *lares*, *lair'rĕs*; "evil" ones, *Lar'væ*.

-lence (Latin *-lĕntia*), nouns, "fullness of"; **corpu-lence**, fullness of *corpus* (flesh); **vio-lence**. (See *-lent*.)

Lend, (*past*) lĕnt, (*past part.*) lĕnt, to grant temporary use; **lend'-ing**, **lend'-er**. **Loan**, the thing lent. **Borrow**, bŏr'rŏ, to obtain the temporary use of a thing lent.

Old English *lĕn*, a loan; v. *lĕn[an]*, *past lĕnde*, *past part. lĕned*.

"Borrow," O. E. *borg*, something borrowed; v. *borg[ian]*, to borrow.

Length (-th added to adj. converts them to nouns). **Length**, breadth, depth, but height (not *highth*). **Length'-y**, **length'i-ness** (Rule xi.), **length'i-ly**; **length'-wise** (not *length-ways*). It is the Anglo-Saxon termination *-wĭs*, in the direction of). At length, at last. **Length'-en** (-en signifies "to make"), to add length or make longer; **length'ened** (2 syl.), **length'en-ing**.

Long, (comp.) **long-er**, *long'g'r*; (super.) **long-est**, *long'gĕst*.

Old English *lang*, comp. *leng-ra*, (super.) *leng-est*, *length*, *lengtogen*, to lengthen; *leng[ian]*, to make long; *past lengde*, *past part. lenged*.

Lenient, lĕ'.nĭ.ĕnt (not lĕn'.ĭ.ent), mild; le'nient-ly.

Leniency, lĕ'.nĭ.ĕn.sy, mildness; lĕn'ity, len'i-tive, -tio.

Latin *lĕntitas*, *lĕntens*, gen. *lĕnientis*, v. *lĕntire* (*lĕnis*, mild).

Lens, lĕnz, plu. **lens-es**, *lenz'es*, an optical glass for changing the direction of the rays of light. **Crystalline lens**, *kris'tāl.lĭne lĕnz*, the middle humour of the eye.

Lenticular, lĕn'tik'.u.lar, in the shape of a double convex lens; **lentic'ular-ly**.

Latin *lens*, gen. *lĕntis*, a lentil; French *lenticulaire*.

-lent (Lat. *-lĕnt[us]*), adj., "full of": as **vio-lent**, full of *vis*, force; **corpu-lent**, full of *corpus* (flesh); **succu-lent**, full of juice.

Lent, forty days fast, beginning with Ash-Wednesday, *part.* of v. *lend*; **Lent'en**, pertaining to Lent, frugal [in diet].

Old Eng. *lencten*, lent, *lencten-fæsten*, lent-fast, *lencten-tid*, lent-tide.

Lentil, *lɛn'til*, a plant of the bean kind.

French *lentille*, Latin *lens*, a lentil.

Leo, *lee'o*, the lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac; *leonine*, *lee'o.nine*, like a lion. (Lat. *leo*, a lion; *leoninus*, adj. of *leo*.)

Leopard, *lɛp'ard*, the lion-pard, offspring of a panther and lioness (*pard* means spotted, "leopard" the spotted-lion).

Lat. *leopardus*; Gk. *leopardāis* or *leopardōs*, the lion-pard.

Leper, *lɛp'er*, one affected with leprosy; *leprosy*, *lɛp'.rɔ.sy*; *leprous*, *lɛp'rūs*; *lep'rous-ness*. (Gr. *lepra*, *lepros*, scaly.)

Leporine, *lɛp'.ɔ.rine*, pertaining to a hare. *Leporidae*, *lɛ.pɔr'.rɪ.dee*, the hare tribe (*-idae*, a group or family).

Latin *leporinus* (*lɛpus*, gen. *lɛpōris*, Greek *lɔgōs*, *lɔgōs*, a hare).

Leprosy, *lɛp'.rɔ.sy*; *leprous*, *lɛp'rūs*. (See *Leper*.)

Lesion, *lee'zhūn*, injury. (Fr. *lésion*, Lat. *læsio*, gen. *læsionis*.)

-less (nat. suffix *leas*), "void of," "loose from": *fear-less*, *joy-less*.

Less, smaller in quantity, shorter in duration, &c.

Less'er, smaller in size, is always in contrast with **greater**: as "The *greater* light to rule the day, and the *lesser* light to rule the night." The *lesser* Asia. The lesser of two circles or triangles, &c. (Never in contrast with *much*.)

Less-en, to make less (*-en*, "to make"). **Lesson**, a task.

Lessened, *less'end*; **less'en-ing**.

Lesser is not a comparative degree of less, but another form of the comparative degree of the lost positive. The adj. supplied is *little*, but "little" is not of the same root. The lost adj. is *leas*, the opposite of full.

[*Leas*], comp. *læssa*, (lesser), *læs-ra* shortened into *læs*, less, and *læs-est* shortened into *læst*. The older forms were *læsse* and *læstost*.

Instead of "lesser" being a double comparative, the truth is that *leas* is a mere contraction of *lesser*.

Lesson, *less'n*, a task. **Lessen**, *less'n*, to diminish.

"Lesson," Fr. *leçon*; Lat. *lectio*, a lesson. "Lessen," O. E. *læs*, less.

Less'or, one who lets on lease. **Less'ee**, one who accepts the lease.

Less'er, less in size. **Leaser**, *lee'zer*, a gleaner.

"Lease," Fr. *lâsse*. "Lesser," O. E. *læssa*. "Leaser," O. E. *læs(an)*.

Lest, for fear that, that..., not. **Least**, *leest*, smallest. **List** [of cloth].

"Lest," Old Eng. *læs*. "Least," Old Eng. *læst*. "List," O. E. *læt*.

-let (a native diminutive suffix), as *stream-let*, a little stream.

Let, (*past*) *let*, (*past part.*) *let*, to allow, to hinder, to put to hire; *lett'ing*, hindering, putting to hire. **Hire** (1 syl.), to take on a consideration what is let; *hir'ing* (R. xix.)

Lett'er, one who lets, one who hinders, an epistle, part of the alphabet. **Hirer**, *hire'er*, one who hires what is let.

ERRORS OF SPEECH

Let's, contraction of let us. "Let's go birdsnesting, you, I, and Harry" (you, me, and...), let us," viz., let me, with you and Harry... "Let you and I go" (you and me).
 "Let's us all go" (let's all go, i.e., let us all go).
 "Let" (to allow), Old Eng. *lét(an)*, past *lét*, past part. *létten*.
 "Let" (to hinder), O. Eng. *lett(an)*, past *lett*, past part. *lett*, to delay.
 "Letter" (of the alphabet), an epistle, Latin *littera*.

Lethe, *lee' .rhe*, the river of oblivion; *lethæan*, *le .rhee' .än* (not *lee' .rhe.än*), adj. of Lethe; *lethal*, *lee' .thäl*, deadly.
 Lethargy, *lëth' .ar .gy*, morbid drowsiness; *lethargical*, *le .rhar' .gäl*.
le .rhar' .gäl .käl; *lethargical-ly*; *lethargic*, *le .rhar' .djik*.
 Gr. *lëthê*, river of oblivion; *lethargikos* (*lethano*, to make one forget).

Letter, an alphabetic character, an epistle, a hinderer, one who lets on hire, to stamp with letters; *lettered*, *lët' .terd*;
let' ter-ing; *let' ter-er*, one who stamps with letters.
 Letter-box, a box for letters; *letter-carrier*, *letter-case*,
 letter-paper; *letter-press*, printed matter from type;
 letter-writer, one who..., a book to teach letter-writing.
 (The following have "i" for the first vowel and only one "t.")

Literary, *lit' .e .rä .ry*; *literature*, *lit' .e .rä .türe*; *literate*,
lit' .e .rate, learned; *il-lit' erate*, unlettered.
 Literati, *lit' .e .ray' .ty*, men who profess literature.

Literary, *lit' .e .rä .ry*; *literature*, *lit' .e .rä .türe*; *literate*,
lit' .e .rate, learned; *il-lit' erate*, unlettered.
 Literati, *lit' .e .ray' .ty*, men who profess literature.
 Literal, *lit' .e .ral*, letter for letter, exact, not figurative;
lit' eral-ly, *lit' eral-ness*. *Littoral*, *lit' .to .ral*, pertaining
 to the sea-shore. (Latin *littus*, the sea-shore.)

Letters of administration, authorisation to administer the
 goods and estates of a person deceased.
 Letter of advice, notice to a banker or merchant of some
 transaction (as of goods sent off).

Letter of credit, a bank order authorising the bearer
 his travels to receive a stated sum of money for which
 the writer will hold himself chargeable.
 Letter of licence, a customs permit or privilege.

Letter of marque, mark, licence given to a private ship
 time of war to seize on the ships of a hostile state.
 Letters patent (not *pat' ent*), authorisation for the
 to enjoy some privilege stated in the document.

Letters testamentary, authorising an executor to act
 A dead letter, one lying at the post-office and
 because the address or person is unknown.

(The error of spelling "letter" with "e" and double "t" from the French, but in "literary," etc., we avoid the double "t" as still worse, as the first vowel should be "i" Latin *littera*, *littera*, *litteralis*, *litterarius*, *litteratura*, *littere* ! *littéraire*, *litteral*, *littérature*.)

Lettuce (obs. the *u*), *lēt'.tiss*, a table vegetable for salads.

(The word should be "lattice" or "lactus," the first *syll.* being "lac.") German *lattech*; Latin *lactuca* (*lac*, milk), the milky plant.

Leucorrhœa, *lu'.kôr ree''.ah*, a female ailment, the "whites."

French *leucorrhée*; Greek *leukôs rhêô*. As in "diarrhœa" the *r* is doubled to compensate for the aspirate which cannot be expressed in Greek. The Greek form of "diarrhœa" is *διάρροια* (not *διάρροια*, from *διὰ* *ῥέω*), and the Greek form of "leucorrhœa" would be *λευκόρροια* (not *λευκόρροια* from *λευκό[s]* *ῥέω*).

Levant, *lē.vānt'*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, to abscond without paying a lost bet; **Levant'-er**, a strong east wind in the Mediterranean Sea, one who absconds...

Levant-ine, *lē.vān'.tine*, adj. of **Levant**, a silk cloth so called.

Gallavant, *gāl'.lā.vānt*, to attend on ladies with gallantry.

French *levant*; Italian *levante*, the east, (Lat. *lève*, to rise, to ease, hence "to get rid of," "to repudiate." The Latin phrase *cere alieno se levare* means to pay not to repudiate a debt).

"Gallavant," a corruption of Spanish *galantear*, French *galanterie*.

Levator, **Depressor**, *lē.vay'.tor*, *de.prēs'.sor*, muscles of the mouth, eye, uvula, &c. The *levātor* [of the mouth] serves to elevate the upper lip, the *depressor* to draw it down, &c.

Latin *levātor*, a lifter up. *Depressor*, a presser down.

Levee, *lēv'y*, a court reception. **Lēv'y**, to raise troops, &c.

French *levée* the process of getting up and dressing. During the monarchy certain gentlemen were privileged to pay their respects to the queen during her "*levée*," and these visits were called *levée-visits*, but what we call a court *levée* is in French termed a *réception*. "*Levy*" (of troops), Fr. *levée*; Low Lat. *levina*; Lat. *lève*, to raise.

Level, *lēv'.el*, smooth, even, to make level; levelled, *lēv'.eld*; lev'ell-ing (Rule iii., -EL), lev'ell-er, lev'ell-ness.

The degrees of "level" are *nearly level*, *more nearly level*, *very nearly level*, *quite level*; "more" and "most" level are the degrees of *not level*.

Old English *lafeldre*, *lafel* (a level), Low Latin *levella*, a level.

Lever, *lee'.ver*, one of the mechanical powers; lever-age, *lee'.ver.age* (not *lēv'.er.age*) (-age, the act of).

French *levier*, v. *lever*, to raise (Latin *lève*, to raise).

Leveret, *lēv'.e.rēt*, a young hare. (Fr. *levrant*, *lièvre*; Lat. *lēpus*.)

Our word is the French *lièvre*, with -et diminutive.

Leviathan, *lē.vi'ā.rhūn*, a huge sea-monster alluded to in the book of Job xli., a whale. (Hebrew *l[e].vi.th[a].n*.)

Levitation, *lēv'.i.tay''.shūn*, the opposite of gravitation, or the power that acts in opposition to gravitation. (See *Levity*.)

Levite, *lee'.vite*, a Jew of the tribe of Levi, one of the priestly order; Levitical, *lē.vit'.i.kūl*; Levitical-ly.

Leviticus, *lē.vit'.i.kūs*, a book of the Bible relating to the Jewish priesthood. (*Levi*, third son of Jacob.)

Levity, *plu.* levities, *lěv' .i. tiz*, frivolity; levitation, *lev' .i. tay' .shun*, the opposing power of gravitation.

Latin *lētitas*, *lētis*, light.

Levy, *lěv' .y*, to raise troops, to impose a tax. *Lev' ee*, *lěv' .y*, a court reception. (French *levée*, a levy.) See *Leves*.

Lewd, *lūde*, wanton. *Looed*, *lude*, fined at the game of loo for not having won a trick; *lewd' -ly*, *lewd' -ness*.

Old English *lēwede*, one of the laity, pertaining to the laity. Marriage and courtship being forbidden to the Roman Catholic clergy, "lewdness" is identified by them with the laity.

Lexicon, *lex' .i. kōn*, a dictionary; *lexical*, *lex' .i. kāl*, adj.; *lexical' -ly*, *lexicol' ogy*, *lexicol' ogist*.

Lexicography, *lěx' .i. kōg' .rā .fy*, the art of compiling a dictionary; *lexicographer*, *lex' .i. kōg' .rā .fēr*; *lexicographic*, *lex' .i. kō .grāf' .ik*; *lexicographical*, *lex' .i. kō .grāf' .i. kāl*.

Lexigraphy, *lex' .ig' .rā .fy*, definition of words; *lexig' raphist*; *lexigraphic*, *lex' .i. grāf' .ik*; *lexigraphical*, *-grāf' .i. kāl*.

Lexicology, *lex' .i. kōl .ō .gy*, treats of the proper meaning and application of words; *lexicol' ogist*, one skilled in...

Greek *lexikōn* (*lexis*, speech; *légō*, to speak); Latin *lexicon*.

"Lexicography," Greek *lexikōn graphēin*, to write a lexicon.

"Lexigraphy," Greek *lexis graphēin*, to write upon words.

"Lexicology," Greek *lexikōn lōgōs*, a lexicon treatise.

Leyden-jar, *lay' .d'n jar*, a jar used in electrical experiments.

From *Leyden* (Netherlands), birthplace of Vanlegh, the inventor.

Leze-majesty, *leez-mādge' .ēs .ty*, a crime committed against the sovereign, treason, rebellion. (Lat. [*crimen*] *læsæ majestātis*.)

Liable, *li' .ā .b' l*, responsible, apt to, subject to; *li' able -ness*; *liability*, *plu.* liabilities, *li' .a .bīl' .i. tiz*, responsibility, debt.

Limited liability, responsibility in a joint-stock company limited to the extent of one's "shares." (Lat. *līgo*, to bind.)

Liaison (French), *le .ā' .zon*, an intrigue. (Latin *ligāre*, to bind.)

Liana, *lē .ā' .nah*, a luxuriant woody climbing plant.

Liar, *li' .ar*, one who tells falsehoods. **Lyre**, *li' .r*, a lute. (See *Lia*.)

Lias, *li' .as*, a calcareous clay. **Liars**, *li' .arz*, *plu.* of *liar*. **Lyres**, *li' rz*, *plu.* of *lyre*. **Ly-ers** [in bed], from *lie* (*q.v.*)

Liasic, *li' .ās' .ik*, adj. of *lias*.

Lias, a corruption of *lyers* or *layers*, from its stratified appearance in the quarries where it is worked.

Liatris, *li' .ā' .tris*, a flower (meaning unknown).

Libation, *li .bay' .shūn*, a drink-offering. **Libration**, *li .bray' .shūn*.

Latin *libatio*, libation; *libratio*, libration.

Libel, *li' .bel*, a lampoon, to defame. **La' bel**, a direction.

Libelled, *li' .bēlā*; **li' bell -ing** (Rule iii., -*er*), **li' bell -er**;

libell -ous, *li' .bēl .ūs*, defamatory; **li' bellous -ly**.

Latin *libellus*, a little book. It meant originally "a plaintiff's statement," hence a gross exaggeration, a lampoon.

- Liberal**, *lib' e.räl*, generous; A **liberal**, a whig; **lib'eral-ly**, liberality, *lib' e.räl' i.ty*; **liberal-ism**, whiggism;
- Liberalise** (R. xxxi.), *lib' e.räl.ize*, to free from narrow views; **lib'eralised** (4 syl.); **lib'eralise-ing** (R. xix.); **lib'eralise-er**;
- Liberate**, *lib' e.rate*, to set free. **Li'brate**, to poise. **Lib'erät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **lib'erät-ing**; **lib'erät-or**; **liberation**, *lib' e.ray' shün*, freedom from bondage.
- Libertarian**, *lib' er.tair' ri.än*, one who believes in the "freedom of the will." **Necessita'rian**, one who believes that man must do what he does do; **libertarian-ism**.
- Liberticide**, *lib' er.'ä.side*, a destroyer of liberty.
- Libertine**, *lib' er.tin*, a debauchee; **libertinism**, *lib' er.tin.izm*.
- Lib'erty**, freedom; **liberties**, *lib' er.tiz*, unwarranted freedom of conduct; **The liberties** [of London], limits within which certain civic immunities are enjoyed.
- Lib'erty of the press**, freedom to print and publish.
- At liberty**, disengaged, free from restraint.
- Latin *liberalis*, *liberalitas*, *liberator*, *liberatio*, *liberare*, supine *liberatum*, *libertinus*, *libertas* (*liber*, free); French *libéral*, *libéralité*, *libertin*, *liberté* ("liberation," is not French).
- Libidinous**, *li.bid' i.nüs*, lustful; **libid'inous-ness**, **libid'inous-ly**.
- Latin *libidinöus* (*libido*, lust); French *libidineux*.
- Libra** (Lat.), *li' brah*, the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac.
- Library**, *plu. libraries*, *li' brä.riz* (not *li' bär.y*), a room for holding books; **librarian**, *li.bräir' ri.än*, one who has charge of a library; **libra'rian-ship** (-ship, office of).
- Latin *libraria*, *librarius* (*liber*, a book).
- Librate**, *li' brate*, to poise, to balance. **Lib'erate**, to set free.
- Librät-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **librät-ing** (Rule xix.), **li'bratory**.
- Libration**, *li bray' shün*, applied to certain phenomena connected with the moon's motion. **Lib'eration**, freedom.
- Latin *libratio*, *librare*; French *libration*.
- Libretto**, *plu. librettos* (Rule xlii.), *li.brët'.töze*, the words of an opera. (Italian *libretto*, a little book; *libro*, a book.)
- Lice** (1 syl.), *plu. of louse*, as *maice* is the *phu.* of mouse.
- Old English *lūs*, *plu. lȳs*, a louse; *mūs*, *plu. mȳs*, a mouse.
- Li'cence**, a liberty, a permit. **Li'cence**, to permit (Rule li.); **li'censed** (2 syl.), **li'cens-ing** (Rule xix.), **li'cens-er**; **licens-able**, *li'sën.sä.b'l*. **Li'censing court**.
- Licentiate**, *li.sën'.shē.ate*, one licensed to practise [medicine]; **licensed victualler**, *vik'.äl.er*, one licensed to sell wine and spirits, to be drunk on the premises.
- Licentious**, *li.sën'.shēz*, profligate; **licen'tious-ness**, **licen'tious-ly**. (Fr. *licence* (noun); Lat. *licentia*, *licentiöus*.)

Lichen, *lī.kēn* (not *litch'n* nor *lik'n*), rock or tree-moss.

Lichenin, *lī.kēn.ĭn*, starch of Iceland moss; **Lichenic**, *lī.kēn.ĭk*, adj. of lichen. (Lat. *lichen*; Gk. *leichen*; Fr. *lichen*.)

Lich-gate, *litch-gāte*, the gate at the entrance of a cemetery where the coffin awaits the arrival of the clergyman.

Old English *lic*, a dead body; *lic-tān*, a sepulchre; *lic geat*.

Lick, to wipe with the tongue, to flog; **licked** (1 syl.), **lick'-ing**.

Lick'er, one who licks. **Liquor**, *lik'.er*, "spirits."

Lick-spit'tle, a parasite; **lick'ing**, a drubbing.

To **lick the dust**, to fall in battle. To **lick up**, to devour.

To **lick into shape**, to bring into order. (It was once supposed that the bear had to lick its cub into shape.)

Old English *licgan*, to lick; past *licode*, past part. *licod*.

"Lick" (to flog), O. E. *slidan*; past *slicode*, past part. *sliced*, *slice*.

Lickerish, *lik'.er.ish*, dainty. **Liquorice**, *lik'.er.iss*, a drug.

Lick'erish-ness, **lick'erish-ly**. (Germ. *leckerig*, lickerish.)

Licorice or liquorice, *lik'.er.iss*, a demulcent drug.

Lictor (Latin), *lik'.tor*, a consul's fasces-bearer.

Lid, the cover of a box, the cover of the eye. (Old Eng. *hlid*.)

Lie, *li*, a falsehood, to recline. **Lay**, to place. **Lye**, ley.

Lie (to tell falsehoods), past **lied** (1 syl.), **ly'-ing**, **li'ar**.

Lie (to recline), past **lay**, past part. **lain**; **ly'-ing**.

Lay (to place), past **laid**, past part. **laid**; **lay'-ing**.

"Lie" and "lay" are constantly misused even by the well-educated. Remember "lie" is intransitive, and has no "object" following it; but "lay" is transitive, and has an "object" expressed or understood. He told me to *lie* down, so I *lay* down, and had *lain* down an hour when John arrived.

He told me to *lay* the carpet down, so I *laid* it down, and it had been *laid* down an hour when John arrived.

Errors of Speech.—

Here lays the body of poor Mary Ann (*lies*: "body" is not the object but the subject: here the body lies).

He told me to lay still (to lie still).

They laid in bed till the clock struck ten (they lay...).

The ship lays in the downs (*lies*).

The ship laid at anchor all yesterday (*lay*).

The enemy laid in wait for you (*lay*).

That stone is laying in the way (*lying*).

These goods will lay on my hands a long time (*lie*).

This trouble lays heavy on my mind (*lies*).

The troops still lay under arms (*lie*).

They have laid in the trenches all night (*lain*).

Suffolk lays south of Norfolk (*lies*).

He has laid in that state of coma for a week (*lain*).

"Lie," Old English *licgan*, past *leg*, past part. *legen*.

"Lay," Old English *leagan*, past *legede*, past part. *leged*.

"Lie" (to tell an untruth), Old English *leogan*, past *lodeg*, past part. *logen*, *leogere* or *legere*, a liar.

Lieberkuhn, *lee'ber.kune*, a reflector attached to a microscope.

So called from the inventor, *Lieberkahn*, a German.

Lief, *leef*, willingly; as *lief*, as readily. **Leaf** [of a book or tree].

"*Lief*," Old Eng. *leof*, comp. *leofre*, rather. "*Leaf*," Old Eng. *leaf*.

Liege, *leege*, a vassal, bound to as a vassal; **liege-lord**, the master of a liegeman; **liege-man**, a vassal.

Allegiance, *al.lee'.djance*, obedience to which we are bound as subjects. **Loyalty**, obedience from respect to law.

French *ligs*; Low Latin *ligius* (Latin *ligare*, to bind).

"*Allegiance*," Latin *al'lad'ligo*, to bind to one.

"*Loyalty*," French *loyal*, *loyaliste* (*loi*, law, Latin *lex*, gen. *legis*).

Lien, *lē'en*. **Lion**, *li'on*. **Lean**, *leen*. **Lain**, *lane*. **Lane**.

Lien, *lē'en*, a charge on property for debt.

Lion, a wild beast. (Latin *leo*, gen. *leōnis*.)

Lean, *leen*, meagre, thin, to incline.

Lain, *past part.* of the *v.* *lie*, to recline. (Old Eng. *legen*.)

Lane, a narrow road. (Dutch *laan*.)

French *lien*; Latin *ligamen*, a bond (*v.* *ligare*, to tie).

Lieu, *lē'u*, place; in lieu of, instead of. **Loo**, a game with cards.

French *lieu* (Latin *locus*, a place); *au lieu de*, in the place of.

Lieutenant, *lēv.tēn'.ant*, an officer next below a captain.

Lieutenancy, *plu.* *lieutenancies*, *lēv.tēn'.an.siz*, commission of lieutenant; *lieuten'ant-ship* (*-ship*, office.)

Lieutenant-colonel, *plu.* *lieutenant-colonels*, *lēv.tēn'.ant ker'nēl*, officer next above a major and below a colonel. These officers are styled "colonels."

Lieutenant-general, *plu.* *lieutenant-gen'erals*, officer next above a major-general, and below a general. These officers are styled "generals."

Lord lieutenant, *plu.* *lords lieutenants* [of counties].

(This plural should be *lord-lieutenants* [of Ireland or of counties]. The Gallicism, "*Lords lieutenants*," is as absurd as *lords mayors*.)

French *lieutenant* (*lieu tenant*, Latin *locum tēnens*, holding the place of another). A "lord lieutenant" is vice-roy or deputy of the sovereign; and a "lieutenant" in the army is (in case of absence) the *locum tēnens* of the officer next above him in rank.

Life, *plu.* *lives*, *life*, *livz*. (This, like "knife," *knives*, "wife," *wives*, makes the plu. by changing "fe" into "ves." R. xl.)

Life-like, **life-less**, **life'less-ly**, **life'less-ness**, **life'-long**, **life'-belt**, **life'-blood**; **life-boat**, *-bōte*; **life-buoy**, *-boy*; **life-guards**, *-gards*, two regiments of cavalry, so called because they "guard the life" of the sovereign; **life-guards'man**, one of the "life-guards"; **life-interest**; **life-lines**, ropes in rigging to hold on by; **life-preserver**, a life-buoy, a loaded weapon for self-protection; **life-rent**; **life-time**.

Life-annu'ity, *plu.* *-annuities*, *ān.nu'.ī.tiz*, a sum of money paid annually during life.

Life-assu'rance, a sum of money paid at decease, in consideration of an annual payment during life.

Live'-ly, animated; **liveli-ness** (Rule xi.), cheerfulness.

(The following have the *i*, short without any sufficient reason.)

Live, *liv*; **lived**, *livd*; **liv'-ing** (Rule xix.), **live-long**.

The liv'ing, those now alive. **A liv'ing**, church preferment. **Manner of liv'ing**, style of housekeeping.

Old English *lif*, *lif-dæg*, life-time; *lif-leas*, lifeless; *lif-líc*, lively.

Lif[ian], to live, past *lifode* or *lifeode*, past part. *lifod* or *lifeod*.

Lift, a machine for lifting, to raise; **lift'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lift'ing**, **lift'-er**. **Shop'-lift'-er**, a thief who steals goods exposed for sale; **shop-lift'ing**. **A dead lift**, a body in which there is no buoyancy; **lift'ing-gear**, an apparatus for lifting the safety-valve of steam-engines. **Lifts**, ropes for hoisting or lowering the yard arms. **Left**, omitted, &c.

Old English *hlif[ian]*, past *hlifode*, past part. *hlifod*.

"**Lift**," Old English *lif[ian]*, past *lif*, past part. *lifen*.

Ligament, *lig'á.ment*. **Ligature**, *lig'á.techúr*.

Ligament (in *Anat.*), a strong elastic membrane connecting the extremities of movable bones; **ligament'-al**.

Ligature, a bandage, a tie in music, waxed thread used in surgical operations for tying veins or arteries, a double type-letter on one shank.

Ligan, *li'.gan*, goods tied to a buoy and sunk in the sea.

Flotsan, goods left floating on the sea for transport, &c.

Jetsan, goods cast into the sea to lighten a ship.

Lat. *ligamentum*, *ligdtúra*, *ligdre*, to tie; Fr. *ligament*, *ligature*.

Light, *lite*, medium of visibility, not heavy.

Light, **light'er**, **light'-est**; **light-ness**, **light-ly**.

Light, *lite*, to kindle, (*past*) **lit** or **light'-ed**, (*past part.*) [*lit*] **light'-ed**.

Light, to alight, **lit** [**light'-ed**], (*past part.*) [*lit*] **light'ed**.

Some contend that the verb "**light**" (to kindle) should be conjugated **light**, **lighted**, **lighted**, and the verb "**light**" (to settle) **light**, **lit**, **lit**, but (1) there is no such distinction in the original verbs, (2) no such distinction holds in ordinary speech, (3) the verb "**alight**" is never conjugated **alight**, **alit**, **alit**, but always **alight**, **alighted**.

A lighted candle (not a *lit candle*), a candle burning.

Lights, *lites*, the lungs of quadrupeds. (So called from their lightness.) Not applied to the lungs of man.

Northern lights, the *auro'ra borea'lis* or "**dancing fires**."

Lighten, *lite'n*, to ease, to illuminate; **lightened**, *lite'nd*; **lighten-ing**, *lite'ning*, easing. **Lightning**, *lite'ning* [flash].

Lightning conductor, a rod to protect from lightning.

Light'er, *lite'.er*, a large flat-bottomed boat for loading and

unloading ships; **light'er-man**, one employed in a "light-er"; **lighter-age**, money paid for the use of a "lighter" (-age, something done, the charge for doing it).

Light-house, a lighted tower to warn ships of danger.

Light-dues, tolls on ships for the service of light-houses.

Light-ship, a ship with a light anchored near a shoal.

Lightsome, *lite'sūm*, airy (-some, native suffix, "full of"); **light'some-ness**, **light'some-ly**.

Old English *liht*, *lihting*, lighting; *lihtung*, lightning; *lihtingnes*, lightness; *lihtlice*, lightly. (The interpolated *g* is quite useless.)

"Light" (to kindle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *liht[ian]*, past *lihtede*, past part. *lihted*.

"Light" (to settle), *liht[an]*, past *lihte*, past part. *liht* or *alht[an]*, past *alichte*, past part. *alicht*.

The two verbs, therefore, should, in strictness, be conjugated thus:—

"Light" (to kindle), **light**, **lit** or **lighted**, **lighted** or **lit**.

"Light" (to settle) **light**, **lit** (not **lighted**), **lighted** (not **lit**).

Signaloes, *line-āl'ōze*, a grove or planting of aloes (Num. xxiv., 6); **aloes-wood**. (Latin *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes.)

Ligneous (R. lxvi.), *lig'nē.ūs*, woody, resembling wood.

Lignine, *lig'nīn*, pure woody fibre.

Lignite, *lig'nīte*, fossil brown coal, exhibiting the wood origin (-ite, a fossil). **Lignitic**, *lig'nīt'ik*, adj. of lignite.

Ligniferous, *lig'nīf'ēr.ūs*, producing wood. (Lat. *fērens*.)

Ligniform, *lig'nī.form*, resembling wood. (Latin *forma*.)

Lignify, *lig'nī.fy*, to convert to wood; **lignifies**, *lig'nī.fize*; **lignified**, *lig'nī.fide* (Rule xi.); **lig'nify-ing**; **lignification**, *lig'nī.fī.kay''shūn*, conversion into wood.

Ligniperdous, *lig'nī.per''dūs*, wood destroying. (Lat. *perdo*.)

Lignum vite, *lig'num vī'tee*, the tree-of-life, i.e., the life-enduring tree. (Its wood is very hard and durable.)

Latin *lignum*, wood, *ligneus*, &c., *lignifer*, *lignum vite*.

-like (native suffix *lic*), adj., resembling, like: as *god-like*.

Like (1 syl.), resembling, in the same manner; **like'-ly**, **like'li-hood** (R. xi., -hood, state, condition), **like'li-ness**.

Like'-ness, a portrait, resemblance; **like-mind'ed**.

Had like [to be drowned], **Had like** [to break his head], came little short of being, chanced, nearly.

Like, to approve of; **liked** (1 syl.), **lik'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Likes and dis'likes, attachments and aversions.

Liken, *like'n*, to compare; **lik'ened** (2 syl.), **lik'en-ing**.

Likewise, *like'-wise*, also, in like manner.

(*Like* is used as a verb, adj., and adv., but should never be used as a conjunction; hence the following expressions should be avoided.)

Like you do, like you say (as).

Like I do, like we do, like he is (as).

Old English *lic*, *lic-ness*, v. *lic[ian]*, past *licode*, past part. *licod*.

Lilac, *li'.lak* (not *lay'.läk* nor *lay'.lük*), a shrub, a colour.

Persian *lilac*; Spanish *lilac*; French *lilas*.

Liliputian, *li'.i.pü''.shün*, dwarfish, a dwarf.

So called from Swift's tale of "Gulliver's Travels" to *Liliput*.

Lilt, a cheerful song, to sing cheerily, to do a thing dexterously;
lilt'-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *lilt'-ing*.

Gothic *lulla*, Low German *lollen*, German *lallen*.

Lily, *plu. lilies*, *li'li'z*, a flower; *liliaceous*, *li'li.ä''.shüs*, adj. of lily, (not *li.lay'.shüs*), Rule lxvi.; *liliacæ*, *li'li.ä''.sē.ē* (not *li.lay'.sē.ē*) the order containing the lily (*-acæ* [in *Bot.*], an order of plants); *lilied*, *li'lid*, adorned with lilies.

Latin *lilium*, *lilæceus*; Greek *leirion*; Spanish *lirio*.

Limacious, *li.may'.shüs*, slimy, pertaining to a snail, snail like.

(Lat. nouns in *-ax*, add *-ious*, not *-ceous* for adj. suffix, R. lxvi.)

Limacidae, *li.mäs'.i.dē*, the snail family (*-idae*, Gk. a family).

Latin *limax*, gen. *limæcis*, the slug or snail.

Limb, *lim*, a member of the body, the edge. **Limn**, *lim*, to draw.

Limbed, *limd*, having limbs; **limb'-less**, without limbs.

"Limb" (of the body), Old Eng. *lim*. "Limb" (border), Lat. *limbus*.

"Limn" (to draw or paint), Lat. *luminō*; Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.

Limber, *lim'.ber*, flexible. (Old English *lempe*, pliancy.)

Limbo, *plu. limbos*, *lim'.bōze* (R. xlii.), the frontier of hell, where there is neither happiness nor misery; **in limbo**, in prison, in pawn, under restraint.

Italian *limbo*; Latin *limbus*, the edge.

Lime (1 syl.), an earth, a fruit, to smear with lime earth, to entangle; **limed** (1 syl.), *lim'-ing*, *lim'-y*, *lim'-iness*.

Lime'-burner; **lime'-kiln**, a place for burning lime-stone;

lime'-water, water impregnated with lime; **lime'-stone**.

Slaked lime, *släkt'-lime*, hydrate of lime or lime-watered.

Lime-light, *lime'-lite*, Drummond's light produced by passing upon a small ball of quick lime a stream of oxygen gas through the flame of alcohol. **Lime'-white**.

Lime-juice, *-juce*, juice of the lime-fruit; **lime'-plant**, the May-apple. **Bird'-lime**, a glutinous substance for catching birds. **Lime'-hound**, a hound for boar-hunting.

"Lime" (the earth), Old Eng. *lim*, mortar, bird-lime; Lat. *limus*, mud; *ge-lim[an]*, to glue; past *ge-limede*, past part. *ge-limed*.

"Lime" (the fruit), the *citrus-limetta*.

"Lime-hound," the hound led by a *leam* or string. (Fr. *lien*, a band.)

Limit, *lim'.it*, the utmost extent, boundary, to bound; **lim'it-ing**, **lim'it-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lim'ited-ly**, **lim'ited-ness**, **lim'it-er**, **lim'it-able**; **limitary**, *lim'.it.ter ry*, restrictive.

Limitation, *lim'.i.tay''.shün*, restriction.

Limited liability, money liability limited to the number of shares held. **Limited liability company**, *plu. -nies*.

Lim'it-less, without limit. **Unlim'ited**, illim'itable.

Latin *limes*, gen. *limitis*, *limitaris*, *limitatio*, *limitare*.

French *limite*, v. *limiter*, *limitation*, *illimité*.

Limn, *lin*, to draw or paint. **Limb**, *lin*, a member of the body.

Limned, *lind*; **limning**, *lin'ing*; **limn-er**, *lin'er*.

Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate; Lat. *illuminare*. "Limb," O. E. *lim*.

Limp, flexible, to halt in walking; **limped**, *limpt*; **limp'-ing**, **limp'ing-ly**; **limp'-er**. (Old Eng. *limp-halt*, lame.)

"Limp" (flexible), Old English *lempe*, pliancy, = Latin *lentitas*.

Limpet, *lin'pet*, a shell fish. **Limpid**, *lin'pid*, clear [stream].

"Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepdis*: Gk. *lepas*, so called from it clinging to the rock (*lepas*, a bare rock or crag). "Limpid" (see below).

Limpid, *lin'pid*, clear [running water]. **Lim'pet**, a shell-fish.

"Limpid," Lat. *limpidus*. "Limpet," Lat. *lepas*, gen. *lepdis* (v.s.).

Limulus, *lin'.ū.lūs*, the king crab. (Latin *limulus*, crooked.)

Linch'-pin, the pin which fastens a wheel in the axle-tree.

Old Eng. *lynis-penn*, an axle-tree pin (Welsh *pin*, a pin or pen).

Linden, *lin'.dēn*, a lime-tree. (Old Eng. *lind*, the linden-tree.)

Line (1 syl.) a rope, a string, a row of letters, a lineament, a mark, a calling, a family descent, the 12th part of an inch.

The line, the equator. A line of battle, a rank or row of soldiers or ships arranged for battle. **Lin'er**, one of a line of trading ships.

Troops of the line, the regular infantry regiments.

Horizontal line, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.

Vertical line, a line at right-angles to an horizontal line.

Parallel lines, lines equi-distant throughout.

Line of beauty, Hogarth's dogma about a curve ~

Line of defence, the line of fire of the flank of a bastion.

Line of dip, the slope of a stratum.

Line of fire, the direction in which the guns fire.

Line of march, the route taken by an army on march.

Line of operations, the different points of attack.

Right line, a straight line. **Hard lines**, ill-treatment.

Line, to cover the inside of a garment, &c.; **lined** (1 syl.), **lin'-ing**, covering the inside..., the material used for...

(The following change the quantity of the first vowel.)

Lineage, *lin'.ē.age*, race, progeny (-age, Fr. collective suffix).

Lineal, *lin'.ē.al*, in a direct line from some ancestor;

lin'eal-ly; **lin'ear**, consisting of lines; **lin'ear-ly**;

lin'ear numbers, those which relate to length only;

lin'ear perspective regards the magnitudes of objects as they stand in reference to the vanishing points.

Ac'rial perspective takes cognizance of light and shadow.

- Lineament**, lín'.ě.ă.mént, feature. **Lin'iment**, embrocation.
- Lineaments**, lín'.ě.ă.ments, the distinguishing lines or marks of the face. **Lin'iments**, embrocations.
- Old Eng. *line*; Lat. *linea*, *linedilis*, *linedimentum*, *lineāris*, v. *linedre*, to draw lines; Fr. *lignage*, *lineage*, *linéaire*, *linéament*, *liniment*.
- Linen** (not *linnen*), lín'.en, cloth made of flax, underclothing, made of linen; **linen drāper**, one who sells linen cloth.
- Old Eng. *linen*; Lat. *linum*, flax; Gk. *linón* (with the *l* long).
- ling** (native patronymic), offspring, descended from, and hence dim.: *first-ling* (first offspring), *duck-ling* (a little duck).
- Līng**, heather, a fish of the cod kind. (Danish *lyng*, heather.)
- Lingel**, līng'gəl, a little tongue of leather, shoemaker's thread.
- Lingula**, lín'.gŭ.lah, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.
- Lat. *lingŭla*, a little tongue (*lingua*); Fr. *lignoul*, shoemaker's thread.
- Linger**, līng'ger, to tarry; lingered, līng'gerd; ling'er-ing, ling'ering-ly; ling'er-er, one who hangs behind.
- Old English *lang(tan)*, past *langode*, past part. *langod*.
- Lingo**, plu. *lingoes* (R. xlii.), lín'.gōze, dialect. (Lat. *lingua*.)
- Linguist**, lín'.gwist, one who knows several languages; **linguistic**, lín'.gwis'tik; **linguistics**, science of languages.
- Lingual**, lín'.gŭāl, formed by the tongue; **lin'gual-ly**.
- Linguals**, lín'.gwalz, letters formed by the tongue, as *sh*, *zh*.
- Linguadentals**, lín'.gwa-dēn'.tālz, letters formed by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d*, *t*, *dh*, *th*.
- Linguiform** (-giu- not -gua-), tongue-shaped.
- Lingel**, lín'.gəl, a little tongue of leather.
- Lingula**, lín'.gŭ.lah, molluscs, with tongue-shaped valves.
- Lingulate**, lín'.gŭ.late, tongue-shaped.
- French *lingual*, *linguiste*; Latin *lingua*, *lingŭla*.
- Liniment**, lín'.l.mént. **Lineament**, lín'.ě.ă.mént.
- Liniment**, an embrocation.
- Lineament**, feature, a distinguishing character of the face.
- "Liniment," Latin *linimentum*, an ointment (*linire*, to besmear).
- "Lineament," Latin *linedimentum*, a diagram, an outline, a mark.
- Link**, one ring of a chain, a torch, to join by links or bonds;
- Links**, plu. of link. **Lynx**, līnks, a wild animal.
- Link**, linked (1 syl.), link'-ing; **link-motion**, -mō'shūn, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.
- Link'-boy**, a street torch-bearer.
- "Link" (of a chain), German *ge-lenk*.
- "Link" (a torch), Lat. *lychnus*, a lamp or link; Gk. *lychnos*, a light.
- Linnæan** [system], lín.nee'.an, that of *Linnæus*, the Swede.
- Lin'net**, the flax-bird, so called from its feeding on flax.
- Old Eng. *līnce*, the flax-finch (līn, flax); Welsh *līnos* (līn, flax); Fr. *linotte*. In Lat. *carduelis*, the thistle-bird, which is so called from *carduus*, thistle, on which it feeds.

Linoleum, *lin' nō' lē. ūm*, floor-cloth on a basis of linen or flax.

Greek *linon*, made of flax; Latin *linum*, flax, flax-thread.

Linseed (not *lintseed*), *lin' seed*, the seed of flax. (O. E. *līnsæd*.)

Linsey-woolsey, *lin' ze wool' ze*, a fabric of mixed linen and wool.

Linstock, *lin' stōk*, a gunner's match once used for firing cannon.

Compound of *lint* and *stock*, a stock or staff with a lint cap.

Lint, the fluff of scraped linen. (Old English *linct*.)

Lintel, *lin' tēl*, the head-piece of a door or window frame.

Spanish *lintel*; French *linteau* (Latin *linen stiperum*).

Lion, fem. lion-ess, *lī' ōn*, *lī' ōn. ess*. **Lien**, *le' en* [on property].

Lions, plu. of lion (the wild beast), places or persons of interest shown as sights.

Lionise, *lī' ō. nize*, to show a person the sights of interest; *lī' onised*, *lī' onis-ing* (Rule xix.), *lī' onis-er*.

To see the lions, to see the things of interest in a place.

The lion's share, the whole or a very disproportionate share.

Lion-hearted, *-hart' ed*, courageous. **Lion's cub or whelp**.

Old Eng. *leo*, a lion; *leon*, a lioness; *leōlc*, lion-like; *leon-hwelp*, a lion's or rather a lioness's whelp; Lat. *leo*, gen. *leōnis*; Gk. *leōn*.

Lip, part of the mouth; *lip'-less*; *lipped*, *lipt*, having lips; *lip'-lēt*; *lip-ser'vice*, ostensible but not real service or attachment; *lip-wisdom*. **Lip-salve**, *-sarve*.

Old English *lippe*, a lip; German *lippe*; Latin *labium*.

Liquefy, *lik' kwē. fy*, to melt; *liquefies*, *lik' kwē. fize*; *liquefied*, *lik' kwē. fide*; *liquefi-er*, *lik' kwē. fi. er* (Rule xi.); *liquefy-ing*; *liquefi-able*, *lik' kwē. fi' . ā. b' l*.

Liquescent, *li. kwēs'. sent*, becoming fluid (deliquescent).

Liquefaction, *lik' kwē. fāk' . shūn*, solution; *liquefaciant*, *lik' kwē. fāsh' . ū. ānt*, a promoter of liquefaction.

Latin *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, *liquesco* (*liqueo*, to melt).

Liquor (French), *lē. kūrē'*, a cordial. **Liquor**, *lik' ker*, spirits.

Liquid, *lik' kwēd*, a fluid; *liquid-ly*, *liquid-ness*.

Liquidise (R. xxxi.), *lik' kwē. dize*, to reduce to a liquid state; *liquidised* (3 syl.), *liquidis-ing* (Rule xix.), *liquidis-er*.

Liquidate, *lik' kwē. dāte*, to discharge a debt; *liquidāt-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *liquidāt-ing* (R. xix.), *liquidāt-or* (R. xxxvii.)

Liquidation, *lik' kwē. day' . shūn*, payment, solution.

Liquor, *lik' er*, an intoxicating beverage, as "spirits"; *liquored*, *lik' erd*; *liquor-ing*. (Americanisms.)

Liquor sanguinis, *lik' kwōr sūn' . gwē. nīs*.

Latin *liquidus*, *liquidare*, supine *liquidatum*, *liquor* (v. *liqueare*, to melt); French *liquefaction*, *liquefiable*, *liquefier*, *liqueur*, *liquide*, *liquider*, *liquidation*.

Liquorice, *lik'.er.iss* (not *lik'.er.ish*), the root of a plant from which a sweet drug, called *Spanish liquorice*, is made.

Liquorish, *lik'.er.ish*, sweet: as a *liquorish tooth*.

Latin *glycyrrhiza*; Greek *glukus rhiza*, sweet root.

Lisp, to convert sibilants into liquidals in speaking; *lisped*, *lispt*; *lisp'-ing*, *lisp'ing-ly*, *lisp'-er*.

Dutch *lispēn*; German *lispeln*, noun *lispel*.

Lissom, *lis'.sŭm* (colloquial), for lithesome, pliant.

List, the salvage of cloth, an inventory, hearken, to desire.

Lists, a place enclosed for tournaments, &c.; *list'-ed*;

list'-ing; *list'-less*, spiritless; *list'less-ly*, *list'less-ness*.

To enter the lists, to compete with others.

The civil list, the household expenses of the sovereign.

Old Eng. *list*, salvage of cloth, a catalogue, *list-leas*, purposeless.

Listen, *lis'n*, to hearken; *listened*, *lis'nd*; *listen-ing*, *lis'ning*;

listen-er, *lis'ner*. (O. Eng. *lystan*, past *lyste*, p. p. *listed*.)

Litany, *plu. litanies* (Rule xlv.) **Liturgy**, *plu. liturgies*, *lit'.ă.ny*, *plu. lit'.ă.nis*; *lit'.ă.r.djy*, *plu. lit'.ă.r.djiz*;

Litany, a part of the liturgy (being a humble supplication);

Liturgy, the whole church service contained in the Common Prayer Book; *litur'gic*, *litur'gical*.

"Litany," Lat. *litania*; Gk. *litana*, the prayers (*litat*, prayers).

"Liturgy," Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus*; Gk. *leitourgia*.

Literal (one *t*), *lit'.ă.răl*, exact. **Littoral** (double *t*), *lit'.tă.răl*, relating to the sea-shore. (Lat. *litorälis*, *litus*, the coast)

Lit'eral-ly, **lit'eral-ness**; **literality**, *lit'.ă.răl''.i.ty*.

Literary, *lit'.ă.ră.ry*, one who follows the profession of literature, book-learned.

Literate, *lit'.ă.rate*, a degree given to non-university candidates for ordination. **Illiterate**, uneducated.

Literati, *lit'.e.ray''.ty*, men of erudition.

Literatim, *lit'.e.ray''.tīm*, literally; **litera'tim et verba'tim** (Latin), letter for letter and word for word.

Literature, *lit'.e.ra.tŭre*, all books, except those on science and art; polite literature, *po.lite' lit'.e.ra.ture*, works of taste as poetry, belles-lettres [*bel lit'r*]. (See **Letter**.)

Lat. *literälis*, *literärius*, *literätŭra*, *literätus*, *plu. literätt*.

(The absurdity of spelling *letter* with *ett* is due to the French, but we have avoided their error of double *t* in the derivatives.)

Litharge, *lit'h'.arge*, partially vitrified protoxide of lead.

Lat. *lithargyros*, the scum of silver; Gk. *lith-argureos*, stone of silver.

Lithe (1 syl.), flexible; **lithe'-ness**; **lithe'-some**, *-sŭm* (colloquially *lis'sŭm*); **lithe'some-ness**, **lithe'some-ly**.

Old English *lithe*, *lithelto*, *litheltes*, adv.; *lithenes*, *litheness*.

Lithia, *lith' i. ah*, an alkali found in pet'alite (3 syl.)

Lith'ium, a metal obtained from lithia.

Lithic, *lith' ik* [acid], uric acid, an acid liable to form into "cal'culus." **Lithics**, medicines to prevent the formation of cal'culus; **lithiasis**, *li. rhi' ä. sis*. (Gk. *lithos*, a stone.)

Litho-, *lith' o* (Greek prefix, stone, made of stone (*lithos*)).

Lith'o-carp, carpolite, a fossil fruit. (Gk. *karpos*, fruit.)

Lith'o-chrome, *-kröme*, the impression on canvass of a painting in oils upon stone. (Greek *chröma*, colours.)

Lith'o-graph, *-gräf*, the impression of a drawing on stone; **lith'o-graphed**, *-gräft*; **lith'o-graph'ing**; **lithographer**, *li. rhög' rä. fër*; **litho-graphic**, *lith' o. gräf' ik*; **litho-graphical**, *lith' o. gräf' i. käl*; **lith'o-graph'ical-ly**.

Lithography, *li. rhög' rä. fy*, the art of drawing on stone; **lithographer**, *li. rhög' rä. fër*, one who lithographs.

(Greek *lithos graphö*, I write or draw on stone.)

Lithoidal, *lith. öf. däl*, of stony structure or aspect.

(Greek *lithos eidös*, stone likeness or resemblance.)

Lithology, *li. rhöl' ö. djy*, that part of science which treats of rocks without reference to their fossils; **litho-logic**, *lith' o. lödg' ik*; **lith'o-logical**, *lith' o. lödg' i. käl*; **lith'o-logical-ly**; **lithologist**, *li. rhöl' ö. jist*.

(Greek *lithos-logos*, treatise about stones.)

Lithophagus, *li. rhöf' ä. güs*, eating or swallowing stones or gravel [as some birds do]; **lithophagi**, *li. rhöf' ä. djä*.

(Greek *lithos phagö*, I eat stones.)

Lith'o-phane, *-fane*, pictures on thin sheets of white porcelain for lamps and other transparencies.

(Greek *lithos phandös*, stone transparent.)

Lith'o-photography, *-fo. tög' rä. fy*, the art of photographing drawings done on stone.

(Greek *lithos phös-graphö*, I draw-by-light from stone.)

Lith'o-phyte, *-fite*, a stone-plant: as coral;

Lith'o-phytic, *-fil' ik*, pertaining to stone-plants.

(Greek *lithos phutön*, stone plant or growth.)

Lithornis, *li. rhor' nüs*, fossil bird-remains.

(Greek *lithos ornös*, stone [remains] of birds.)

Lithotomy, *li. rhöl' ö. my*, a medical operation for extracting cal'culus from the bladder; **lithotomic**, *li. rhöl' o. mäk*; **lithotomist**, *li. rhöl' ö. mist*, one skilled in lithotomy.

(Greek *lithos temo*, I cut [for] the stone.)

Lith'o-tripsy, *-trip' sy*, or **lithotrity**, *li. rhöl' rä. ty*, a medical operation for crushing calculi in the bladder; **lith'o-triptic**, *li. rh' o. trip' ik*; **lith'o-trip'tist**.

(Greek *lithos tribo*, I rub [to pieces], the stone.)

Lithotrity, *li.thōt'ri.ty*; lithotrite, *li.th'ō.trite*, an instrument for crushing cal'culus in the bladder.

(Greek *lithos*, Latin *tritrus*, a rubbing or grinding of the stone. This hybrid should be *lithotritbite*.)

Litigate, *lit'ig.ate*, to contest' in law; **lit'igāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **lit'igāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **lit'igāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Lit'igant, one engaged in a law-suit; **litigation**, *lit'igay''-shūn*, a law-suit, a contention.

Litigious, *li.tid'jūs*; **litig'ious-ly**, **litigious-ness**.

Latin *litigatio*, *litigātor*, *litigium*, *litigare* (*lis*, gen. *litis*, strife).

Lit'mus, a darkish blue pigment prepared from certain lichens [*li'-kins*]; **lit'mus-paper**, unsized paper coloured with litmus and used as a test for acids which turn it red.

German *lack-moss* or *lake-moss*, a moss which produces *archil*.

Litter, *lit'ter*, straw for the bed of horses, straw for cattle yards, a hand-barrow for a coffin, a brood of pigs, disorder, to strew about, to bring forth a litter of pigs; **littered**, *lit'terd*; **lit'ter-ing**; **lit'ter-er**, one who litters a room.

French *litière* (*lis*, Latin *lectus*, Greek *léchos*, a couch or bed).

Little, *lit'tl*, (*comp.*) less, lesser, (*super.*) least, small, trifling; **lit'tle-ness**; little by little, slowly, in small quantities.

"Little" is the supplied positive of *less*, *least*, as "good" is of *better*, *best*, and "bad" of *worse*, *worst*. The real positive is lost.

Old Eng. *lytel*, *comp. læssa*, *super. læst*. "Less" is a contracted form of *lesser* (*læssa* or *læsse*). Lesser is only used in contrast to greater, and never in contrast to much.

Littoral (double *t*), *lit'tō.rāl*, pertaining to the sea-shore.

Literal (one *t*), not figurative, exact. **Littoral Concrete**.

In Latin there is only one *t* to either of these words. "Littus" is a poetical form of *litus*. Our word is the French blunder *littoral*. *Littoralis* (*litus*, poet. *littus*). "Literal," Lat. *litrālis* (*litra*).

Lituite, *lit'tu.ite* (in Geol. *-ite* denotes a fossil), a shell, the last chamber of which is produced into a trumpet-like tube.

Lituolite, *lit'tu.o.lite*, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form. (Latin *lituus*, a trumpet.)

Liturgy, *plu.* **liturgies**. **Litany**, *plu.* **litanies**.

Liturgy, *plu.* **liturgies**, *lit'.ur.djiz*, the general church service.

Litany, *plu.* **litanies**, *lit'.a.niz*, part of the liturgy.

Liturgic, *li.tur.jik*; **liturgical**, *li.tur'.jik.əl*.

"Liturgy," Gk. *leitourgia*, public service (*leitōs ergos*, public work); Lat. *liturgia*, *liturgicus* (*liturgus*, a minister); Fr. *liturgie*.

"Litany," Gk. *ta litana*, the prayers (*litē*, prayer); Lat. *litania*.

Live, *liv*, to exist with animal or vegetable life; **lives**, *livs*; **lived**, *livd*; **liv-ing** (R. xix.); **liv-er**, one who lives, part of the animal body, [lights, *q.v.*]; **live-long**, *liv'.long*.

The living, those now alive. **A living**, church preferment. (*The following have the "i" long.*)

- Alive**, *a.líve*, still having life. (Old Eng. *alibbe*, a survivor.)
- Live-ly**, active, full of life; *live'li-ness* (R. xi.), sprightliness.
- Life**, *plu.* *lives* (each 1 syl.), vitality; *life-like*, *life-less*, *lifeless-ly*, *lifeless-ness*, *life-time*.
- Old Eng. *lif*, *lífte*, adj., lively, *lífeas*, *lífeless*, *lífeleast*, *lífelessness*, v. *lífeian*, past *lífoðe*, past part. *lífoð*; also *lybb[an]*, *lybbode*, *lybbod* (from which verb we get our short *t*).
- Liver**, *liv'er*, part of the body (it secretes bile), one who lives.
Old English *lífer*, the liver, but *lybbere*, one who lives.
- Livery**, *plu.* *liveries*, *liv'.ě.ríz*, a manservant's uniform.
The *liver'y*, the whole body of liverymen in the city of London.
- Liveryman**, *plu.* *liverymen*, a freeman of one of the 96 guilds of London entitled to wear a livery gown.
- Livery-stable**, *liv'.ě.ry stā.b'l*, a stable where horses are fed or kept for hire. (French *livrée*, v. *livrer*, to deliver.)
- A "livery" is a dress given to a servant; "livery stables" are stables where horses are "delivered" into the charge of a keeper.
- Livid**, *liv'id*, a leaden blue colour; *liv'id-ly*, *liv'id-ness*.
Lat. *lividus*. "Lividity" (Lat. *lividitas*, blueness) might be introduced.
- Lixivium**, *lix'iv'.i.um*, water impregnated with wood-ashes.
Lixivate, *lix'iv'.i.ate*, to impregnate water with wood-ashes;
lixiviat-ed (R. xxxvi.), *lixiviat-ing* (R. xix.); *lixiviation*, *lix'iv'.i.ā''shūn*; *lixivial*, *lix'iv'.i.āl*.
Latin *lixivium* (*lix*, lye); French *lixivial*, *lixiviation*.
- Lizard**, *liz'ard*, a reptile. Fossil lizards are called *saurians*.
French *lézard*; Latin *lacerta*. "Saurian," Greek *sauros*, a lizard.
- Lizard Point** (Cornwall), a corruption of *lazars' point*, being a place of retirement for lazars or lepers.
- Llama** (Peruvian), *lah'mah*, an animal of the camel kind.
- Llanos** (Spanish), *lay'nōze*, treeless plains along the Orinóco.
- Lloyd's**, part of the Royal Exchange (London) set apart for ship brokers. *Lloyd's agents*, persons in divers parts of the world who supply shipping news to the underwriters.
- Lloyd's list**, a daily sheet of shipping intelligence.
Originally rooms at *Lloyd's coffee house* were set apart for the purpose.
- Lō!** **Low**, not high. **Loo**, a game with cards. **Lieu**, *lē'u*, place.
"Lo," O. E. *lā*, behold! "Low," Old Eng. *hlāw*. "Lieu," Fr. *lieu*.
- Load**, *lōde*, a burden, to pack. **Lode**, a mineral vein.
(*Load*, a corrupt form of the verb *lade*, from the past tense *hlōd*.)
- Load'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *load'-ing*, *load'-er*.
- Laden**, *lay'd'n*, the original past part. of the verb *lade*.
- Loaded**, regards the act; *laden*, the effect.
- "Loaded" denotes that the act of packing is complete.

"Laden" implies that the object referred to is quite full or as heavily weighted as it ought to be.

The ship was well loaded, i.e., the act of packing it was well done.

The ship was well laden, i.e., was heavily freighted or burdened.

The gun was loaded, charged (not *laden* or heavily freighted).

The horse was heavily laden (burdened).

Laden with sorrow (oppressed); *laden with cares*.

I am loaded with presents (not oppressed or weighted), like a letter carrier or pack horse, but "am in the reception of a large number."

Old English *hlād[an]*, past *hlōd*, past part. *hlōden*.

Loadstone, *lode-stone*, a magnet (this should be *lode-stone*); **load-star**, the pole-star (this should be *lode-star*).

(*The first part of these words has no connection with "load."*)

"Load-stone," the stone or ore that leads or guides (O. E. *lād[an]*).

"Load-star," the star that guides (O. E. *lād[an]*, to lead or guide).

Loaf, *plu. loaves*, *lōfe*, *lōvz* (all words in *-af*, and all but one (*gulf*) in *-lf*, form the *plu.* by changing "f" or "lf" into *-ves*, Rule xxxviii.), a mass of bread bigger than a roll, a conical mass of white sugar.

O. Eng. *hlāf*, bread. Lord is *hlāf-ord*, the cause or earner of the bread.

Loafer, *lō'fer*, an idle man who obtains a living by sponging on others; **loaf-ing**, living by sponging on others.

Spanish *gallōfa*, a lazy indolent life, *gallofear y gallofar*, to saunter about and live on alms; German *laufer*, a running footman.

Loam, *lōme*, sandy clay. **Loom**, a weaving machine.

Loam-y, *lō'my* (not *loo'my*), containing loam, like loam.

"Loam," Old English *lām* or *laam*. "Loom," so called from Sir Thomas Loom, who set up the first at Derby for weaving raw silk.

Loan, *lōne*, something lent. **Lōne**, desolate, lonely.

"Loan," Old Eng. *lén*, v. *lén[an]*, to lead. "Lone," *alone* [all one].

Loath (to rhyme with *both*), reluctant. **Loathe** (to rhyme with *clōthe*), to detest; **loath-some**, *lōrh'-sūm* (*-some*, full of [what] disgusts); **loath'some-ness**, **loath'some-ly**.

Loathe, to detest; **loathed** (1 syl.), **loath'-ing**, **loath'-er**.

Old Eng. *lāth*, enmity, hateful; v. *lāth[ian]*, past *lāthode*, p. p. *lāthod*.

Lōb, to droop; **lobbed**, *lōbd*; **lobb'-ing** (R. i.) (Welsh *llob*.)

Lobby, *plu. lobbies* (Rule xlv.), *lōb'.bīz*, an antechamber.

German *laube*, a shed, an arbour, with *-y* diminutive.

Lōbe (1 syl.), the lap or soft part of the human ear, a division of the lungs, liver, &c., a division of a leaf, seed, &c.; **lōbed** (1 syl.), having lobes; **lōbate** (2 syl.), having lobes; **lobule**, *lō.būle*, a little lobe (*-ule*, Lat. dim.); **lob'ular**.

French *lobe*; Latin *lobus*; Greek *lōbos*, same meanings.

Lobelia, *lō.bee'.lē.ah* (should be *lō.bēl'.ī.ah*), a genus of plants.

Lobeliaceæ, *lō.bee'.lī.ă".sē.ē*, the "order" of the above.

(In Botany the termination *-aceæ* denotes an order.)

So called from Matthias de Lobel, Flemish botanist (1558-1616).

Loblolly, *lɔb.lɔl'.ly*, gruel and other spoon-food; **loblolly-boy**.

Welsh *llob*, a dolt; Archaic *loll*, a spoilt child, with *-y* dim., "a stupid little spoilt child." When seamen apply the word to spoon-food, they mean food only fit for a loblolly. (See *Lollypop*.)

Lobster, *lɔb'.ster*, (male) cock-lobster, (fem.) hen-lobster, a crustacean (Rule lxii., termination *-ster*).

Old Eng. *loppestre* or *lopustre*; Lat. *lōcusta*, a locust or lobster.

Local, *lɔ'.kāl*, limited to a locality; **lo'cal-ly**.

Locality, *plu.* localities, *lɔ'.kāl'.i.kz*, a circumscribed spot.

Localise (R. xxxi.), *lɔ'.kāl.ize*, to limit to a circumscribed spot; **localised**, *lɔ'.kāl.izd*; **lo'calis-ing**, **lo'calis-er**.

Localisation, *lɔ'.kāl'.i.zay'.shūn*; **locable**, *lɔ'.kāl.b'l*.

Locate, *lɔ'.katé*, to establish in a special place or position; **locāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **locāt'-ing** (Rule xix.)

Location, *lɔ'.kay'.shūn*, situation, state of being located.

Latin *lōcālis*, *lōcābilis*, *lōcāto*, *lōcāre*, supine *lōcātum*, to place (*lōcus*, a place); French *local*, *location* (a law term).

Loch, *lɔk*, a bay, an arm of the sea. **Lock**, an instrument.

(In Scotch the "ch" is guttural.)

"Loch," Gaelic *loch*; Welsh *loc*, a dam. "Lock," Old English *loc*.

Lochaber-axe, *lɔk kay'.ber ax*, a pole with an axe-head.

So called from *Locha'ber*, in Scotland, where it was first made.

-lɔck (native suffix), *nouns*, gift, state: **wed-lock**.

-lɔck (native suffix *-leac*, a herb), *plants*: as **hem-lock**.

-lɔck (native suffix *-loce*), *nouns*, a tuft of hair: **fet-lock**.

Lock, a tuft of hair, a machine for making [doors] fast, the trigger, &c., of a gun, the part of a canal confined by gates, to lock; **locked**, *lɔkt*; **lock'-ing**; **lock'-age**, toll paid for passing through a lock (*-age* Latin, toll, service); **lock'-er**, a cupboard or box which may be locked; **lock'-et**, a little tuft of hair. **Lock-jaw**, rigidity of the lower jaw. **Lock-smith**, a maker of locks. **A lock-up**, a temporary prison. **Dead-lock**, a complete stoppage.

Old English *loc* [of a door], *loca*, a lock or prison; *locc* [of hair], v. *loc[an]*, past *ledc*, past part. *loccn*, to lock, to fasten.

(It is a pity these distinctions have been abolished.)

Locomotion, *lɔ'.ko.mɔ'.shūn*, the act or power of moving from place to place; **locomotive**, *lɔ'.ko.mɔ'.tɪv*, a steam-engine to draw railway carriages; **locomotivity**, *lɔ'.ko.mo.tɪv'.i.ty*.

Fr. *locomotion*, *locomotif*; Lat. *lōcus mōtio*, motion [from] a place.

Locust, *lɔ'.kūst*, a winged insect. (Latin *locusta*.)

Lode, a mineral vein. **Load**, *lode*, a burden. **Lode-stone** and **lode-star** (better than loadstone, loadstar).

Old English *lād*, a lode. *Lode-stone*, *lode-star*, *læd[an]*, to guide.

Lodge, the cottage of a park gate-keeper, to deposit for safe keeping, to abide in hired rooms; **lodged** (1 syl.), **lodg'-ing** (Rule xix.); **lodg'-er**, one who lives in hired rooms.

Lodg'-ment (words in *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* when *-ment* is added. Those in *-dge* are *abridg'-ment*, *acknowledg'-ment*, *judg'-ment*, and *lodg'-ment*, Rule xviii.)

A lodg'-ing, hired apartments, temporary abode.

A lodg'-ing-house, a house let off in apartments for lodgers.

To lodge a complaint against [one], to inform against.

Old Eng. *log'ian*], to lodge, to deposit, past *logode*, past part. *loged*.

Löft, a floor over a stable; **cock-loft**, a loft over a loft; **hay-loft**, a loft where hay is stored; **rood-loft**, a gallery in churches to hold the *rood* or representation of the crucified Saviour.

Lofty, *löf'.ty*, tall; **lofti'-ness** (Rule xi.), **loft'i-ly**.

Dan. *loft*; Ang.-Sax. *lyftéðor*, an aerial dwelling, *lyten*, lofty.

Lög, a piece of cleft wood for fires, a clog fastened to the foot of a horse, a registry used on board-ship, &c.

Lög-book, the book for registering a ship's rate, &c.

Lög-line, a line used at sea for measuring the rate at which a ship is moving; **log-house**, a house constructed of logs.

Logwood, a heavy red wood employed in dyeing, &c.

Water-logged, *-lög'd*, rendered motionless by leakage.

Log-rolling, to aid in collecting logs, to aid in any-way.

Old English *clot*, a log; Welsh *cloigen*, anything tied to another; Dutch *log*, heavy.

Logan-stones, *lö'.gän stönz* (corruption of *logging-stones*), weather-worn blocks of stone, so finely balanced that a very slight force will make them rock; **rocking-stones**.

Log (Cornwall) means to oscillate (*Hallivell*).

Logarithm, *lög'.ä.rithm*, one of the exponents of a series of powers and roots; **logarithmic**, *lög'.ä.rith''.mikh*; **logarithmical**, *lög'.ä.rith''.mikhäl*; **logarith'mical-ly**.

Logarithms, *lög'.ä.rithmz*, the logarithmic system.

Fr. *logarithme*, *logarithmique*; Gk. *logos arithmos*, proportion number.


Lög'-ger-head, *-häd*, a dunce; at **logger-heads**, in dispute; to go to **logger-heads**, to contend (*log* and *head*).

Logic, *lödg'.ikh*, the science of ratiocination; **logical**, *lödg'.ikhäl*; **log'ical-ly**; **logician**, *lö.djish'.än*, one skilled in logic.

French *logique*; Latin *logica*, *logicaüs*; Greek *logiké* [techné].

(All the sciences except five with a similar termination are plural. The five exceptions are from French words. They are arithmetic (*arithmétique*), logic (*logique*), magic (*magique*), music (*musique*), rhetoric (*rhétorique*). The plural is the better form.)

Lög'o- (Greek prefix), *nouns*, a word. (Greek *lōgōs*, a word.)

Logography, *lo.gōg'.ră.fy*, a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: as  hand, † dagger, * star, o circle, &c.

Logographic, *lōg'.o.grăf''.ĭk*; **logographical**, *lōg'.o.grăf''.ĭ.kāl*; **logograph'ical-ly**.

(Greek *logos grapho*, I write a [whole] word [at once].)

Logo-griph, *lōg'.o.grĭf*, a word puzzle, the word selected (by different arrangements of the letters, or by certain omissions) form other words: thus P.L.A.T.E will form

(1) *petal*, *lapet*;

(2) *pate*, *peat*, *peal*, *late*, *leat*, *leap*, *teal*, *tale*, *tape*;

(3) *ate*, *eat*, *let*, *lap*, *ape*; (4) *at*, *la*! &c.

Logogriphic, *lōg'.o.grĭf''.ĭk*, of the nature of a logogriph; **logogriphical**, *lōg'.o.grĭf''.ĭ.kāl*; **logogriph'ical-ly**.

(Greek *lōgos griphōs*, a word puzzle.)

Logomachy, *lo.gōm'.ă.ky*, contentions about words, a war of words. (Greek *lōgos machē*, a word battle.)

Lōg'wood, a heavy red wood used in dyeing. The colouring principle is called *hæ'matine* (3 syl.), from *haima*, blood.

Loin (1 syl., rhymes with *coin*), a joint of meat: as a *loin of mutton*. The loins, part of the animal body.

French *longe*, pronounced *lons*; Latin *lumbus*.

Loinette (no such word). See *Lorgnette*.

Loiter, *loy'.ter*, to dawdle; *loitered*, *loy'.terd*; *loi'ter-ing*, *loi'ter-ing-ly*; *loi'ter-er*. (German *lotter-bett*, lazy-bed.)

Lōll (Rule v.), to hang and lounge listlessly about, to hang out loosely, as a *dog's tongue*; *lōlled* (1 syl.), *loll-ing*.

Lollop, *lōl'.lōp*, an idle sloven, to lounge and loll about; *lol'lop-ed*, *lol'lop'-ing*, *lol'lop-er*.

Lollard, *lōl'.lārd*, one of the early reformers in Germany. The term was applied in England to the followers of Wickliffe. An older form is *loller*; *lollardism*, *lōl'.lar.dīzm*.

Lollipop, *lōl'.lī.pōp*, a sweetmeat made of treacle.

Lollie, archaic, a little spoilt child, and "pop" (Italian *peppare*, to suck), our *pap*, food eaten by sucking it, "food for little children to be sucked," or *lollie pup*, the child's playthings. (Fr. *poupée*.)

Londoner, *lūn'.dūn.er*, a native or inhabitant of London; **Lōn'don-ism**, cockneyism; **London clay**, that of the London basin. (Ang.-Sax. forms *Londen*, *Lunden*, *-burh*.)

Lōne (1 syl.), solitary. **Loan**, *lōne*, something lent. **Lorn**, forsaken. **Lōne'-ly**, *lōne'li-ness*; *lōne'-some*, *-sūm* (*-some*, "full of," "exceedingly"); *lōne'sōme-ly*, *lōne'sōme-ness*. "Lone" for *alone* (*all-one*). "Loan," O. E. *lān*. "Lorn," *lōran*.

- Lǒng**, (*comp.*) long-er, (*super.*) long-est, *lǒng'ger*, *lǒng'gest*, extensive in regard to time, quantity, or extent, to crave.
Long, *verb* (always followed by *for* or *after*), to desire earnestly; longed (1 syl.), long-ing; long'-er (not *long'ger*, like the *comp. adj.*), one who longs. **Lǒng-ish** (-ish added to *adj.*, is *dim.*, added to nouns it means "like," R. lxvii.) Long ago, far back in time; long-boat, -bōte, the longest boat belonging to a war-ship; long-bow, a bow the height of a man; To draw the long-bow, greatly to exaggerate one's own prowess or achievements.
Long dozen or **bakers' dozen**, thirteen for twelve.
Long hundred, -hūn' drēd, six score, or 120 for 100.
Long-headed, -hēd' ēd, sagacious, foreseeing.
Long-lived, -lived, living for a long time.
Live-long [day], *liv-lǒng*, the entire [day].
Long-prim'er, a type two sizes larger than that of this line.
Long-rānge (2 syl.), the greatest range of a gun or cannon.
Long-shanks, having long legs, sobriquet of Edward I.
Long-sighted, -sitē'.ed, able to see to a great distance, wise to foresee events or calculate prospects.
Long-stop (in *cricket*), the scout behind the wicket-keeper.
Long-spun, tedious; long-suf'fering, patient.
Long-Tom, a cradle for washing out gold "at the diggings."
Long-tongued, -tūngd, a blab, one who talks too much.
Long Vacation, -va.cay'shūn (in the law-courts), from August 10th to the end of October. (In Cambridge University) from the last week of June to the beginning of October. (In Oxford University), about ten days later.
Long-wise (not *long-ways*), in the direction of its length.
Long-winded, prosy and tedious.
Long-yarn, a sailor's exaggerated tale of adventures; to draw a long yarn, to tell a very exaggerated tale.
In the long run, in the final result.
The long and short of [it], in brief, the result without details.
Length, length'-y, length'i-ness (Rule xi.), length'l-ly; length-wise, in the direction of the length.
Length'en, to increase the length; lengthened (2 syl.), &c.
 "Long" is both *adjective* and *adverb*. We have not retained the adverbial form *long-ly* (*lengths*), although we still use the word *short-ly* (applied to time). We have also the adverbs *wide-ly*, *broad-ly*, *deep-ly*, *shallow-ly*, *lateral-ly*, *superficial-ly*, &c.
 Old English *lang* or *long*, (*comp.*) *lengra*, (*super.*) *lengest*, (*adj.*), but (*comp.*) *leng*, (*super.*) *lengst* (*adv.*); *lengths*, for a long time; v. *lang(ian)*, (p.) *langode*, (p. p.) *langod*, to lengthen or long-for.
 **long-life*, long-lived; *longnys* (longness), that is, length.
 **"Longsome"* (*longsum*), long-lasting, might be re-introduced.)

Longevity, *lŏn.djěv'x.ty*, great length of life; **longeval**, *lŏn.djee'.vål*. (Latin *longævitas*, *longævus*, *longus ævum*.)

Longitude, *lŏn'.djũ.tũde*. **Latitude**, *låt'.x.tũde*.

Longitude, the distance east or west from a given point.

Our point is a line drawn from pole to pole through the spot on which the observatory of Greenwich stands, from this merid'ian longitude extends 180 deg. east and west.

Latitude, the distance from the equator towards either pole. It extends 90 deg. north and 90 deg. south.

Longitudinal, *lŏn'.djũ.tũ''đĩ.nål*; **longitudinal-ly**.

Longitude from the starting point, in the place sailed to.

Merid'ians of longitude, lines drawn from pole to pole at right angles to the equator (number optional).

Parallels of latitude, lines drawn parallel to the equator, across a map or round a globe (number optional).

Latin *longitudo*, *låtitudō*, *longitūdinalis*, *låtitudĩnalis* (from *longus*, long, and *lātus*, broad). The ancient Romans supposed the earth to be a large plain bounded on the west by the Atlantic, and extending thence to an indefinite length in an eastern direction; similarly the southern boundary was the tropic of Cancer, whence it stretched indefinitely in a northern direction.

Loo, a game at cards. **Lieu**, *lě'u*, place; in lieu of, instead of.

Looed, *lood*, fined for not having won a single trick; **loo-table**, a round table on a pedestal, more convenient for a round game like loo than an ordinary card-table.

Looby, *plu. loobies* (R. xlv.), *loo'.bĩz*, a half-witted creature; *loo'bi-ly* (R. xi.), stupidly. (Welsh *llabi*, a looby.)

Look (short, not *loo'k*), a glance, a sight, to take a look; **looked** (1 syl.), **look'-ing**, **look'-er**, one who looks.

A looker-on, *plu. lookers-on*, one who looks on a transaction.

To look about one, to be vigilant. **To look for**, to expect.

To look after, to watch over. **To look blank**, to show in the face signs of great disappointment.

To look down on, to treat with contempt.

To look into, to examine. **To look up**, to brighten.

To look up to, to respect, to confide in.

Look'-ing-glass, a mirror; **look-out**, a watch-tower.

(The *oo* before *-k* is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *foo'l* (long), *roo'm*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c.)

When the adverb is to follow "look," and when the adjective——

If the word qualifies the verb it must be an adverb, but if it represents a result, and not the way of producing that result, an adj.

EXAMPLES—

The queen looked majestic at the drawing-room (not majestically), the result was a "majestic appearance."

EXAMPLES (continued)—

You look scornfully (i.e., you look in a scornful manner).

You look superb (i.e., your appearance is superb).

She looks sadly (here *sadly* is an adj. = unwell).

She looks sad (i.e., distressed).

The moon looks bright (not brightly. It is the result).

She looked coldly on (in a cold manner). *She looked cold.*

She looked haughtily (i.e., in a haughty manner).

She looked haughty (i.e., she appeared to be haughty).

Old Eng. *lóc[ian]*, past *lóc[ode]*, past part. *lóc[od]*, *lóc[ea]* na, look now.

Loom, *loo'm*, a weaver's work-frame. **Loam**, *lōme*, clayey mould.

Hand-loom, a loom worked by the hand;

Power-loom, a loom worked by steam;

Jacquard-loom, *zhák'kard-*, a loom for weaving figured goods, invented by *M. Jacquard*, of Lyons.

"Loom," so named from Sir Thomas Loom, who introduced the first from Flanders, and set it up in Derby, for weaving raw silk.

Loom, to show imperfectly, as through fog or at a great distance; *loomed*, *loomd*; *loom'-ing*. (O. Eng. *leóm[an]*.)

(Before labials and liquids -oo- is longer than when *k*, *d*, or *t* follows: thus "hook" (not *hoo'k*), "hood" (not *hoo'd*), "foot" (not *foo't*), but *shoo'l*, *loo'm*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c., have -oo- lengthened.)

Loon, *loo'n*, a good-for-nothing fellow. (Old Eng. *lun*, needy.)

Loop, *loo'p*, a noose, to make a loop, to fasten with a loop; *looped* (1 syl.), *loop'-ing*; *loop-line*, a connecting line on a railway; *loop'-ing*, running on together by semifusion.

To *loop along*, to walk with large strides.

Loop-hole, a peep-hole, a secret means of escape.

Gaelic *lub*, *luba*, a thong or loop; Irish *lubam*, to fold.

"Loop" (to run ore), is the Dutch *loopen*, to run.

Loose, *loo'ce*, slack. **Lose**, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Lūce**, a pike.

Loose, *loo'ce*, to unfasten; *loosed*, *loo'cd*; *loos-ing* (R. xix.), *loo'ce-ing*; *loos-er*, *loo'ce-er*; *loose-ly*, *loose-ness*.

Loose-cash, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept.

Loosen, *loo's'n*, to unfasten; *loosened*, *loo's'nd*; *loosen-ing*, *loo'ce-ning*; *loosen-er*, *loo'ce-ner*.

To *break loose*, to escape from confinement.

To *let loose*, to set free. To *play fast and loose*, to act contradictorily for personal advantage.

Old English *lys[an]* or *leos[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lyst*.

Loot, *loo't*, plunder, to ransack for plunder. **Lūte**, a mus. inst.

Loot'-ed (R. xxxvi.), *loot'-ing*; **loot'-y**, a plunderer (E. Ind.)

Lōp, hanging down, heavier on one side than the other, to prune, to cut off; *lopped*, *lōpt*; *lopp'-ing* (R. i.), *lopp-er*.

Lop-sided, having one side heavier than the other.

Lop-eared, having hanging ears.

Welsh *llab*, a stroke; *llabio*, to slap. "Lop" (added), *lax*, *laba*, to totter.

Loquacious (R. lxvi.), *lo.kwā'.shūs*, talkative; **loqua'cious-ness**; **loquacity**, *lo.kwās'.i.ty*; **loquacious-ly**, *lo.kwā'.shūs.ly*.

Latin *loquacitas* (*loquar*, gen. *loquacis*); French *loquacité*.

Lord, *fem. lady*, *plu. ladies*, *lay'.dīz*; **landlord**, **landlady**, the master and mistress of an hotel, the owner of property let to a tenant; **to lord it over** [one], to domineer; **lord-ed**, **lord-ing**, **lord-ly**, **lord'li-ness** (Rule xi.), **lord-like**.

Lord-ling, a little lord (-*ling*, dim.); **lord-ship**, the jurisdiction or territory of a lord, a manor (-*ship*, office, &c.)

My lord, your lordship, terms of respect in addressing a lord.

Lord, the supreme being; **the Lord's day**, Sunday.

The Lord's Supper, the eucharist. **Our Lord**, Jesus Christ.

Lord Advocate, *plu. Lord Advocates* (not *lords...*).

Lord High Chancellor, *plu. Lord High Chancellors*.

Lord Lieutenant, -*lěv.těn'.ant*, *plu. Lords Lieutenants*.

Lord Justice, *plu. Lords Justices*. **Lord Marcher**, *plu. Lords Marchers*.

(These Gallicisms ought to be abolished. They are just as silly as "Lords Mayors" would be.)

Lord Mayor, *plu. Lord Mayors*.

Lord Spir'itual, **Lord Tem'poral**, *plu. Lords...*

House of Lords, the legislative assembly of the peers.

Old English *hlāf-ord*, loaf-earner; *hlāford-scipe*, lordship.

Lōre (1 syl.), learning. **Law**, a statute. **Lower**, *low'.er*, more low.

"Lore," O. E. *lār*. "Law," O. E. *lag* or *lah*. "Low," O. E. *lūh*, a pit.

Lorgnette (Fr.), *lorn'.yet'*. **Lunette**, *loo.net'*, a flat watch-glass.

Lorgnette, an opera-glass, a double eye-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose like a *pince-nez*.

French *lorgner*, to eye, to ogle. In French, *lorgnette* is a telescopic opera-glass, *lorgnon* or *lunette* a single eye-glass, *jumelles* an opera-glass not telescopic.

Loricatē (one r), *lōr'ri.kate*, to cover with mail armour; **lor'icat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **loricāt-ing** (R. xix.), **lorica'tion**.

Latin *loricatio*, *loricāre*, supine *loricātum* (*lorica*, a coat of mail).

Lose, *loo'ze*, to suffer loss. **Loose**, *loo'ce*, free. **Lūce**, a pike.

Lose, *loo'ze*, (past) **lost**, (past part.) **lost** (rhymes with *frost*); **loser**, *loo'zer*, one who suffers loss. **Looser**, *loo'ser*, more slack. **Lōss**, privation; at a loss, perplexed, in perplexity.

The terminations *-ose*, *-ost*, are very irregular in sound.

(1) "*-ose*" = *ōze*: *chōse*, *clōse*, v. *glōse*, *hōse*, *nōse*, *-pose* (except *purpose*), *prose*, *rose*, *those*.

(2) "*-ose*" = *oce*: *clōse* (n.), *dōse*, *glōbose*, *foçose*, *moçose*, *ruçose*, *verboçose*.

(3) "*-ose*" = *oos*: *lōse*, *whōse*. (4) = *us*: *purpose*.

(1) "*-ost*" = *ōst*: *ghōst*, *hōst*, *mōst*, *pōst*.

(2) "*-ost*" = *ōst*: *coçst*, *froçst*, *loçst*, *toçst*. (3) = *ust*: *doçst*.

Old English *los[ian]*, past *losode*, past part. *losod*, *los*, *lossa*.

Lôt, fate, portion, to sort in lots; **lott'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lott'-ing**.

To cast lots, to determine by the throw of a die.

To draw lots, to determine by drawing a slip of paper from a bag, &c. To pay scot and lot, to pay rates and taxes.

Lottery, *plu.* lotteries, *lôt.tê.riz*, a distribution of money or goods by lots, the goods or money to be so distributed.

Old Eng. *hlot*, v. *hleot[an]*, to cast lots; (past) *hleott*, (p. p.) *hloten*.

"Scot," Old Eng. *scot*, payment, *scot-freeh*, scot-free, payment-free.

Lotion, *lô.shûn*, embrocation. (Fr. *lotion*; Lat. *lôtio*, *lâvo*.)

Loud, *lôwd* (to rhyme with *proud*), noisy; (*comp.*) **loud'-er**, (*super.*) **loud'-est**, **loud'-ly**, **loud'-ness**.

Old English *hlud*, *hludnes*, loudness.

Lough, *lôk*, a loch, an arm of the sea. (Irish form of *loch*.)

Louis d'or, *loo'.ê.dôr*, a gold coin of the French monarchy, about equal to a sovereign. (First struck by *Louis XIII.*)

Lounge (1 syl.), to loiter about. **Lunge**, to thrust at. **Lung** (*q.v.*)

Lounged (1 syl.), **lounge'-ing** (Rule xix.), **lounge'-er**.

French *longis* (se dit d'un homme qui est extrêmement lent à tout ce qu'il fait), a lounge. *Fleming et Tibbins*.

"Lunge," Fr. *allonger*, to thrust in fencing (to lengthen out the arm).

Lour, *lôw'r* (to rhyme with *sour*), to look cloudy, to look gloomy.

Lower, *lôw.er* (to rhyme with *mower*), more low.

Loured, *lôw'rd*; **lour-ing**, *lôw'r-ing*; **lour'-ing-ly**.

Lour is not a corruption of *lower*, but of the Anglo-Saxon *heow*, shade.

Louse, *plu.* lice, *lôwce*, *lice*. So mouse, *plu.* mice. **Lousy**, *lôw'.zy* ("low" to rhyme with *now*); **lou'-si-ness** (Rule xi.)

Old English *luis*, *plu.* *lys*; so *mais*, *plu.* *mjs*.

Lout (to rhyme with *out*), a bumpkin, a losel. **Loot**, plunder.

Lout'-ish (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lout'ish-ness**, **lout'ish-ly**.

"Lout," Dutch *loete*, a rustic. "Loot," an East Indian word.

Louvre (*better* *louver*), *lou'.ver*, a window unglazed, but having cross-bars, like the windows of church towers, brewing-rooms, drying-rooms, and so on; **louver-boards**, the cross-bars of a louver-window; **louver-tower**, a wooden belfry, fitted all round with louver-boards.

It is a great blunder to suppose that the *Louvre* of Paris has any connection with the word *louver*, and hence the spelling of the two words should be kept distinct. The *lowers* is a corruption of *luparia* (Latin), "a haunt for wolves," and so is it called in old title-deeds; but *louver-window* is a corruption of the French *l'ouvert* [window], "the open window."

Love, *lûv*, affection, to be fond of; **loved**, *lûvd*; **lov-ing** (Rule xix.), *lûv'.ing*; **lov'-ing-ly**, **lov'-ing-ness**, **lov'-ing-kindness**; **lov-er**, *lûv'.er*; **lov-able**, *lûv'.a.b'l*; **love-less**, *lûv'.less*;

love-ly, *lŭv'ly*, (comp.) loveli-er, *lŭv'.Ā.er*, (super.) love'-li-est; love'ly (*adv.*) (rarely loveli-ly (R. xi.), *lŭv'.Ā.ly*); loveli-ness, *lŭv'.Ā.ness*.

Love-apple, *lŭv'.ap.p'l*, the toma'to; love'-charm.

Love'-child, a euphemism for a child born before wedlock.

Love-fa'vour; love-feast, *lŭv'-feest*, a religious repast held by Wesleyan Methodists.

Love-knot, *lŭv'-nŏt*, a knotted bow symbolical of mutual affection. Love-letter. Love'-lock, a curl over the forehead common in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. Love'-lorn, forsaken by one's lover; love'-ma'king, courtship; love'-sick, love-to'ken.

Love-lies-a-bleeding, the pendulous amaranth.

The termination *-ove* is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds:

(1.) "*-ove*" = *ōve*: *clove, cove, drove, grove, hove, rove, stove, strove, throve, wove*.

(2.) "*-ove*" = *uve*: *dove, glove, love, shove*.

(3.) "*-ove*" = *oove*: *move, prove*, and their compounds.

Old English *luf*, *lufelice*, lovingly; *lufiend*, a lover; *luflic*, lovely; *luflice*, *adv.*; *luf-tacen*; *v. luf[ian]*, past *lufode*, past part. *lufod*.

(We might re-introduce the *adj.* "lovesome" [*lufsum*].)

Lōw (to rhyme with *grow*). Lō! behold.

Low, not high, mean, to bellow like a cow.

Low, (*comp.*) low'-er, (*super.*) low'-est; lower-most.

Lōw'-er, more low, to sink. Lour, *lōw'r*, to look cloudy; lowered, *lōw'.erd*; low'er-ing.

Lōw-ly (*adj.*), humble, meek; (*comp.*) low'li-er, (*super.*) low'li-est, low'li-ness (Rule xi.), lōw'-ness; low-life, mean-condition; low minded, mean spirited, humble-minded; low-spirited, depressed.

Lowlands, districts not hilly, opposed to Highlands (Scotland); lowland-er, an inhabitant of the lowlands.

Low-water, the lowest point of the tide at ebb;

Low-water mark, the depth of the tide at low-water.

Low-pressure engine, a condensing steam-engine.

Low-Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter, so called because it is at "the bottom" of easter, which it closes.

Low-bell, night-fowling (the birds are first roused by the tinkling of a *bell* and then dazed by a *low* or flame).

"Low-bell." Scotch *lowe*, glare: as "a lowe of fyre," to "rayse a great lowe" [flame]; Welsh *llug*, a glare, *llugain*, teeming with light, *lugas*, daybreak.

"Low" (depressed), Old English *loh*, a deep pit.

Low affixed to names of places is the Anglo-Saxon *hlæw*, a heap, a barrow, a small hill, rising ground: as *Bed-low*, *Laid-low*, &c.

Loyalty, Obedience, Royalty.

Loyalty, voluntary attachment to a sovereign, devotion of a wife, fidelity to one's word, &c.

Latin *lego*, to choose (obedience from choice), "laws" are rules freely chosen by a governing body for the general good.

Obedience, conformity to a command, voluntary or not.

Latin *ob audio*, doing something because "I hear" the order.

Royalty is quite another word, and means the state or office of a sovereign. (French *roi*, a king; Latin *rex*.)

French *loyal*, *loyauté* (*lot*, law); Italian *leale*, *lealtà*. These words have departed far from the Latin *legālis*, *legālitās* (*lex*, law).

Lōz'enge, diamond-shaped, a lozenge-shaped sweetmeat; **lōz'enged** (2 syl.), **lōz'engy**. (French *losange* or *lozange*.)

Lūb'ber, a clumsy fellow; a **land-lubber**, a sailor's word of contempt for a landsman; **lūb'ber-ly**, awkward.

Lubber's hole, between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top-mast, through which "lubbers creep" instead of trusting themselves up the futtock shrouds.

Lubber's point, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's head. So called because only a "lubber" would regard it in steering.

Welsh *llabî*, a looby; *Uabies*, a strapping wench; *llabwst*, gawky.

Lubricate, *lū'.brī.kate*, to make slippery with oil so as to diminish friction; **lu'bricat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **lu'bricat-ing** (R. xix.), **lu'bricat-or** (R. xxxvii.); **lubrication**, *lū'.brī.kay''shūn*; **lubricity**, *lū'.brī.s'ī.ty*, slipperiness.

Latin *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricātum* (*lubricus*, slippery).

Lūce (1 syl.), a full-grown pike. **Loose**, *loo'ce*, slack. **Lose**, *loo'se*.

"Luce," Lat. *lucius*, a pike. "Loose," O.E. *leas*. "Lose," O.E. *los(ian)*.

Lū'cent, shining. (Lat. *lūcens*, gen. *lūcentis* (*lux*, light), shining.)

Lucerne, *lū'.sɛrn*, a fodder for cattle. (French *luzerne*.)

Fr. *Lucerne*, in Switzerland, the south of which is famous for its pasture.

Lucid, *lū'.sīd*, clear, distinct; **lu'cid-ly**, **lu'cid-ness**, **lucid'ity**.

Latin *lūcidus*, *lūciditas*, *lūcidāre*, to make bright (*lux*, light).

Lucifer, *lū'.sī.fɛr*, a friction-match, the morning-star, Satan.

Latin *lūcifer* (*lūx fero*, I bring the light).

Lūck, a happy casualty; **luck'y**, fortunate; **luck'i-ly** (Rule xi); **luck-less**, unlucky; **luck-less-ly**, **luckless-ness**.

German *glück*, *glücklicher weise*, luckily, *unglücklich*.

Lucrative, *lū'.kră.tīv*, profitable; **lu'crative-ly**.

Latin *lucratus* (*lucrum*, profit, v. *lucrari*, to gain profit).

Lucubration, *lū'.kū.bray''shūn*. **Lubrication**, *lū'.brī.kay''shūn*.

Lucubra'tion, study at night time by lamp-light;

Lubrica'tion, moistening of machinery to decrease friction.

- Lucubratory**, *lū'.ku.bra.t'ry*, composed by lamp-light ;
Lubricatory, *lū'.bri.ka.t'ry*, slippery.
 Latin *lūcubrātio*, *lūcubrātōrius*, *lūcubrāre* (*lūcubrum*, a torch, but *lubricitas*, *lubricāre*, supine *lubricālum* (*lubricous*, slippery)).
- Ludicrous**, *lū'.dī.krūs*, laughable ; *lu'dicrous-ly*, *lu'dicrous-ness*.
 Latin *ludicrus* [*lūdus*, sport], laughable.
- Lues**, *loo'.eze*, a cankerous disease. (Latin *lues*, the plague.)
- Luff** (R. v.), to put the helm so as to bring the ship up nearer to the wind ; *luffed* (1 syl.), *luff'-ing*.
Luff-tackle, *-täck'l*, a "purchase" composed of a double and single block. **Luff-upon-luff**, a luff tackle upon the fall of another luff tackle.
- Spring-a-luff!** Keep your luff! orders to luff.
 Danish *luffe*; French *lof*, *venir au lof*, *aulofée*, v. *lofer*.
- Lūg**, the ear, to haul with difficulty ; *lugged*, *lūgd* ; *lugg'-ing* (R. i.) ; *lugg'-er*, one who lugs, a vessel carrying lug-sails.
- Lug sail**, a sail bent to a "yard" hung obliquely to the mast.
- Lug'gage**, the trunks, &c., of a passenger, goods packed for conveyance by rail, &c. (O. E. *a-lūc[an]*, to haul out.)
- Lugubrious**, *lu.gū'.brī.ūs*, doleful ; *lugu'brious-ly*.
 Latin *lūgūbris* (*lūgūbrum* or *lūgūbra*, a lamentation).
- Luke'-warm** (not *loo'-warm*, "warm" to rhyme with *storm*), tepid ; *luke'-warm-ly*, *luke'-warm-ness*.
 German *laulich*, warm (*lau*, tepid) ; Danish *lunken*, tepid.
- Lūll** (Rule v.), a cessation, an abatement, to abate, to quiet ; *lulled*, *lūld* ; *lull'-ing*.
- Lullaby**, *plū. lullabies*, *lūl'.lā.bī*, *plū. lūl'.la.bīze*, a song to quiet infants and soothe them to sleep.
 "Lull," German *lullen* ; Danish *lulle*.
 "Lullaby," Gr. *lūleo*, Lat. *lullāre* (*lullus*, a lullaby). The "by" is common to many languages, as Gr. *paúo*, to soothe, Lat. *paco*, Russian *bayu*. The word means "to talk or sing in order to soothe."
- Lumbago**, *plū. lumbagoes* (Rule xlii.), *lūm.bay'.goze*, pain of the loins ; *lumbaginous*, *lūm.bādg'.ī.nūs*, adj.
- Lūm'bar**, pertaining to the loins. **Lum'ber**, rubbish.
- Lumbar-regions**, *-rē'.jūnz*, the lower part of the trunk.
 Latin *lumbago* (*lumbus*, the loins) ; French *lumbago*, *lumbaire*.
- Lūm'ber**, rubbish, bulky things which are not of use, to encumber with heavy articles. **Lūm'bar**, pertaining to the loins ; *lumbered*, *lūm'.berd* ; *lūm'ber-ing* ; *lūm'ber-er*, one who lumbers, one who deals in lumber, one who fells and shapes timber, a backwoodsman ; *lumber-dealer* or *lumber-broker* ; *lumber-room*, for boxes, &c.
- Lumbard**, a pawnbroker's shop. The first pawnbrokers were *Lumbards*, and the places where the pawns were kept were called "lumber-rooms." Thus Lady Murray writes : "They put all the little plate they had in the *lumber*, which is pawning it."

Luminary, *plu. luminaries*, *lū'.mī.nā.rīz*, a thing that gives light, a person who enlightens others; **luminous**, *lū'.mī.nūs*; **lu'minous-ly**, **lu'minous-ness**; **luminosity**, *lū.mī.nōs'.tīty*.

Lumination, *lū'.mī.nay'.shun*, or **Illumination**, *q.v.*

Luminiferous, *lū'.mī.nīf'.ē.rūs*, light-producing.

Latin *lūminātio*, *lūmīneus*, *lūmīnōsus*, *lūmīnāre* (*lumen*, light).

Lūmp, a mass, to throw into a heap, to strike; **lumped**, *lūmpt*; **lump'-ing**, **lump'ing-ly**; **lump'-ish**, heavy (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **lump'ish-ly**, **lump'ish-ness**; **lump'y**, **lump'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Lump'ers, labourers employed by merchant-ships for loading and unloading cargoes.

Lump'en, a long fish of a greenish colour.

Lumps, a kind of brick, a mass of loaf-sugar larger than a "loaf" which is conical, or a "titler" which is flat at top.

Lump-sugar, loaf-sugar; **lump-fish**, the "sea-owl."

German *klump*, *der lump*, the lump-fish, *plump*, lumpyish, *lumpen-zucker*, lump-sugar, *klumpig*, lumpy.

Lū'nacy, madness supposed by the Romans to increase and decrease as the moon waxes or wanes; **lunatic**, *lū'.na.tīk*, one affected with lunacy; **lu'natic asylum**, *-a.sī'.lūm*.

Lu'nar, pertaining to the moon; **lu'nary**, influenced by the moon; **sublunary**, *sub'.lu.nā.ry*, terrestrial.

Lunarian, *lū.naīr'.rī.an*, an "inhabitant" of the moon.

Lunate, *lū'.nate*, formed like a half-moon; **lunated**, *lu.nate'.ed*, crescent-shaped; **lunation**, *lū.nay'.shūn*, one revolution of the moon, a lunar month.

Lunar month, one day thirteen hours more than four weeks.

Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver (Latin *luna*, the moon), the name given to silver by the old alchemists.

Lat. *lūnāris*, *lūnāticus*, *lūnātio*, *lūnātus*, *v. lūnāre* (*lūna*, the moon).

Lunch or **luncheon**, *lūn'.shūn*, a light repast between breakfast and dinner; to **lunch**, to eat luncheon; **lunched**, **lunch'-ing**. (Welsh *llwnc*, a gulp, *llyncu*, to swallow at a gulp.)

Frequently said to be derived from the Spanish *once* (the eleven o'clock repast), but as Mr. Skeat says (in *Notes and Queries*) why should we speak Spanish in such an everyday matter?

Lunette, *lū.nēt*, a flattened watch glass. **Lorgnette**, *lōrn'yēt*.

French *lunette*, an eye-glass, a watch-glass. "*Lorgnette*," *v. lorgner*, to ogle. (In French a double-eyed opera-glass which does not hold on by gripping the nose is *jumelle*, if it grips the nose a *pince-nez*; a telescopic opera-glass is *lorgnette*; a single eye-glass is *lorgnon*.)

Lūng, one of the lungs. **Lunge** (1 syl.), to thrust at in fencing. **Lounge**, *q.v.* In common parlance we always say **The lungs**, except when we want to particularise, in which

case we add *one*, or specify which one: as *one lung is affected, the right lung is sound, the left lung is gone*.

Lung-wort, black hellebore, the leaves of which are spotted like tubercular lungs.

Old English *lunge*, the lungs; *lungwyr*, lungwort.

Lunge (1 syl.), to thrust out in fencing. **Lung**, one of the lungs, *v.s.*; **lunged** (1 syl.), **lung-ing** (Rule xix.), *lunge'-ing*; **lung-er**, *lunge'-er*.

French *allonger*, to lengthen [the arm], to make a thrust.

Lupercal, *lu'.per.käl* (not *lu.per'.käl*), a Roman feast day in honour of Pan, February 15th. (Latin *lupercālia*.)

So called from *lupercal*, a cave at the foot of mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were said to have been suckled by the wolf, but really from *Lupercus*, an Italian deity, which warded the sheep from wolves.

Lupine, *lu'.pīn*, a flowering plant producing a kind of pulse.

Latin *lupinus*, the lupin; French *lupin*.

Lurch, a rolling on one side, as a ship in a storm, a game won by a player before his adversary has scored a point.

To leave in the lurch, to leave in a helpless condition without one "point" in your favour.

To lurch, to roll on one side (as a ship); **lurched** (1 syl.), **lurch-ing**.

Lurker (a corruption of *lurker*), one who lies in wait, and hence a poacher's dog which "lurches" for game.

"Lurch" (to roll over), a corruption of the Welsh *lluch*, a throw; *v. lluchiau*, to fling over.

"Lurch" (to lie in wait), Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to loiter about.

Lure, *lu'r*, an enticement, to entice; **lured** (1 syl.), **lur-ing** (Rule xix.), *lū'r-ing*; **lur-er**, *lū'r'-er*; **allure-ment**.

French *leurre*, a lure; *v. leurrer*; Latin *lorum*, a cord [for a snare].

Lū'rid, gloomy, overclouded. (Latin *lūridus*, *lūror*, paleness.)

Lūrk, **lurked** (1 syl.), **lurk-ing**, **lurk'-er**, **lurk-ing-place**.

Welsh *llerc*, *v. llercian*, to skulk, to loiter, to lie in wait.

Luscious, *lūsh'.ūs*, sickly sweet; **lus'cious-ness**, **luscious-ly**.

Ital. *lussuriare*, to be over fertile; *lusso*, luxury; *lussuria*, sensuality.

Lusiad, *lu'.sī.ād*, the Portuguese epic by Camoëns, on the "discovery" of India by Vasquez da Gama.

Lusians, the Portuguese (-ad Gk. patron.), "the adventures of," &c.

Lūst, sensuality, to long for (followed by *after*); **lust'-ed**, **lust-ing**, **lust'-ful** (Rule viii.), **lust'ful-ly**, **lust'ful-ness**.

Old English *lyst*, *v. lyst[an]*, past *lyste*, past part. *lysted*.

Lustral, used in purifications, pertaining to purifications; **lustralia**, *lūs.tray'.lī.ah*, purifying feasts of the Romans.

Lustrate, *lūs'.trate*, to purify. **Illustrate**, *il'.lūs.trate*, to explain or exemplify by pictures. **Lūs'trāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.).

lūs'trāt-ing (R. xix.); **lustration**, *lūs.tray'.shūn*, the act of purifying, the purification feast. **Il'lustration**, elucidation by pictures. **Lustrāt'-or** (R. xxxvii.) **Il...**

Latin *lustrālis*, *lustratio*, *lustrator*, *lustrare* (*lustrum*, a public purification held every five years; Greek *lutrōn*, v. *luō*).

"Illustrate," Latin *illustrare*, supine *illustrātum*, to make manifest.

Lustre, *lūs'.t'r*, brightness, a scone with ornamental glass pendants, (in *Min.*) the sheen of metal which is of five sorts, *splendent, shining, metallic, vitreous, or pearly*.

Lustre-less; **lustrous**, *lūs'.trūs*; **lustrous-ly**.

Fr. *lustre*; Lat. *illustris*, bright; v. *illustrare*, to throw light on.

Lustrum, *plu. lustra*, a period of five years, the interval between the Roman lustrations. (Latin *lustrum*, same meaning.)

Lusty, *lūs'.ty*, sturdy; (*comp.*) *lus'ti-er*, (*sup.*) *lus'ti-est* (R. xi.), *lus'ti-ly*, *lus'ti-ness*, *lus'ti-hood* (-hood, state, condition).

Old English *lustlic*, joyous; German *lustig*; Norse *lystig*.

Lute (1 syl.), a musical instrument similar to the lyre but smaller, a composition for securing the joints of vessels, a putty made of clay, sand, and water, for coating retorts.

Lute-string, the string of a lute, a stout shiny silk (a corruption of the French *lustrine*, from *lustre*, shining).

To lute, to stop joints with lute; *lūt'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *lūt'-ing*; **lutation**, *lū.tay'.shūn*, application of lute.

"Lute" (musical inst.), Fr. *luth*; Ital. *luto*; Germ. *laute*; Norse *lut*.

"Lute" (for stopping joints), Latin *lutum*, clay or loam; Gk. *lūma*.

Lutheran, *lū'.rhē.rān*, according to the theological system of Martin Luther, a disciple of Luther; **Lutheranism**, *lū'.rhē.rān.izm*, the theological system of Luther.

Luxuriant, *lūx.zū'.rĭ.ānt*, exuberant; **luxu'riant-ly**, **luxu'riant-ness**, **luxu'riance**, **luxu'riancy**. **Luxuriate**, *lūx.zū'.rĭ.ate*, to indulge (followed by *in*); **luxu'riāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **luxu'riāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **luxuriation**, *lūx.zū'.rĭ.ā'.shūn*.

Luxury, *plu. luxuries*, *lūx'.zū.rĭz* (not *lūk'.shū.rĭz*), whatever contributes to self-indulgence; **luxurious**, *lūx.zu'.rĭ.ūs* (not *lūg zhu'.rĭ.ūs*); **luxu'rious-ness**, **luxu'rious-ly**.

Lat. *luxuria*, *luxuriōsus*, *luxuriāns*, gen. *luxuriāntis* (*luxus*, revelry).

-ly, "like," represents the native adjectival suffix *-lic* and the adverbial suffix *-lice*: thus "godly," "manly," "lovely," &c., are both adjectives and adverbs representing *god-lic* (adj.), *god-lice* (adv.), *man-lic*, *man-lice*, *luf-lic*, *luf-lice*. It is a pity that these distinctions have not been retained.

Lyceum, *lĭ.see'.ūm* (not *līs'.ē.ūm* nor *lĭ'.sē.ūm*), a place for lectures, a school, a theatre. **Elysium**, *ē.lĭz'.ĭ.ūm*, the heaven of classic mythology; **elysian**, *ē.lĭz'.ĭ.ān*, adj.

Lyceum, at Athens, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

Elysium, Lat. *elysium*, paradise; Gk. *elusion* (*elaid*, to set free).

Lychnis (not *lychnus*), *lĭk'nis*, "ragged-robin," "catch-fly," &c.

Greek *lychnis*, a lantern, the calyx being semi-transparent.

Lycopodium, *lĭ'kŏ.pŏ'di.um*, club-moss, its fine seed;

Lycopodiaceæ, *lĭ'kŏ.pŏ'di.ă''sĕ.ĕ*, the order containing the above. (-*aceæ* in *Bot.* denotes an order.)

Latin *lycopodium*; Greek *lykos pous*, wolf's foot.

Lydian, *lĭd'i.ăn*, adj. of Lydia, effeminate, soft.

Lye, *li*, water impregnated with ashes. **Lie**, *li*, a falsehood.

"Lye," O. Eng. *lye*; Lat. *lix*, whence *lixivium*, lye made of wood ashes.

"Lie" (to falsify), O. E. *leógan*. "Lie" (to recline), O. E. *liegan*.

Lŷ-ing, telling falsehoods, reclining. (See **Lie**.)

Lymph, *lĭmf*, a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies;
lymph-y, *lĭm'fy*, resembling lymph.

Lymphatics, *lĭm.făt'iks*, vessels containing lymph.

Fr. *lymph*, *lymphatique*; Lat. *lymph*, *lymphaticus*; Gk. *lymphé*.

Lynch, *lĭnch*, to punish without trial; **lynch-law**, mob-law.

So called from *James Lynch*, a farmer, of Piedmont, in Virginia, who was very fond of taking the law into his own hands, and obtained the sobriquet of "Judge Lynch."

Lynx, *lĭnks*, a wild beast keen of sight. **Links** [of a chain].

Lyncean, *lĭn'sĕ.ăn* (not *lyncean*), adj. of lynx.

Lynx-eyed, *lĭnks-ide*, having very keen vision.

Lynx-sapphire, *lĭnks săf'fire*, a greenish blue sapphire.

Latin *lynx*, *lynceus*; Greek *lyx* (-*g* before *s* = "n" in Greek).

Lyre, *lire*, a musical instrument. **Liar**, *li.ar*, one who tells lies.

Lyric, *lĭ'rĭk* [poetry], suitable to be sung to the lyre.

Lyrical, *lĭ'rĭ.kăl*; **lyrist**, *lĭ'rĭst*, one who plays on the lyre; **lyrist**, *lĭ'rĭst*, a lyric poet.

Latin *lyra*, *lyrica*, *lyricus*, *lyristes*; Greek *lŷra*, *lŷrtikos*.

-lyte (Gk. termination) *nouns*, denotes a substance which can be dissolved or decomposed: as *electrolyte* (Gk. *luo*, to loose).

M A., Master of Arts. **A.M.**, *ar'tium magis'ter* (Latin).

M.D., *Medicinæ doctor* (doctor of medicine).

MS., *plu. MSS.*, manuscript, *plu. manuscripts*.

M.P., *plu. MM.P.*, member of parliament.

A.M., (1) *anno mundi*, in the year of the world, *i.e.*, since the "beginning" of creation ["4004 years before the birth of Christ"]; (2) *ante mēridian*, ante-merid'ian, before noon; (3) *ar'tium magis'ter*, a university degree.

M-roof (in *Arch.*), a double gable, like an inverted W (*M*).

Ma'am, *măm* (not *marm*), contraction of *Madam* (*q.v.*)

Mac, Scotch affix before proper names, meaning "son of."

The Welsh affix is *ap-*, the Irish *O'*, the English *Fitz-*.

Macadamise (R. xxxi.), *măk.ăd'.ăm.ize*, to make roads according to *Macadam's* system; **macadamised**, *măk.ăd'.ăm.izd*; **macad'amis-ing**, *mac'adamis-er* (Rule xxxi.)

Roadmaking on the plan of Sir John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836).

Macaroni, *măk'.a.rō'.ne*, a food, a dandy, an extravagant folly; **macaronic**, *măk'.a.rōn''.ik*, adj. applied also to a burlesque kind of poetry. **Macaroon**, *măk'.a.roon*, a cake.

French-Ital. *macaroni*, *macaronique*, *macaroon*; Ital. *maccheroni*.

"Macaroni" as a sing. is quite indefensible, the Italian is *maccherone*. The Macaroni Club consisted of flash-men who aimed at foppery, extravagance, insolence and prodigality (1778).

Macaw, *mă.kaw'*, a bird of the parrot kind (*Antilles*, 2 syl.)

Maccabees, *măk'.kă.beez*, an heroic Jewish family; the name of four books of the Apocrypha; **Maccabean**, *măk'.kă.bee'an*.

Said to be formed from the initial letters of the motto M.C.B.I. ("Who is like to thee among the gods, O Lord," *Exodus* xv. 11).

Māce (1 syl.), an insignia of authority, a spice; **mace-bearer**, *-bare'er*, or *ma'cer*, a beadle. **Mace-ale**, ale with mace.

"Mace" (of office), Fr. *masse*; Ital. *masa*, *massiere*, a mace.

"Mace" (spice), Ital. *mace*; Lat. *macis*; Gk. *makēr*, mace.

Macerate, *măs'sē.rate*, to steep in cold liquid either to soften the texture or to obtain an extract, to mortify the body, to make lean; **macerat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măs'sē.rate.ed*; **macerat-ing** (Rule xix.), *măs'sē.rate.ing*; **macerat-or**.

Maceration, *măs'sē.ray''.shŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance in cold water.

Infusion, *in.fŭ'.zhŭn*, is obtained by steeping a substance [as tea or coffee] in *boiling* hot water.

Decoction, *de.kōk'.shŭn*, is obtained by *boiling* a substance.

Latin *măcērătio*, *măcērāre*, supine *măcērātum* (*măcer*, thin).

"Infusion," Latin *infusio*, *infundere*, supine *infusum*, to pour over.

"Decoction," Lat. *decoctio*, *decoquere*, sup. *decoctum*, to seethe down.

Machiavelian, *măk'.i.ă.vēl''.i.ăn* (not *măsh'.i.ă.vēl''.i.ăn* nor *may'.shē.ă.vēl''.i.ăn*), the political principles of Nicolo del Machiavelli, of Florence, which may be termed craft or "expediency," not uprightness and plain dealing, one who adopts these political principles;

Machiavelism, *măk'.i.ă.vēl''.izm*, state-craft or cunning.

Machicolation, *ma.shik'.o.lay''.shŭn*, erection of a gallery in a castellated building, having such a gallery.

Machicolated, *ma.shik'.o.late.ed*, furnished with a gallery from which pitch, &c., can be poured on invaders.

Low Latin *machicolamentum*; French *machicoulis* (*machicoulis*).

Machine, *mă.sheen'*, an instrument made by art, now applied to a compound contrivance and not to such things as knives, forks, spoons, spades, and so on; **machin-ing** (R. xix.), *mă.sheen'.ing*, the working off of letter-press by steam;

Machinery, *plu. machineries*, *ma.sheen'.ĕ.riz*.

Machin-ist, *ma.sheen'.ist*, a maker of machines;

Mechanist, *mĕk'.ăn.ist*, one skilled in mechanical work;

Mechanic, *me.kăn'.ik*, an artisan, one who gains a livelihood by doing "skilled labour" with his hands.

A "machinist" makes such ponderous machines as steam engines.

A "mechanist" is skilled in smaller mechanical contrivances, and a "mechanic" is a workman who follows the instruction given him or the mechanical work of his trade.

Fr. *machine*, *mécanique*, *machiniste*; Lat. *măchĭna*; Gk. *mĕchanĕ*.

(The pronunciation of *-ine* as *-en*, shows that we have taken the word from the French and not from the Latin.)

Machination, *măk'.i.nay''.shŭn*, a scheme, a plot; **machinate**, *măk'.i.nate*, to plot; **machinat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), *măk'.i.nay.ted*; **machinat-ing** (R. xix.), *măk'.i.nay.ting*.

Latin *măchĭnătĭo*, v. *măchĭnărĭ*. The *ch* = *k* directs us to the Greek *mĕchanĕma*, a device or trick (*mĕchĕs*, contrivance)

Macintosh, *măk'.in.tōsh*, waterproof-cloth, a waterproof cloak.

Patented by Mr. *Macintosh*, from whom it takes its name.

Mackerel, *măk'.ĕ.rĕl*, a fish; **mackerel-gale**, a gale which only ripples the sea, and is favourable for catching mackerel;

Mackerel-sky, a sky spotted and streaked with white and blue.

Welsh *macrell*; German *makrele*; French *maquereau*.

Macro- (Greek *makros*, large), *măk'.ro-*.

Mac'ro-cephalous, *-sĕf'.ă.lŭs* (in *Botany*), having a large head. (Greek *măkrĕs kephălĕ*, large head.)

Mac'ro-cosm, *-kōzm*, the universe. **Micro-cosm**, *mĭ'.kro-kōzm*, a miniature world, applied to man.

(Greek *măkros*, great, *mĭkros*, little, *kōsmos*, world.)

Mac'ro-dactyle, *-dăk'.tŭl*, a bird with long toes; **macro-dactylic**, *-dăk'.tŭl.ik*. (Greek *dactŭlĕs*, a finger.)

Macrometer, *ma.krŏm'.ĕ.ter*, an optical instrument for measuring inaccessible objects. (Greek *mĕtrŏn*.)

Mac'ro-pod, a crustacean with enormously long feet; **macropodous**, *ma.krŏp'.ĕ.dŭs*, adj.

(Greek *măkroi pŏdes*, long feet [*pous pŏdos*, a foot].)

Mac'ro-therium, *-rĕ'.rĭ.um*, an extinct ant-eater.

(Greek *măkros therĭon*, the long [bodied] wild beast.)

Macula, *plu. maculĕs*, *măk'.ă.lah*, *plu. măk'.ă.lee*, a spot [on the moon, sun, &c.]; **maculate**, *măk'.u.late*, to spot; **mac'ulāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), *mac'ulāt-ing*; **maculation**, *măk'.ku-lay''.shŭn*. **Immaculate**, perfect, without blemish.

Latin *măcŭla*, *măcŭlătĭo*. v. *măcŭlăre*, supine *măcŭlătum*.

Mād, deranged in intellect, to infuriate; (*comp.*) madd'-er, (*super.*) madd'-est (Rule i.), madd'-ed, madd'-ing.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate; maddened, mād'nd; madden-ing, mād'n-ing; madden-er, mād'n-er; mad'-ly, mad'-man, mad'-house.

Mad'-ness, is insanity beyond personal control.

Insan'ity, is the dominance of fancy over reason.

Lu'nacy, is chiefly limited to legal phraseology.

Old Eng. *ge-mæd*, mad. "Insane," *in-sānus*, not [of] sound [mind].

"Lunacy," a madness supposed to be affected by the moon.

Madam, plu. mesdames, mād'.am, mēs' d'ms. "Madam" is contracted into ma'am, mām.

"Mesdames" in French is called *may-dahm*, but is never so pronounced as the English plural of madam. The word is chiefly used in heading announcements of untitled ladies at levees, &c., and in trade circulars.

Madden, mād'n, to infuriate. (*See* **Mad**.)

Mād'der, a plant the root of which is used for dyeing red, more mad; mād'der-ing, dyeing with madder; mād'der lake, a colour obtained from madder. (Old English *mæddere*.)

Māde (1 syl.), past tense of make, q.v. **Maid**, a virgin.

Madeira, mǎ.deē'.rah, a wine from the island of *Madeira*.

Mademoiselle (French), mād'.mōd.zēl', Miss (not madam...)

Madonna, ma.dōn'.nah, the Virgin Mary, a picture of the Virgin.

Italian *madonna*; Spanish *madona*.

Madrepore, mūd'.rē.pōr, a genus of corals; madreporite, mād'.rē.pō'.rite, fossil madreporite. (-ite denotes a fossil.)

French *madrépore*; Italian *madrepore* (*madre poro*, "mother-pore," qui veut dire *pore fécond*, parce que ce polype semble engendrer dans les pores de la croûte qu'il habite, *Dict. Univ.*, &c.)

Madrigal. **Glee**. **Madrigal**, mād'.rē.gāl, a very elaborate vocal composition for five or six voices in the ancient style of counterpoint and fugue. (Words pastoral.)

Glee, a vocal composition for three or four voices, less complicated than a madrigal. Originally *gleeful*, but now of any style, gay, erotic, bacchanalian, or pathetic.

"Madrigal," Italian *madrigale* (fait de la ville de *Madrigal* ou de celle de *Madrigalejo*, en Espagne, où ce genre aurait d'abord été cultivé, *Dict. Univ. des Sciences*, &c.)

Maelstrom, mahl'.stroom, a whirlpool; **The Maelstrom**, a whirlpool at the south end of the Loffö'den Islands, off the west coast of Norway. (Norman *malström*.)

(The "e" is quite useless and the native spelling would be better.)

Magazine, mag'ga.zeen', a storehouse, a strong building for the storing of gunpowder, a serial in pamphlet form.

The pronunciation of "zine" as *zeen* is bad French for *magasin*; Arab. *makhzen*, a treasury.

Magdeburg hemispheres, *mäg'.dë.berg hēm'.iz.feerz*, two brass cups for illustrating the force of atmospheric pressure.

Invented by M. de Guericke of *Magdeburg*, in Saxony.

Magellanic Clouds, *ma.djël.län'.ik...*, two white nebulae near the south pole, which revolve like stars.

First observed by *Magellan* [*ma.djël'.län*], the navigator.

Maggiore, *mäd.djō'.rë* (each *g* to be distinctly sounded), the scales, intervals, modes, &c., to be *major*, not *minor*.

Maggot, *mäg'.göt*, a small grub, an odd whim; **maggotty**, *mäg'.gö.ty*, full of maggots or whims. (Welsh *maceiod*, plu.)

Magi, *may'.dji* (plu. of *magus*, not in use), the "wise men" who came from "the East" to honour the infant Jesus; **magian**, *mā'.djī.än*, a Persian priest; **magianism**, *mā'.djī.än.izm*, Zoroaster's system of religion, philosophy, &c.

Latin *magus*, plu. *magi*; Greek *magos*, plu. *magoi*, a *magian*.

Magic, *mädg'.ik*, sorcery; **magical**, *mädg'.i.käl*; **magical-ly**; **magician**, *mā.djīsh'.än*, one skilled in magic; **magic lantern**, *mag'ic.square*, &c.

Five of the sciences [taken from the French] end in "-ic" instead of "-ice": viz., arithmetic, logic, magic, music, and rhetoric.

Fr. *magique*; Lat. *magicus*; Gk. *magikos* (*magus*, a magician).

Magistrate, *mädg'.is.träte*, a justice. **Majesty**, *madj'jes.ty*.

Magistracy, plu. *magistracies*, *mädg'.is.trä.siz*, the office or dignity of a magistrate.

Magisterial, *mädg'.is.të".rī.äl*; **magiste'rial-ly**, **magiste'rial-ness**. (Latin *magistrātus* [*magister*].)

Magna Charta, *mäg'.nah kar'.tah* (not *tchar'.tah*), the great charter of English rights extorted by the barons from King John. (Latin *magna charta*.)

Magnanimous, *mäg.nän'.i.müs*, of noble spirit; **magnan'itous-ly**; **magnanimity**, *mäg'.nä.nim".i.ty*.

Lat. *magnānimus*, *magnānimitas* (*magnus animus*, a great mind).

Magnate, *mäg'.näte*, a grandee. **Mag'net**, a "loadstone."

Latin *magnas*, gen. *-nātis*, a grandee; *magnes*, gen. *-nētis*, a magnet.

Magnesia, *mäg'në'.zī.ah*, the protoxide of magnesium.

Magnesian, *mäg'në'.zī.än*, adj. of *magnesia*; **magne'sian** lime'stone, limestone with twenty per cent. of *magnesia*.

Magnesium, *mäg'në'.zī.äm*, the metallic base of *magnesia*;

Magne'sium light (not *magnesian...*), a brilliant light produced by the burning of magnesium wire.

Sulphate of magnesia, *sül'.fate...*, Epsom salt.

French *magnésie* (mot dérivé de *magnès*, parce que cette terre a la propriété, ainsi que plusieurs terres argilleuses, de happen à la langue, de l'attirer, comme l'aimant attire le fer. Roquefort).

Magnesia, in Thessaly, is generally given as the origin of the word.

Magnet, *măg'.nēt*, the loadstone. **Magnate**, *măg'.nate*, a grandee.

Magnetic, *măg.nēt'.īk*, possessing the property of the loadstone; **magnetical**, *măg.nēt'.ī.kāl*; **magnet'ical-ly**.

Magnetics (R. lxi.), *măg.nēt'.īks*, the science of magnetism.

Magnetism, *măg'.nē.tīzm*, the attractive power of a magnet.

Magnetise (Rule xxxi.), *măg'.nē.tize*, to render magnetic; **mag'netised** (3 syl.), **mag'netis-ing** (R. xix.), **mag'netis-er**.

Magnetisation, *măg'.nē.tī.zay''shūn*.

Magnetite, *măg'.nē.tīte*, an iron ore from which the finest steel is made, also called magnet'ic-iron.

Magnet'ic bat'tery, magnet'ic dip, magnet'ic equa'tor, magnet'ic fluid, magnet'ic merid'ian, magnet'ic needle, magnetic poles (*poles*, 1 syl.), magnet'ic telegraph.

Magneto-electricity, *măg.nēt'.o ē.lēk.trīs'.ī.ty*, electric phenomena produced by magnetism; **magnet'o-elec'tric**.

An'imal mag'netism, mesmerism;

Terrestrial mag'netism, *ter.rēs'.trī.āl* (not *ter.rēs'.tchāl*...), the magnetic power of the earth.

Magnetom'eter, **Magnetomo'tor**.

Magnetometer, *măg'.nē.tōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

Magnetomotor, *măg'.nēt'.ō.mō''.tor*, a voltaic series for the production of a store of electricity for exhibiting electromagnetic phenomena.

French *magnétique*, *magnétisme*, *magnetiser*; Latin *magnes*, gen. *magnētis*, *magnēticus*; Greek *magnētis* or [*lithos*] *magnetes* ab inventore ejus nominis, *Plin.* 36, 25; a *Magnēsia*, Lydisæ regiōne, *magnētum*, quia sit patriis in finibus ortus. *Lucr.* vi., 909. Said to have been first discovered in the town of Heracleūm, near *Magnēsia*, hence called in Greek [*lithos*] *Heracleia* or *Magnētes*.

Magnificent, *măg.nīf'.ī.sent*, grand, splendid; **magnif'icent-ly**.

Magnificence, *măg.nīf'.ī.sense*, grandeur, splendour.

Magnifico, *plu.* **magnificoos** (Rule xlii.), *măg.nīf'.ī.kōze*, a Venetian grandee (Italian).

Magnify, *măg'.nī.fī*, to enlarge; **magnifies**, *măg'.nī.fue*; **magnified** (Rule xi.), *măg'.nī.fide*; **mag'nifi-er**; **mag'nifi-able**, **mag'nify-ing**.

Latin *magnificentia*, v. *magnif'icito* [*f'icō*], to make larger; French *magnificence*, *magnifico*.

Magniloquent (not *magneloquent*), *măg.nīl'.o.quent*, pompous in words or style; **magni'loquent-ly**;

Magniloquence, *măg'.nīl'.ō.quence*, inflated talk.

Latin *magnilōquentia* (*magnus-loquens*, "tall" talking).

Magnitude, *măg'.nī.tūde*, bulk, size. (Latin *magnitūdo*.)

Magnolia, *măg'.nō.ă.ah*, a genus of plants.

Magnoliaceæ, *măg'.nō.ă.ă.sē.ē*, the magnolia "order."

Named in honour of *Pierre Magnol*, professor of botany, at Montpellier, 1638-1715. (*-ia*, a genus, *-iaceæ*, an order.)

Magnum (Lat.), a large wine-bottle, two dozen of wine.

Mag'num bo'num, a plum, ideal or supreme excellence.

Magpie, *măg'.pī*, one of the crow tribe. (Lat. *maj[or] pica*.)

Magyar, *mard'.yar*, one of the dominant class in Hungary.

The Magyars were the conquerors and founders of the kingdom of Hungary. They came from Central Asia or Scythia, under the leadership of *Almus* and his son *Arpad*, and are termed *Ugari* by the *Sclaves*. The word means "the noble or illustrious."

Maharajah, *mah'.har rah'.jah*, a Hindū sovereign or prince.

Mahl-stick, *mawl stīk*, for painters to rest their right hand on in painting. (German *maler-stock*, painter's stick.)

Mahogany, *plu. mahoganies*, *ma.hōg'.ă.niz*, a wood.

West Indian *mahagoni*; genus *Swietenia* mahogan.

Mahometanism, *ma.hōm'.ē.tăn.izm*, the religious system of *Mahomet*; **Mahometan**, *ma.hōm'.ē.tăn*, a Mussulman, adj. of *Mahomet*; **Mahometanise** (Rule xxxi.), *ma.hōm'.ē.tăn.ize*, to convert to *Mahomet's* "faith."

Mahom'etanised (5 syl.), **Mahom'etanis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Mahomet, born at Mecca, in Arabia (571-632).

The "Bible" of *Mahomet* is called the *Koran* (q.v.)

The epoch from which *Mahometans* begin to date is the *Heg'ira* or Flight of *Mahomet* (Friday 16th, 622).

Maid (1 syl.), a female servant. **Măde** (1 syl.) of the v. *make*.

Maid-servant, *plu. maid-servants* (not *maids-servants*);

mas. man-servant, *plu. men-servants* (not *man-servants*;

see Gen. xii. 16). **Maiden**, *maid'n*, a young unmarried

woman; **maid'en-ly**, modest, like a maiden; **maid'enli-**

ness, maiden-like; **maid'en-hood**, the state of virginity

(*-hood*, state, condition); **maid'en-head**, *-hed*, virginity

(*-head*, state, condition); **maid'en speech**, one's first

speech; **maid'en assize**, one at which there is no criminal.

Maid'en, a Scotch guillotine.

Old English *mægth*, *mægth-hdd*, maidenhood. The Welsh *mag* is

"the act of nursing"; *magwres*, a nurse; *magur*.

Mail (1 syl.) **Male** (1 syl.), one of the masculine sex.

Mail, scale-armour, tribute, an iron-mould, a post-bag, the

letters conveyed by mail, &c.

Mail-clad, clad in mail armour; **mailed** (1 syl.)

Black-mail, forced tribute paid to freebooters.

Mail-train, *mail-coach*, *mail-packet*.

Mailed (1 syl.), sent off by mail; **mail-able**, that may be sent by mail; **mail-ing**, preparing for the mail.

"**Mail**" (armour), French *mailles*; Italian *maglia*.

"**Mail**" (tribute), Old English *mal*; Low Latin *mallia* = *medallia*.

"**Mail**" (an iron mould), Old English *mal*; Latin *maclula*.

"**Mail**" (post), French *malles*, a bag: *malles-poste*, a post bag.

"**Male**," French *male*; Latin *masculus*.

Maim (1 syl.), to cripple, to blemish; **maimed** (1 syl.), **maim'-ing**; **maimedness**, *māme'.ed.ness*.

Old Fr. *mahemer*, n. *mehaigne*; Low Lat. *mahemtare*, *mehemium*.

Main. Ocean. Sea. **Mane** (1 syl.) **Mān**, *mēn*.

Sea, a large body of water land-locked, as the *Baltic-sea*, *Mediterranean-sea*, *Black-sea*, *White-sea*, &c.

Ocean, a larger body of water than a sea, and not land-locked, as the *Indian*, *Atlantic*, and *Pacific oceans*.

Main, one of the chief oceans.

Mane, the long neck-hair of a horse, lion, &c.

Mān, *plu. men*, human beings full-grown of the male sex.

Main, chief; **main'-ly**, **main-deck**, **main-keel**; **main'-land**, the continent, the chief of an island group; **main'-mast**, **main'-sail**; **main-sheets**, ropes used for fastening the main-sails. (*Sheet*, in nautical language, "a rope used in setting a sail"); **main'-spring**, **main-stay**; **main-top**, a platform over the head of the mainmast; **main-yard**.

Old English *mægen* (from *magan*, to be able, our word *may*).

"**Main**" (hair on the neck of a horse, lion, &c.); German *mähne*.

Maintain' (2 syl.), to provide for, to persist in, to preserve; **maintained'** (2 syl.), **maintain'-ing**, **maintain'-er**.

Maintenance, *main'.tē.nance*, board, support, &c.

Cap-of-maintenance, a cap of dignity once worn by dukes, the lord mayor's cap of state; **maintain'-able**.

French *maintenir* (from *main tenir*, to hold [in] the hand).

Maize, *māze*, Indian wheat. **Maze**, a labyrinth. **Amaze**.

"**Maize**," Spanish *maiz*. "**Maze**," Old English *mase*, a whirlpool.

"**Amaze**," to put one into a maze or bewilderment.

Majesty, *madj'jes.ty*. **Magistrate**, *madg'jis.trate*.

Magistrate, a justice of the peace.

Majesty, grandeur, dignity. Your Majesty, title of address to a sovereign. The King's (or Queen's) most excellent Majesty, title given to royalty in formal documents.

Majestic, *ma.djēs'.tīk*, stately, like a king; **majestical**, *ma.djēs'.tī.kāl*; **majes'tical-ly**.

Fr. *majesté*; Lat. *majestas* (major, an elder). Henry VIII. was the first Eng. sovereign styled "His Majesty," James I. added "Sacred" and "Most Excellent" (H.M., Her or His Majesty or Majesty's).

Majolica, *ma.jöl'ä.kah*, soft enamelled pottery, first introduced into Italy from *Majolica* [Majorca] in the 12th century.

Major, *may'.djör*, a military rank above captain and below [lieutenant] colonel, one who has passed his twenty-first birth-day, the greater; **major-ship** (*-ship*, office or rank);

Majority, *mā.djör'ri.ty*, the office or rank of major, the attainment of "full age."

Major-domo, *plu. major-domos*, *-dō'.mōze*, one who rules the house (a corruption of the Spanish *mayor-dōmo*).

Major-General, *plu. Major-Generals*;

Drum-major, *plu. Drum-majors*; **Serjeant-major**, *plu. Serjeant-majors*, *sar'.djent mā'.djorz*.

Major Interval. **Perfect Interval** (in *Music*). "Major Intervals" are the 3rd and 6th, the 2nd and 7th. "Perfect Intervals," the 8th, 5th, and 4th.

Major key (in *Music*), that in which all the intervals are either major or perfect. The 4th and 5th are *perfect*, the other four *major*.

The major or The major premise, *-prēm'.iss*, the first proposition of a syllogism, the second is the minor.

Latin *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great, also a mayor or seignior.

Make (1 syl.), *past made*, *past part. made*. **Maid**, a virgin.

Make, to fashion, to fabricate; *māk'-ing* (Rule xix.), *māk'-er*; **make-shift**, a temporary substitute; **make-weight**, something thrown in to insure good weight.

To make as if, to pretend that.

To make away with, to murder, to destroy, to spend.

To make believe, to pretend.

To make bold, to take the liberty, to dare.

To make for, to direct one's movement towards.

To make free with, to treat without ceremony.

To make good, to indemnify. **To make amends**.

To make land, to arrive near land.

To make for land, to steer a ship towards land.

To make light of, to treat with indifference.

To make love to, to pay one's addresses to.

To make merry, to be joyful.

To make much of, to treat with fondness and respect.

To make out, to understand, to decipher.

To make over, to transfer.

To make sail, to increase a ship's speed.

To make suit to, to court.

To make shift, to manage under adverse circumstances.

To make sure of, to secure, to feel sure of.

To make up, to collect, to become reconciled.

To make up to, to seek to gain the favour of.

To make way, to give place, to make progress.

Old English *macġian*, past *macode*, past part. *maced*, *maewng*.

Mäl- (Lat. prefix), bad, wrong, not; but **male-**, *mäl'.e-*, spiteful.

Malachite, *mäl'.ä.kite*, a green carbonate of copper.

Greek *mälächē*, a mallow, which it resembles in colour.

Malaco-, *mäl'.ä.ko-* (Greek suffix), soft (*mäläkös*, soft).

Malaco-lite, *mäl'.ä.ko.lite*, a variety of augite.

Greek *mäläkos lithos*, soft stone.

Malacology, *mäl'.ä.köl'.ö.gy*, natural history of molluscs.

Greek *mäläkös lögös*, treatise on soft [bodied animals].

Malacopter, plu. *malacopteri*, *mäl'.ä.köp''.ter*, *-tē.ri*, a fish,

like the eel, with soft or jointed fins; **malacopterous**,

mäl'.ä.köp''.tē.rūs, adj., pertaining to malacopters.

Greek *mäläkös ptērōn*, [having a] soft wing or fin.

Malacosteon, *mäl'.ä.kös''.tē.ōn*, atrophy of the bones.

Greek *mäläkös ōstēōn*, soft-bone, a softening of the bones.

Malacostomous, *mäl'.ä.kös''.tō.mūs*, soft jawed, i.e., jaws without teeth. (Greek *mäläkös stōma*, soft mouth.)

Malacostracan, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.kän*, shrimps, lobsters, and other soft-shelled crustaceans.

Malacostraca, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.kah*, the soft-shelled crustacean genus; **malacostracous**, *mäl'.ä.kös''.trä.kūs*, adj.

Malacostrology, *mäl'.ä.kös''.tröl'.ö.gy*, the natural history of the crustacea. (Greek *mäläkös osträkon*, a soft shell.)

Mal-adjustment, *mäl'.äd.jüst'.ment*, a wrong adjustment.

French *mal ajustement*; Latin *male ad justus*, not to what is right.

Mal-administration, *-ad.män'.iss.tray''.shün*, bad management of official duties. (Latin *malus administratio*.)

Mal-adroit (Fr.), *mäl'.a.drü.öyt'*, awkward; **mal'adroit''-ness**.

French *mal a droit*, not dexterous (*droit* = *dexter*, right-hand).

Malady, plu. *maladies*, *mäl'.ä.diz*, a sickness, a disease.

Fr. *maladie* (Lat. *maladea*, under the spell of a malignant goddies).

Malaga, *mäl'.ä.gah*, wine of Magaga grapes; **malaga-raisins**.

Malaise (Fr.), *mäl'.äze*, undefinable restlessness and discomfort.

Malapert. Impertinent. Saucy.

Malapert, *mäl'.a.pert*, flippant, too free spoken.

Welsh *pert*, pert, smart, with *ma[ŋ]a*, in a bad sense.

Impertinent, meddling with what does "not pertain" to you.

Saucy, rudely insolent. (French *sauce*, Latin *salsus*, salted.)

"Sauce" means salt, and "saucy" means spicy in a bad sense.

lal-apropos (Fr.), *māl.ap'prō.pō*, not to the point, unseasonable.

lalar, *may'lar*, pertaining to the cheek. **Mō'lar** [teeth].

"Malar," Latin *māla*, the cheek-bone; Greek *mēla*.

"Molar," Latin *mōlāris*, a grinder (*mōla*, a mill).

lalaria, *māl.air'ri.ah*, bad exhalations productive of fevers;
malarial, *māl.air'ri.āl*; **malarious**, *māl.air'ri.ūs*.

Italian *mala aria*, bad air.

lal-content, one who does not approve [of a measure proposed].

Discontent, positive dissatisfaction.

Uncontented, absence of contentment (Rule lxxii.)

French *mécontent*; Latin *male contentus*, ill-contented.

lāle (1 syl.) **Mail**, [armour, for letters]. **Mall**, *māl* or *mawl*.

Male, of the masculine sex. **Fē'male**, of the feminine sex.

These are used as gender words also: as **male-child**, female-child; **male descendant**, female descendant; **male donkey**, female donkey, **male or bull elephant**, female or cow elephant; **male servant**, female servant; **heir male**, **heir female**, *plu.* **heirs male**, **heirs female**.

"Male," French *māle* (*masle*); Latin *masculus* (*mas*, a man).

"Mail," Fr. *maille* (armour), *malle* (post bag). "Mall," Lat. *mallēus*.

lale-, *māl.e-* (Lat. prefix), lawless, spiteful; **mal-**, wrong, not.

Male-diction, *māl'ē-dīk' .shūn*, malicious-speaking, execration, curse. (Latin *mālēdictio*, *māl'e dico*.)

Male-factor (Rule xxxvii.), a criminal, a doer of evil deeds.

Latin *mālefactor* (*māle faciō*, to do lawless deeds).

Malevolent, *māl.lēv' .ō.lent*, spiteful; **malev'olent-ly**;

malevolence, *ma.lēv' .ō.lense*, spite, malignity.

Latin *mālēvolēntia* (*male volens*, wishing spitefully).

lalfesance, *māl.fay' .zance* (not *māl.fee' .zance*), an unlawful act.

French *malfaisance*; Lat. *mālefactum* (*māle faciō*, to do evil).

lalic, *may' .lik*, obtained from apples. **Malice**, *māl' .iss*, spite.

Mā'lic acid, found in many fruits but especially in apples.

Latin *mālum*, an apple. "Malice," French *malice*; Latin *malitia*.

Malice, *māl' .iss*, spite. (**Ma'lic**, see above.) **Malicious**, *ma.līsh' .ūs*; **malicious-ly**, **malicious-ness**; **malice prepense**, *māl' .iss pre.pense'*, malice instigating a malicious deed.

French *malice*; Latin *malitia*, *mālitiōsus* (*mālus*, bad).

Malignity, *plu.* **malignities**, *ma.līg' .nī.tīz*, unprovoked malice.

Malignancy, *ma.līg' .nān.sy*, bitter hostility.

Malign, *ma.līnē'*, to defame; **maligned**, *ma.līnēd*; **malign-ing**, *ma.līnē' .ing*; **malign-er**, *ma.līnē' .er*; **malign-ly**.

Lat. *māligntias*, *māligntus* (*mālus*, evil); Fr. *malignité*, *malin*.

Malkin, *mōl' .kin* or *maw' .kin*, a scare-crow, an oven mop.

Shakespeare speaks of "the kitchen malkin" or scullery wench. The word is a diminutive of *Moll* ("Moll-kin").

Mal, *māl* [or *maul*]. **Maul**, to beat. **Māle** [sex]. **Māl** [bag]
Mal, a heavy wooden beetle. **Maul**, to beat; **mauled**,
maul'-ing, **maul'-er**.

Malleable, *māl' lē.ā.b'l*, capable of being spread out by hammering; **malleable-ness**. **Malleability**, *māl' lē.ā.b'l' i.ty*.

Malleation, *māl' lē.ā' shūn*; **malleate**, *māl' lē.ate*, to hammer out; **malleat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malleat-ing** (R. xix)

Malleolar, *māl' lē.ō.lar*, belonging to the ankle; **malleolus** (in Bot.), a hammer-shaped slip.

Mallet, *māl' lēt*, a wooden hammer.

Latin *malleus*, v. *malleare*; French *malleabilité*, *malleable*.

Mallard, *fem.* wild duck, both wild-fowl. (French *malart*.)

Mallow, *māl' lo*, a plant. (Old Eng. *malu* or *malwe*; Lat. *malva*.)

Malmaey, *māhm' zy*, a sweet wine. (*Malvasia*, in Greece.)

Malpighian, *māl' pig' i.ān*, certain secreting tubes in the kidneys, &c.; **Malpighian cones** or **pyramids**; **Malpighian capsules**, *-kūp' sūles*; ... **corpuscles**, *-kor.pūs' kūles*.

Named after the anatomist *Malpighi*, by whom they were discovered.

Malpractice, *māl' prāk' tīs*, illegal or immoral conduct.

Latin *malus praxis* (Greek *pratto*, to do); French *pratique*.

Malt, *mōlt* (not *mawlt*), barley prepared for brewing, to convert grain into malt; **malt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **malt'-ing**; **maltster** (*-ster*, not a gender affix, R. lxii.); **malt-dust**, siftings of malt, **malt-liquor**, *-lik' er*, ale, beer; **malt'-man**.

Old Eng. *mealt* or *malt*; *mealt-hūs*, malt-house; *mealt-wort*, wort.

Maltese, *mōl.teez*, sing. and plu., a native of Malta; pertaining to Malta, brought from Malta. (Names of people in *-ese* are sing. and plu. as *Chinese*, *Portuguese*, *Siamese*, &c.)

Malta, a contraction of *Mēl'ta*.

Malthusian, *māl' rhū' zī.ān*, adj. of **Malthus**, who said that population should be checked, as its increase was greater than the increase of supply, consequently early marriages should be discouraged. ("Essay on Population.")

Maltreat, *māl' treeť*, to use roughly. **Ill-treat**, to treat ill. **Maltreat-ed**, *māl' treeť' ed* (Rule xxxvi.); **maltreat'-ing**, **maltreat'-ment**. **Ill-treated**, **ill-treat-ing**, **illtreat-ment**.

Maltreat refers to physical ill-usage, rough handling, &c.

Illtreat refers to more serious ill-usage, and of a wider range.

Old English *yfel trahťian*; French *mal traiter*, *mal [mauvais] traitement*; Latin *male tractāre*, to handle badly.

Malversation, *māl' ver.say' shūn*, improper conduct.

French *malversation*; Latin *male verāri*, to behave badly, *verātio*.

Mameluke, *mām' ā.lūke*, the chief military force of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mohammed Ali. (Arab. *mumluk*, a slave.)

Mamma. The compounds of this word are very irregular.

1. **Mamelon**, one *m* followed by *e*. (French *mamelon*.)
2. **Mamilla**, one *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mamilla*.)
3. **Mamma**, **Mammal**, **mammalia**, **mammalogy**, double *m* followed by *a*. (Latin *mamma*.)
4. **Mammifer**, **mammiform**, **mammillary**, double *m* followed by *i*. (Latin *mammillāris*.)

¶ **Mamelon**, *mām'ē.lōn*, a slightly rising ground.

A French error. The word ought to be *mamillon*, Latin *mamilla*, a little breast. French *mamelon*, a nipple, the pap of a mountain.

¶ **Mamilla**, *mām.mīl'.lah* (in *Bot.*), little granular protuberances in the pollen of certain plants; **mamillated**, *mām'īl.lay''ted*, having *mamillæ*.

Latin *mamilla*, plu. *mamillæ*, diminutive of *mamma*.

¶ **Mamma**, *mām'.may* (in *Med.*), a nipple, *mām.mah'*, mother; **mamma** (mother) is often contracted into *ma*, *māh*.

This word used in the sense of "Mother" was introduced by the Normans and used to be limited to the families of the Norman gentry. The lower orders being Saxons retained their own word "mother," still prevalent with the peasantry.

Mammal, *mām'.māl*, an animal that suckles its young.

Mammalia, *mām.may'.lī.ah*, the mammal class. **Mammalian**, adj. of mammal. **Mammary**, *mām'.ma.ry*, adj. of *mamma*, a pap. (Latin *mamma*.)

Mammaliferous, *mām'.māl.līf''ē.rūs*, containing fossil remains of mammals. **Mammiferous**, having breasts.

Latin *mammalia fero*, I carry mammals.

Mammalogy (not *mamology*). *mām.māl'.d̄.gy*, that branch of Natural History which treats of *mammalia*.

Greek *mamma logos*, treatise about mothers.

¶ **Mammifer**, *mām'.mī.fēr*, an animal that has breasts; **mammiferous**, having breasts; *but*

Mammaliferous, containing fossil remains of mammals.

French *mammifère*; Latin *mamma fero*.

Mammiform, *mām'.mī.form*, shaped like paps.

French *mammiforme*; Latin *mamma forma*.

Mammillary, *mām.mīl'.la.ry*, pertaining to or resembling the breast; **mammillated**, *mām'.mīl.lāte.ed*, having small nipples.

French *mamillaire* (one *m* is preferable, as the Latin word is *mamilla*, with one *l*).

(The abnormal forms "mamelon," "mammifer," "mammiform," &c., we owe, as usual, to the French.)

Latin *mamma*, a breast, a pap; Greek *mamma*, mother.

Mammet, *măm' mêt*, a puppet; **mammetry**, *măm'.mē.try* corruption of *Mahomet* and *Mahom'etry*, idolatry

This is a curious instance of prejudice and perversion. Idolatry and all forms of idols are absolutely forbidden in the koran, but in the middle ages Mahometanism became the synonym of false religion, and as idolatry is the most prevalent form of false religion, the two words got confounded.

Mammon, *măm'.mōn*, wealth; **mam'mon-ist**, one whose whole pursuit is the accumulation of money. (Chaldee *mammon*.)

Mammoth, *măm'.mōth*, the great fossil elephant of Siberia.

Russian *mamant*; Hebrew *behemoth*.

Mān, *plu. mēn*, (*fem.*) *wom'an*, *plu. women*, *wīm'.m'n*; *v.* to furnish with men, to set a guard; **manned**, *mānd*; **mann'-ing** (Rule i.); **mann'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means *like*, added to *adj.* it is *dim.*); **man-less**.

Man'-ful (Rule viii.), **man'-ful-ly**, **man'-ful-ness**

Man'-ly, **man'li-ness** (Rule xi.); **man'-hood** (*-hood*, state, condition); **man-kind** (*-kind*, race).

Man-child, *fem. woman-child*, *plu. men-children*, *women-children*, *wīm'.n chil'.drēn*, boy, (*fem.*) girl.

Man-servant, *plu. men-servants*, (*fem.*) **maid-servant** *plu. maid-servants*, *wom'an-servant*, *plu. women-servants*, *wīm'.n...*; **man-midwife**, *-mid'.īf*, an accoucheur.

Man-of-straw, *plu. men ..*, one who has no money to back his engagements, a man that exists only on paper.

Man of war, *plu. men of war*, a war-ship.

Man at arms, *plu. men at arms*, formally applied to the heavy armed military.

Old English *mann*, *plu. menn*; **mann-child**, a man-child; **mann-cin**, mankind; **mannhd**, man-hood; **man-less**, manless, without men; **mannlic**, **mannlice** *adv.*, *v.* **mann(ian)**, *p.* **mannode**, *p. p.* **manned**.

Manacle, *măn'.a.k'l* (only one *n*, it is no comp. of *man*), a shackle for the hands; (**Fetter**, a shackle for the feet); to shackle the hands; **manacled**, *măn'.a.k'ld*.

The spelling of these words is disgraceful. The French have avoided the absurdity of a second *a* in their word *manacles*.

Latin *manicula*, *māntica*, *dim.* of *manus*; but *manducus*, means the orb of the moon. (Greek *menaiōs*.)

Manage, *măn'.age*, to contrive, to direct. **Manege**, *ma.nājé*, the management and training of horses in riding-schools.

Man'aged (2 syl.), **man'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **man'ag-er**;

Man'age-able (*-ce* and *-ge* retain the *-e* before *-able*, R. ix.); **man'ageable-ness**, **man'ageably**, **man'agement** (only *-dge* and *-ue* drop the *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Fr. *ménager*, *ménagement*; Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manère*, to abide. We have the law-term *manse*, a house, &c.

Manakin, *măn'ă.kîn*, a genus of small birds. **Man'ikin**, a dwarf.

"Manakin," French *manakin*. "Manikin," German *mannchen*.

Manchoo (not *Manchoo*), *măn.shoo'*, the language of *Manchooria*, spoken at the court of China.

Mandamus (Lat.), *măn.day'.mûs* (not *măn'.dă.mûs*), a writ issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in the sovereign's name.

So called from the first word *Mandamus* we, [the Queen] command..

Mandarin, *măn'.dă.rîn*, a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Spanish *mandarin* (*mandar*, to command, Latin *mandare*).

Mandate, *măn'.dăte*. Command, *kôm.mand'*.

A *mandate* is a written order or rescript (*manus datus*, "given under hand" and seal). Command is an order by word of mouth or otherwise.

Mandatory, *măn'.dă.tă.ry*. **Mandatory**, *măn'.dă.tô.ry*;

Mandatory, one to whom the Pope has given a "mandate" for a benefice, one who undertakes from written authority to do something for another.

French *mandataire*; Italian *mandatario*.

Mandatory, adj. containing a mandate or commission.

Mandator (Latin), *măn.day'.tor*, one who gives a mandate.

Latin *mandatarius*, a *mandatary*, *mandator*, *mandatum*, *mandare*.

Mandible, *măn'.dă.b'l*, the jaw of a bird, insect, or cuttle-fish; **mandibular**, *măn.dăb'.ă.lar*, pertaining to the jaw; **mandibulate**, *măn.dăb'.ă.late*, having mandibles.

Lat. *mandibulum*, the jaw-bone; *mandibularis* (v. *mandere*, to chew).

Mandolin, *măn'.dô.lîn*, a small cithern played with a quill.

French *mandoline*; Italian *mandola*; Portuguese *bandola*.

Mandragora, *măn.drăg'.ô.rah*, Latin for mandrake (*q.v.*)

Mandrake, *măn'.drăke*, a plant (corruption of *mandrăg[ora]*).

The first syllable has no connexion with the Anglo-Saxon word *man*.

Greek *mandrăgôras*; French *mandragore*; Italian *mandragola*.

Mandrel, *măn'.drêl*, the revolving shank of a lathe to which turners fix their work, a round bar on which plumbers form tubing. (Fr. *mandrin*; Lat. *manubrium*, a handle.)

Mandrill (Fr.), *măn'.drîl*, species of monkey. **Spand'rel** (in *Arch.*)

Mâne (1 syl.), hair on the neck of a horse, &c. **Main**, chief; **māned** (1 syl.), having a mane. **Manned**, *mănd*.

"Mane," Germ. *mahe*. "Main," Old Eng. *mægen*. "Manned," *man*.

Manege, *mă.năje'*, the training of horses. **Man'age**, to direct.

French *manège*, exercice qu'on fait faire à un cheval pour le dresser, lieu où l'on exerce les chevaux pour les dresser, also the tricks and gambols taught to horses trained for a circus.

"Manage," Low Lat. *menagium*, a household; Lat. *manere*, to abide.

Manes, *mă'.neez*, ghosts, spirits of the dead. (Latin *manes*.)

Man'-ful (Rule viii.), *man'ful-ly*, *man'ful-ness*. (See **Man**.)

Manganese, *măn'.gă.nees'*, a metal; the black ore is called the black oxide of manganese; **manganesian**, *măn'.gă.ně'.-zî.ăn*, pertaining to or consisting of manganese.

Manganesium, *măn'.gă.nee'.zî.üm*, the metal manganese.

Mangnesia, *măn'.gă.nee'.zî.ah*, the oxide of manganesium.

Manganic [acid], *măn.găn'.ik...*, obtained from manganesium.

Manganate, *măn'.gă.näte* (-ate, denotes a salt formed by the union of [manganic] acid with a base).

Manganite, *măn'.gă.nite* (-ite denotes a fossil or ore), it is a grey oxide of manganese.

French *manganèse*, qu'on dérive de magnès, parce qu'on confondait autrefois le manganèse oxyde avec la pierre d'aimants.

Mange, *mànj*, the scab or itch in dogs, &c.; **mang'-y**, scabby; **mang'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

French *dé-mange[aison]*, v. *démanger*, to itch.

Man'gel-wurzel (not *mangold*), a field root. **Man'gle**, to mutilate. The roots are called mangels, not *mangel-wurzels*.

Germ. *mangel wurzel*, scarcity root. Eaten by man in times of scarcity as a substitute for bread, as well as by cattle.

Manger, *main'-djer*, a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle.

French *mangeoire*, v. *manger*, to eat; Latin *manducare*, to chew.

Mangle, *măn'.g'l*, a calendar. **Mangel**, *man'.gèl*, a root.

Mangle, to mutilate, to calendar; **mangled**, *măn'.g'ld*; **mangling**, *măn'.gling*; **man'gler**.

Germ. *mangel*, v. *mangeln*, both senses; Lat. *mango*, a regrater who polishes up articles for sale, hence "to scratch," to mutilate. The French *mangle* is the mangrove.

Mango, *plu. mangoes* (Rule xlii.), a tree and its fruit.

Mangos marum, in the Talmud language of India.

Mangrove, *măn'.grôve*, an Indian tree which forms dense groves.

The tree is the *Mangle* (Malay), but *The mangle-grove*, and the *Mangle-tree* have got confounded.

Mania. **Madness**. **Insanity**. **Lunacy**. **Frenzy**.

Mania, *may'.ni.ah*, a warping of the judgment and that ungovernable enthusiasm consequent on some great excitement, as war, drink, politics, and so on. Hence the *mania* for some new fashion, book, idea, "lion."

Mon'o-ma'nia, a mental delusion on one special subject.

Maniac, *may'.nî.ăk*, a madman; **maniacal**, *ma.nî.ăk.ăl*.

Mad'ness, a state of mental excitement in which both memory and judgment are overmastered.

Insan'ity, an unhealthy state of mind in which the judgment is too feeble to assert itself, but the passions are not violent.

Lu'nacy, a term for any mental aberration, chiefly confined

- to legal documents and institutions: as *Commissioners in Lunacy, Masters in Lunacy, Lunatic Asylums*, and so on.
- Frenzy**, inflammation of the cerebral membrane, inducing fever and mental disturbance.
- "**Mania**," Greek *māntia* (v. *mainōmai*, to be overexcited).
- "**Madness**," Old English *ge-maad*.
- "**Insanity**," Latin *in sāntias*, want of healthiness [of mind].
- "**Lunacy**," moon-struck; Latin *luna*, the moon.
- "**Frenzy**," Greek *phrēn-itis*, inflammation of the mind."
- Manichean**, *măn'ī.kee''ān*, pertaining to *Manēs* and his doctrines, a disciple of *Manēs* the Persian philosopher.
- Manes* taught that there are two supreme principles, Light and Darkness. The former the author of all good, the latter of all evil.
- Manifest**, *măn'ī.fest*, apparent, to make manifest, to declare; *man'ifest-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *man'ifest-ing*, *man'ifest-ible*.
- Manifestation**, *măn'ī.fēs-tay''shŭn*; *man'ifest-ly*.
- Manifesto**, *plu.* manifestoes (Rule xlii.), *măn'ī.fēs''tōze*, a written declaration of motives, before commencing war.
- Latin *manifestus*, *manifestāre*, supine *manifestātum*; French *manifeste*, *manifeste*, *manifestation*; Italian *manifesto*.
- Manifold**, *măn'ī.fold* (not *měn'ī.fold*), oft repeated, complicated; *man'ifold-ly*; *man'ifold-writer*, *-rite'er*, an apparatus for taking several copies of a writing at once.
- Many* is pronounced *mēn.y*, and so are its compounds, *many-headed*, *many-handed*, &c., but *manifold* is not so pronounced.
- Man'ikin**, a little man (used in contempt). **Manekin**, a baboon.
- "**Manikin**," double dim. *man-y.kin*. "**Manakin**," Fr. *manakin*.
- Manilla**, *ma.nīl'.lah*, a ring or bracelet worn by Africans, a piece of money shaped like a horse-shoe, used in Africa, a coarse fabric woven from cocoa or palm fibre.
- Manilla cheroot**, *ma.nīl'.lah she.root'*, a delicate cigar.
- "**Manilla**" (a ring, &c.), Spanish *manilla* (Latin *mānus*, a hand).
- "**Manilla**" (cloth, &c.), *Manilla*, one of the Philippine islands.
- Maniple**, *măn'ī.p'l*, a small band of soldiers; *manipular*, *ma.nīp'.ŭ.lar*, adj. of maniple.
- Manipulate**, *ma.nīp'.ŭ.late*, to work up with the hands; *manip'ulāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *manip'ulāt-ing*.
- Manipulation**, *ma.nīp'pŭ.lay''shŭn*, work done by the hand; *manipulative*, *ma.nīp'pŭ.la.tīv*; *manip'ulative-ly*.
- Manipulator**; *manipulatory*, *ma.nīp'pŭ.la.t'ry*.
- "**Maniple**," Lat. *mānipŭlus*, *mānipŭlāris* (*mānus* pleo, to fill a hand).
- "**Manipulate**," Fr. *manipuler*, *manipulation*, *manipulateur* (Lat. *manus pŭco*, to ply with the hand), a badly compounded word.
- Manitou**, *măn'ī.too*, the spirits or gods of the Amer. Indians.
- Manna**, *măn'.nah*, food, a drug. **Man'ner**, method (*q.v.*)
- Mannite**, *măn'.nite*, sugar of the drug manna.
- "**Manna**," Hebrew *man hu*? what is this? Exodus xvi. 31.
- "**Manna**" (the drug), corrupt for *mana*, Latin *manāre*, to flow.

Măn'ner, way, method. **Manna**, a drug. **Man'or**, an estate.

Man'ners, behaviour. **Man'ors**, manorial estates.

Mannerism, *măn'.ner.izm*, imitation of others or of oneself, a uniform speciality of style; **manner-ist**.

Man'ner-ly, well-behaved; **man'nerli-ness** (Rule xi.)

In a manner, to a certain degree. (French *manière*.)

Manœuvre, *mă.nũ'.v'r*, management with artifice, tactics, to move troops or ships, to exercise men in tactics; **manœuvred**, *ma.nũ'.verd*; **manœuvring**, *ma.nũ'.vring*; **manœuvrer**, *ma.nũ'.vrer*, one who acts with artifice.

French *manœuvre*, *manœuvrer* (*main œuvre*, hand work).

Manometer, *mă.nõm'.ẽ.ter*, an instrument for measuring the density [or rarity] of air from its elasticity; **manometrical**, *măn'.õ.mẽt''.rĩ.kăĩ*; **manoscope**, *măn'.õ.skõpe*. (Except in *tele-scope* and *panta-scope* the vowel before *-scope* is always *-o-*, Rule lxxiii.)

Gk. *manos metron*, measure of rarity, *manos scopeo*, I view the rarity.

Manor, *măn'.or*. **Manner**, *măn'.ner*. **Manna**, *măn'.nah*.

Manor, the estate which a feudal lord held in possession for the use of his household; **manorial**, *ma.nõr'.ri.al*; **manor-house**, the house occupied by the feudal lord; **lord of the manor**, the proprietor of the manor.

Fr. *manoir*; Low Lat. *manerium*, *manerialis* (Lat. *manere*, to abide). "Manner," Fr. *manière*. "Manna," Heb. *man hu?* what is this?

Măn'sard roof, the curb roof, devised by *Mansard* the Fr. architect.

Månse (1 syl.), the dwelling-house of a Scotch clergyman.

Mansion, *măn'.shĩn*, a grand house or hall.

Low Latin *mansura*, a parsonage; *mansum*, a mansion (Latin *manere*, supine *mansum*, to abide).

Manslaughter, *măn slaw'.ter*, the killing of a human being in sudden heat without previous malice; **man-slay'-er**.

Old English *mann slaga*, man slayer, *mann slæge*, man slaughter.

Mantel, the frame round a fire-stove. **Mantle**, *man'.t'ĩ*, a robe.

Mantel-piece, *-peece*, the frame of a fire-place; **mantel-shelf**, *plu. mantel-shelves*, *-shelvz*, the shelf above a mantel-piece. (Latin *mantelium* or *mantēle*, a mantle.)

Mantilla, *măn.tĩl'.lah*, a Spanish scarf. (Spanish *mantilla*.)

Măn'tis, *plu. mantises*, a genus of insects. (Gk. *mantis*, a prophet.)

The word is applied by Theocritus to the cicada. *Idyl.* x. 18. The true mantises are called the *praying insects*, because their front legs are folded together as hands are folded in prayer.

Mantle, *măn'.t'ĩ*, a robe, to robe. **Măn'tel** [of a fire-place].

Mantled, *măn'.t'ĩd*; **mant'-ling**, investing, spreading over.

Latin *mantile*, *mantēle*, *mantellum* or *mantellum*.

Mantua-maker, *măn'.tu'ah mǎ'.ker*, a lady's dressmaker.

French *manteau*; Italian *manto*; Latin *manilla*, a mantle. The derivation from *Mantua*, in Italy, is mere trifling.

Manual, *măn'.ũ.ăl* (not *manuel*), a small hand-book, done by the hand, as *manual labour*; *man'ual-ly*.

Sign-manual, *sine măn'.ũ.ăl*, the royal signature.

Latin *manūlis*; French *manuel* (wrong); *manus*, the hand.

Manufacture, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchěr*, articles made by machinery, to make articles by machinery.

Manufacturer, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchũ.rěr*, one who manufactures; **manufactory**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tǎ.ry* (or *factory*), the place where articles are manufactured; **manufactured**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchũrd*; **manufactur-ing**, *măn'.ũ.făk''.tchũr.ing*.

French *manufacture*, v. *manufacturers*, *manufacturier* (Latin *manus facere*, supine *factum*, to make by the hand).

Manumit, *măn'.ũ.mīt'*, to emancipate; *măn'.umitt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *man'umitt-ing*; *manumission*, *măn'.ũ.mish''.ăn*.

Latin *manumissio*, *manumitto* (*manus mittere*, to send from one's hand, that is, not to "hold in hand" any longer).

Manure, *mǎ.nũrė'*, dung for the soil, to put manure in the soil; **manured'** (3 syl.); *manur-ing*, *mǎ.nũrė'.ing*; *manũr'-er*.

Manure means "hand-work," French *main-œuvre* (tillage by) hand-labour. So Milton uses the word "Yon flowering arbours..with branches overgrown, that mock our scant manuring" (handy-work).

Manuscript, a literary production in writing, contracted into *MS.sing.*, *MSS.plu.* (Lat. *manu scriptum*, written by hand.)

Manx, *sing.* and *plu.*, the language of the Isle of Man, a native of the isle, produced in the isle, peculiar to the isle: as a *Manx-eat*. **Manx-man**, *plu.* **Manx-men**, *The Manx*

The name of a people ending in *-eh*, *-ch* soft, or *-x*, have two plurals, one collective by placing *The* before the word: as *The Manx*, *The English*, *The Scotch*, and the other partitive by adding *-men*: as 2, S.. *Manx-men*, *English-men*, *Scotch-men*, &c.

Many, *men'y*, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great number;

Much, (comp.) more, (super.) most, a great quantity.

The many, the multitude. **Mani-fold**, *măn'.ĩ.fold* (not *měn'.i*.)

Many a one, **Many a day**, **Many an April**, **Many a man**, &c.

¶ The indef. art. *a*, which usually stands before the adjective comes after "many," "what," "such": *What a piece of work is man!* *Such a Roman*. *Many a man and many a maid* (Milton).

¶ If *too*, *so*, *how*, or *as* precedes the adj. the article is again removed and placed between the adj. and its noun: as *too great an honour*, *so excellent a man*, *how large a letter*, *as strange a compound* &c....

¶ If *great* precedes "many," the article is placed before *great*: as *a great many men*.

"Manifold" is the only compound of "many" which changes *-y* into *-i*, and sounds the first vowel as *a*, not *e*. This arises from a blundering association of the word with *mani-fest*, *mani-kin*, *mani-ple*, &c., with which it has no connection.

Compounds of many-: **many-cleft**, **many-coloured**, **many-**

cornered, many-flowered, many-headed, many-leaved, many-legged, many-leagued, many-lettered, many-mastered, many-parted, many-peopled, many-petaled, many-sided, many-toned, many-tribed, many-twinkling, many-valved, many-veined, many-voiced, &c., &c.

"Many," "Much," are neither of them from the same root as *more*, *most*, but are positives supplied.

"Many" is Old Eng. *menigeo*, a multitude, whence *menig* or *manig*.

"Much" is Old English *muchel*, *mucel*, or *mycel*, great, much.

"More," "Most," are the degrees of *mdg* or *mæg*, the root of *mdgen* or *mægen*, strength, (comp.) *mdg-re*, (super.) *mdg-ost* (ma're, m'ost).

Maori, *may'.d.rí*, one of the natives of New Zealand, adj.

Māp, a chart, to draw a map; mapped, *māpt*; mapp'-ing (R. i.); mapp'-er. Map [of the land]. Chart [of the sea].

Latin *mappa*; French *mappemonde*, a map of the world.

Maple, *may'.p'l*, a tree; maple-tree; maple-sugar, -*shoog'.ar*.

Old English *mapel-treo* or *mapul-treo*, *mapeld-ern*, a maple-grove.

Mār, to injure; marred (1 syl.), marr'-ing (Rule i.) **Mars**.

Old English *merr[an]*, past *merrde*, to obstruct, to scatter, to corrupt.

Marabût, *mah'.rah.boot*, one of the royal priesthood of Barbary, Guinea, &c., greatly venerated by the Moslem negro. The Great Marabût ranks next to the king.

Arabic *marbouth*, a cenobite or religious devotee.

Marabout, *mah'.rah.boe*, a plume made of the wing or tail feathers of the *marabou stork*.

Marabout hat, a hat with marabout feathers.

Maranatha, *mār'.rā.nay''.rhah*, may the Lord come quickly [to take vengeance] 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

Maraschino, *mār'.rās.keé''.no*, a liqueur made from cherries.

It is made of the *marasca* cherry of Dalmatia.

Marauder, *mā'.rau'.der*, a plunderer, a freebooter;

Maraud', to plunder; maraud'-ed (R. xxxvi.), maraud'-ing.

French *marauder*, *maradeur*.

Maravedi, *mah'.rā.vā''.dě*, a Spanish coin less than a farthing.

Marble, *mar'.b'l*, a calcareous stone, a plaything, to colour in imitation of marble; marbled, *mar'.b'ld*; mar'bling, mar'bler, mar'bly, marble-cutter, marble-mill, marble-quarry; marble-works, -*wurks*; marble-worker, &c.

Arundelian marbles, *a.rün.dee''.h.än mar'.b'ls*, certain statues and busts purchased by Lord Arundel of W. Petty, and given to the Oxford University in 1627.

Elgin marbles, *Elg'.in* (-g- hard, not *Eljin*), fragments of Athenian statuary collected by Thomas Lord Elgin, in 1802, and purchased for the British Museum in 1816.

French *marbre*; Latin *marmor*, v. *marmōrāre*.

March, *martch*, the third month of the year, military step. s.

military journey, to move with a march; **marched** (1 syl.), **march-ing**, **march-ing-ly**. **Forced march**.

Mad as a March hare, wild and disorderly as a hare in the rutting season. **Marsh**, a meadow.

"**March**" (the month), Latin *Martius*, *Mars*, the Roman war-god.

"**March**" (to walk), Fr. *marche*, v. *marcher*; Low Lat. *marchiāre*.

"**Marsh**" (a meadow), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*.

Marches, *marsh'es*, frontier-lands, *martch'es*, journevs, doth march. **Marshes**, *marsh'es*, meadows. **March-er**, *marsh'er*, warder of a frontier, *martch'er*, one who marches.

Riding the marches, walking the bounds of a parish.

Marchioness, *mar'shōn.ess*, wife of a marquis, a lady who has the rank of a marchioness.

The Medieval Latin word for "marquis" is marchio, and for "marchioness" marchionissa. We have taken the French "marquise" for the man, and the Low Latin word for the woman.

"**Marches**" (frontier-lands), Old Eng. *mearc*, *mearc-land*, borderland.

"**Marshes**" (meadows), Old English *mersc*, *mersc-land*, meadowland.

Māre (1 syl.), fem. of stallion, *stāl'yūn*, (both) horse (1 syl.), a quadruped. **Mayor**, *mair*, (fem.) **mayoress**, *mair'ess*.

Night-mare, *nite'mare*, an incubus; plu. **night-mares**.

Mare's nest, *mairz nest*, a fancied discovery which turns out to be no discovery at all.

Mare's tail, a marsh plant. **Mare's tails**, streaky clouds.

"**Mare**," Old English *meaeh*. "**Stallion**," Welsh *ystalwyn*.

"**Mayor**," Spanish *mayor*, *mayora*; French *maire*; Latin *major*.

"**Night-mare**," Old English *meere-fæc* or *niht meere*.

"**Mare's tail**" is not the same plant as "Horse's tail," the former is *equisetum*, a cryptogam, and the latter *Hippuris*, a monogynious plant. The habitat of the former is a moist shady spot, such as woods and plantations, of a latter, ditches or ponds.

Maréchal, *mār'ra.shāl*, the highest military title in France.

Marshal, *mar'shāl*, chief officer of arms. (See **Marshal**.)

Marischal College (Aberdeen'), *mar'shāl colledge*.

Founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth earl of *Marischal*.

"**Marechal**," Low Latin *marescallus*; Anglo-Saxon *mare-scealc*, master of the horse.

Margaric, *mar.gār'rik*, pertaining to pearls or to margarine.

Margarine, *mar.ga.rīn*, the pearly solid portion of oil or fat (*-ine* denotes a simple substance or element).

Margarate, *mar.gā.rate*, a compound of margaric acid with a base (*-ate* denotes a salt formed by the union of an acid in *-ic* with a base. *-ic* means "most highly oxidised.")

Margarite, *mar.gā.rite*, pearl-mica (*-ite* denotes a fossil, an ore, a mineral). **Margaret**, a woman's name.

Marguerite, *mar.gwe.reet*, the large field daisy.

Latin *margarita*; Greek *margāritēs*, a pearl, the white daisy.

Margin, *mar' dʒin*, the border; **marginal**, *mar' dʒi.nəl*; placed in the margin, pertaining to the margin; **marginal-ly**; **marginate**, *mar' dʒi.nate*, to set off with a good margin; **margīnāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **margīnāt-ing** (Rule xix.)

Latin *margo*, gen. *marginis*, *marginālis*, v. *margināra*.

Margrave, fem. **margravine**, *mar' grāve*, *mar' gra.veen'*, a German title, similar in origin to our marquis, that is the lord warden of a march or frontier; **margraviate**, *mar' grāv' i.ate* (not *mar' gra.vate*), the territory over which a margrave has jurisdiction.

German *markgraf*, *markgräfin*, *markgrafschaft*. Our words are from the French, and both destroy the character of the word (*markgraf*, count or earl of the marches) by omitting *k* or *c*, and changing *graf* (earl) into *grave*. French *margrave*, *margraviat*.

Marie Louise, *mah' ree loo' ēzē'*, a pear.

So named by the Abbé Duguesne, in honour of Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, second wife of Napoleon I.

Marigold, *mār' ri. gold*, a flower; **mar'igold-window**, also called a Catherine-wheel window, a rosace (*rō. zarce'*) or rose window, a large round church window, especially used in "lady chapels." **Marygold**, £100,000.

"Mari" is "Mary," the Virgin, mother of Jesus Christ.

Marine, *ma. reen'*, pertaining to the sea; **marine'-engine**, *-en' gʒin*; **marine'-glue**, *-glu*; **marine'-soap**, *-sōpe*; **marine'-stores**, *-stores* (1 syl.), old odds and ends of ship stores.

Mariner, *mār' ri. ner*, a seaman; **mar'iner's compass**.

The pronunciation tells us we have taken the word from the French *marine*; Latin *marinus* (*māre*, the sea; Hebrew *mar*, bitter).

Mariolatry, *mair' ri. ōl' .ā. try*, worship of Mary the Virgin; **mariolater**, *mair' ri. ōl' .ā. ter*, a worshipper of Mary...

Latin *Maria*; Greek *Marías*; French *Marie*.

Marinorama, *ma. ri' no. rah' .mah*, sea views on the plan of a panorama or diorama.

A wretched hybrid, Latin *marinus*, Greek *horāma*, *marine views*; "pelagorama," *pél' .ā. go. rah' .mah*, would be Greek.

Marionette (Fr.), *mār' ri. ō. nēt'*, a puppet; **marionettes**, *-nets*.

So called from *Marion*, an Italian, who introduced them into France in the reign of Charles IX.

Marital, *mār' ri. tál*, pertaining to a husband. (Latin *māritālis*.)

Maritime, *Marine*, *mār' ri. time*, *mā. reen'*.

Maritime, bordering on the sea, connected with sea matters, as *maritime town*, *maritime affairs*, *maritime laws*.

Marine, produced in the sea, belonging to the sea, thrown up by the sea, enjoying sea views or breezes: as *marine productions*, *marine shells*, *marine parade*, &c.

"Maritime," Lat. *māritimus*. "Marine," *mārinus*, Fr. *marin*.

Marjoram, *mar' dʒo. rūm* (not *-rum*), an aromatic herb.

A corrupt form of the Latin *majorana* (a), German *majoran*. The French form *marjolaine* is even worse than our own.

Mark. *Marc.* *Marque*, *mark*, licence of reprisals. *Marquee*.

Mark, a token, a symbol, a coin = 13s. 4d.; to make a mark; *marked* (1 syl.), *mark'-ing*, *mark'-er*.

Marksman, one who shoots at a mark or object.

Trade-mark, a symbol used by merchants to identify their goods. To *mark down*, to *mark off*, to *mark out*.

Marc, refuse of fruit from which the juice has been extracted.

Marquee, *mar.kée'*, a large field-tent.

"**Mark**," Old English *mearc*, v. *mearcian*. "**Marc**," French *marc*.

"**Marque**," French *marque*. "**Marquee**," French *marquise*.

Market, a place of mart, to deal; *mark'-et-ed* (Rule xxxvi.); *mark'-et-ing*. *Mark'-etings*, goods brought home from market. *Mark'-et-able*, *marketable-ness*.

Market-bell, rung at the opening and closing of market;

Market-cross, *market-place*, *market-house*, *market-day*;

Market-gardener, one who rears and sells fruits and vegetables for the public market; *market-geld*;

Market-penny, a percentage taken by those who sell goods for another; *market-price*, the price charged for goods at market; *market-town*, a town in which a public market is held; *market-man*, *plu. market-men*;

Market-woman, *plu. market-women*, *-wim'n*, one who attends market to sell her wares.

German *markt*, *markt-tag*, *market-day*, *markt-geld*.

Marl, lime with clay and mould; to manure with marl; *marled* (1 syl.), *marl'-ing*, *marl'-y*; *clay-marl*, where the clay predominates; *marl-clay*, where the lime predominates; *shell-marl*, marl containing fresh-water shells; *marlstone*; *marlaceous* (Rule lxvi.), *mar.lay'.shē'ūs*.

Welsh *marl*, *marliog*, *marly*; *marliad*, a marling.

Marline, *mar'.līn*, twine for twisting round cables to preserve them; *marl*, to bind with marline; *marled* (1 syl.)

Marl'-ing-hitch, a hitch used in marling a rope.

Marling-spike, an iron prong used for a fid, &c.

Spanish *merlin*; French *merlin*; German *marling*, *marlien*; *-line* (of "marline") is a blunder for *lien*, a bond.

Marmalade (not *marmelade*), *mar'.ma.laid*, a preserve of Seville oranges, a conserve of quinces, &c.

The word ought to be *marmelade*, as it comes from the Portuguese word *marmelo*, a quince, *marmelad*, conserve of quinces; Spanish *marmelada*; French *marmelade*.

Marmoset, *mar'.mō.zēt*, smallest of the monkey tribe.

French *marmouset* (*marmotte*, to chatter). The little chatterer.

Marmot, *mar'.mōt*, the Alpine rat. (French *marmotte*.)

Maroon, *mă.roon'*. **Morone**, *mo.rōnē'*, a mulberry colour.

Maroon', a chestnut colour, a free negro-slave escaped to the woods, to leave a sailor on a desolate shore; **ma'rooned'** (2 syl.), **maroon'-ing**, **maroon'-er**.

A corruption of the Spanish *cimarron*, an unruly man or beast.

"Maroon" (chestnut colour), French *marron*, a chestnut.

"Morone" (mulberry colour), Lat. *mōrum*, Gk. *mōrōs*, a mulberry.

Marplot, *mar'.plōt*, one who spoils a plan by interference.

Marque, *mark*. **Marc**. **Mark**. **Marquee**, *mar.keē'* (q.v.)

Marque, licence given to a subject in time of war to make reprisals on an enemy's chattels; letters of **marque**, licence granted to a private person in time of war to seize the ships or goods of an enemy.

Marc, the residuum of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

Mark, a symbol, a token, to make a mark.

Teutonic *mark*, *marche*, *meare*, a frontier; the licence was first granted to those living on frontiers who, being especially subject to depredations, were permitted to make reprisals.

"Marc," French *marc*. "Mark," Old English *mearc*, v. *meard[ian]*.

Marquee, *mar.keē'*, a large field tent. (French *marquise*.)

Marquetry, *mar'.kwē.try*, ornamental inlaid work in furniture.

French *marqueterie*, v. *marqueter*, to variegate.

Marquis, *fem.* **marchioness**, a title next below a duke.

Fr. *marquis*; Low Lat. *marchionissa*. Low Lat. for "marquis" is *marchio*. We have taken the French word for the man, and the Med. Latin word for the woman. A **marquis** was originally a warder of a *mark* or *meare* (a frontier).

Marriage. **Wedding**. **Nuptials**. **Espousals**.

Marriage, *mă'r.rāge*, the consummation of a wedding.

Wedd'ing, the act of uniting in marriage.

Nuptials, *nŭp'.shē'ālz*, the wedding ceremony.

Espousals, *es.pōw'.zālz*, the consummation of a betrothal.

Marriage-able, *mar'rāge.ă.b'l* (-*ce* and -*ge* retain the *s* before -*able*, Rule xx.); **marriage-con'tract**.

Marry, *mă'rry*, to unite by marriage; **married**, *mă'r.rēd*; **mar'ry-ing**. **Marry!** an oath (By Mary!).

Marital, *mă'r'ri.tāl*, pertaining to a husband. (Lat. *măritālis*.)

Matrimony, *măt'.rĭ.mŭn.y* (q.v.); **matrimo'nial**, &c.

Latin *māter*, mother.

It is disgraceful that a double *r* should be used in these words; in *bury*, where the *r* is under precisely similar circumstances, we have not doubled the *r*.

The Latin words are *măritus*, v. *măritāre* (from *mas*, gen. *măris*, one of the male kind); the word *marra* (with double *r*) means a pick-axe or mattock.

We stand alone in this absurdity: thus, Fr. *mariage*, *mariable*, v. *marier*; Ital. *maritare*, *maritaggio*; Span. *maridable*, *maridaje*, v. *maridar*; Low Lat. *maritagium*, &c. And we ourselves have only one *r* in **marital**. The only excuse for doubling the *r* in "marry" is to distinguish it from the proper name **Mary**.

Mars, *marz*, the Roman war-god, the planet between "Earth" and "Jupiter," 3rd sing. pres. ind. of the *v. mar.* (Lat. *Mars*.)

Marsala, *mar.săh'.lah*, a Sicilian white wine. (*Marsala*, Sicily.)

Marseillaise (The), *mar'sě.lāze* (not *mar'săl.yāze*), a French revolutionary song by Rouget de Lisle, 1792.

Marsh, *plu.* marshes, a meadow; *marsh'-y*, *marsh'i-ness* (R. xi.)

Marsh centau'ry, a plant; **marsh-elder**, the guelder rose; **marsh-mallow**; **marsh-mar'igold**; **marsh-pennywort**, *-pěn'.nī.wurt*; **marsh-rock'et**, a water-cress; **marsh-sapphire**, *-săm'.fire*; **marsh-tref'oil** (all marsh plants).

Marsh miasma, *mě.ăz'.mah*, infectious vapours which rise from certain marshes and produce intermittent fevers.

Old Eng. *mersc*, *mersc-land*, *mersc-mealwe*, the marsh mallow.

Marshal. **Maréchal**. **Martial**. **Marischal**. **Marshall**.

Mar'shāl, chief officer of arms, one who regulates the order of precedence at banquets, &c., to dispose in order; **marshalled**, *mar'shāld*; **marshall-ing**, **marshall-er**.

Marshal-ship (*-ship*, office or rank); **earl-marshal**, **field-marshal** (a title introduced by George I.), the highest military rank in the British army.

Maréchal, *măr'rě.shāl*, chief military officer in France.

Martial, *mar'shāl*, warlike. (Latin *martialis*.)

Marischal College, *mar.shal* (not *măr'rī.shāl*) *cōl'.ledge* (Aberdeen), founded, in 1593, by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, for medical students.

Marshall, *mar'shāl*, a proper name.

Low Latin *marescallus*; Ang.-Sax. *mare scealc*, master of the horse.

Marsupial, *mar'sū'.pī.ăl*, having a fetus pouch.

Marsupials, *mar.sū'.pī.ălz*, such animals as the kangaroo and opossum. **Marsupialia**, *mar.sū'.pī.ă".lī.ah*, the marsupial "order" (*-ia* denotes an order, a class).

Marsupium, *mar.sū'.pī.ŭm*, the marsupial pouch.

Marsupite, *mar'sū'.pīte*, cluster stones (*-ite* denotes a fossil, these fossils resemble purses).

French *marsupial*; Latin *marsūpium*, a pouch.

Mart, a market (contraction of *market*, German *mar[k]t*).

Martello-tower, *mar.těl'.lo tōw.er* (tow- rhyme to *now*), a small circular shaped fort for the defence of a seaboard.

So called from the Italian *Torri da Martello*, erected as a defence against pirates. Warning was given by a "martello" or hammer striking on a bell.

The usual derivation is *Mortello* (or Myrtle) Bay, in Corsica, where Le Tellier, with only thirty-eight men, resisted a simultaneous sea and land attack by Lord Hood and Major-General Dundas in 1794.

Marten, *mar' t'n*, a sort of weasel. **Martín**, the swift, a name.

"Marten," Fr. *marte* or *martre*; Germ. *marder*; Lat. *mustela* (*mus*).

"Martin," (the swallow), Fr. *martinet*. Some say it is St. Martin's bird, but St. Martin's bird is a raven, not a swallow. Probably the word is *mar-ten* (for *murus tēdo*), and hence the Germans call it the *mauer-schwalbe*, the wall-swallow.

Martial. **Marshall**. **Marshal**. **Marischal** (all *mar' shāl*).

Martial, *mar' shāl*, warlike; martial-ly, martial-law.

Marshall, *mar' shāl*, a proper name.

Marshal, *mar' shal*, an officer of arms. Field marshal, the highest military rank in the British army.

Marischal College (Aberdeen), *mar' shāl cōl' ledge*, founded by George Keith, fifth earl of Marischal, in 1593.

"Martial," Latin *martialis* (*Mars*, gen. *Martis*, the war-god).

"Marshal," Anglo-Saxon *mare scealc*, master of the horse; Low Latin *marescallus*; French *maréchal*.

Martin, the house swallow, a man's name. **Marten**, a weasel.

"Martin," Fr. *martinet*. "Marten," Fr. *martre*. (See **Marten**.)

Martinet, *mar' tñ. nēt*, an inflexible disciplinarian.

Martinetts, *mar' tñ. nēts*, small lines on the back of a sail.

"Martinet," so called from *M. de Martinet*, a young colonel in the reign of Louis XIV., who remodelled the French infantry.

Martingale, *mar' tñ. gāle*, part of the furniture of a horse, part of a ship's rigging. (French *martingale*.)

Martínmas, the feast of St. Martin, November 11th (-*mas* as an affix drops one -s: as *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, R. viii.)

Mart'let, a sort of swallow. **Mart'inet**, a pedantic disciplinarian.

Martyr, *mar' t'r*, one who suffers for conscience sake, to suffer as a martyr; martyred, *mar' t'rd*; martyr-ing, *mar' t'r-ing*; martyr-dom, the death or suffering of a martyr.

Martyrology, *mar' t'r. ōl' . ō. gy*, a history of martyrs; martyrological, *mar' t'r. ō. lōg' . ō. kāl*, adj.; martyrol'ogist.

O. Eng. *martyr*, *martyrdóm*; Lat. *martyr*; Gk. *martír* (*marturos*).

Mar' vel, a wonder, to wonder; marvelled, *mar' veld*; mar'velling, mar'vell-er; mar'vell-ous, -us; mar'vellous-ly, marvellous-ness (Rule iii., -EL).

French *merveille*, *merveilleux*; Latin *mirābilis* (*mirus*, wonderful).

Mary, *plu.* **Marys** (is the modern spelling, not *Maries*).

Marybud, the marigold. (The bud of the Virgin Mary.)

-*mas* (the word *mass* used as a suffix, Rule viii.), *Christmas*, &c.

Masculine, *mās' kŭ. līn* (not *mās' ku. line*), of the male kind, like a man; mas'culine-ly. (Latin *masculinus*.)

Mash. **Mesh**. **Marsh**. **Mess**. **Mass**.

Māsh, a mixture of bran and water, to squeeze, to make a mash; mashed (1 syl.), mash'-ing, mash'-y, mash'-tub.

- Mēsh**, a wick, an interstice of a net. (Old Eng. *mæscra*.)
Marsh, a fen, a meadow. (Old English *merc*.)
Mess, a muddle, a military ordinary. (O. E. *mes[an]*, to feed.)
Mass, the mass, a feast or festival. (Old English *mæsse*.)
 "Mash," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*; Lat. *masticare*; Gk. *mastazo*.
Mask (to rhyme with *ask*), a visor, to wear a mask. **Masque**,
mask (q.v.) **Masked**, *maskd*; **mask'-ing**, **mask'-er**,
masked battery, a battery concealed from the enemy.
 German *maske*, v. *maskiren*; Italian *maschera*; French *masque*.
Mason, a builder [in stone], one who cuts and works up stone,
 a "freemason"; **masonic**, *ma.sŏn'.ik*, pertaining to "free-
 masonry"; **masonry**, *ma'son.ry*, the art or trade of a
 stonemason, the craft of "freemasonry."
 French *maçon*, *maçonerie* (*maison*, a house; Low Latin *mansio*).
Masorah, *mās'.o.rah*, a Hebrew critical work on the text of the
 Bible; **masoretic**, *mās'.o.rēt'.ik*, adj. of masorah;
Masoret'ic points, the points used for Hebrew vowels.
Masorite, *mās'.ō.rite*, one of the writers of the masorah.
 Hebrew *masar*, to hand down, *masora*, tradition.
Masque, *mask*, a sort of drama in masks. **Mask**, a visor.
Masquerade, *mask'.ēr.rāde'*, a soiree of persons in masks,
 to attend a masquerade in character; **masquerad-ed**,
mask'.ēr.rādē''.ed; **masquerād'-ing**, **masquerād'-er**.
 French *mascarade*. It is strange that we should have gone out of the
 way to "Frenchify" the look of this word. Why not **maskarade**?
Mass, a large quantity, to form into a mass, the eucharist in the
 Roman church. **Mess**, a muddle, a dish of food, a mili-
 tary ordinary. **Mash**, a mixture of bran and water.
Massed (1 syl.), **mass'-ing**; **massive**, *mās'.siv*; **massive-ly**,
massive-ness, **mass'-y**, **mass'i-ness**; **mass-meeting**, a
 large political meeting.
High mass, *hī...*, that which is chanted or sung.
Low mass, that which is read; **mass-book**, the missal.
 Old Eng. *mæsse*, *mæsse-bōe*, *mæsse-sang*, celebration of High mass.
 "Mass" (a lump), Lat. *massa*, lump of dough; Gk. *massō*, to knead.
Massacre, *mās'.să.k'r*, indiscriminate slaughter, to slaughter
 wholesale; **massacred**, *mās'.să.k'rd*, barbarously mur-
 dered; **massacring**, *mās'.să.kring*; **massacrer**, *-să.krer*.
 French *massacre*, v. *massacrer*, *massacreur*.
Massive, *mās'.siv*; **massive-ly**, **massive-ness**. (See **Mass**.)
Mast (to rhyme with *fast*, *last*), a spar to support the sails, &c.,
 of a ship, the fruit of beech-trees, &c.; **mast'-ed**, fur-
 nished with masts; **mast'-er**, a vessel having masts, a
 title given to young gentlemen, a teacher, an owner;
mast'ful, abounding in the fruit of beech-trees, &c.
 "Mast" (of a ship), O. E. *mæst*. "Mast" (nuts), *mæste*, acorns, &c.

Màst'er, the head of a household, an owner, one well skilled in anything, a teacher, an employer, a title of literary dignity (M.A., master of arts; A.M. (Latin), *artium magister*, master of arts), a title of respect given to young gentlemen, to subdue, to overcome difficulties; **màst'ered**, **màst'er-ing**, **màst'er-ful** (Rule viii.), **màst'er-ful-ly**, **màst'erful-ness**, **màst'er-less**, **màst'er-ly**, **impe-rious**, excellent (*adv.*), with a master's skill;

Mastery, **màs'.tè.ry**; **màster-ship** (-ship, office, rank);

Master baker, *plu.* **Master bakers**, &c.

Master in Chancery, *plu.* **Masters in Chancery**.

(If a preposition separates a compound noun, the *plu.* "-s" is added to the word before the preposition.)

Master-leaver, -lee'.ver; **master-stroke**; **master-piece**, -peece; **master-touch**; **master-work**, -wurk.

French *maître*, now *maitre*, *v. maitre*; Latin *magister*.

Mastic, **màs'.tik**, an odoriferous gum. (Gk. and Lat. *mastiche*.)

Masticate, **màs'.tik.âte**, to chew; **màs'ticât-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **màs'ticât-ing** (Rule xix.), **màs'ticât-or** (Rule xxxvii.); **masticable**, **màs'.tik.â.b'l**; **mastication**, -tik.kay''shûn; **masticatory**, **màs'.tik.ât.ry**, adapted to mastication.

Lat. *masticare*, supine *masticatum*; Gk. *mastao*; Fr. *mastication*.

Mastiff, *plu.* **mastiffs** (not *mastives*, R. xxxix.), **màs'.tifs**, a dog.

Fr. *mastin*, now *mdtin*; Low Lat. *massatinus* (house-dog, *manie*, a house, Lat. *manere*, to abide), a dog to guard the house.

Mastitis, **màs.ti'.tis**, inflammation of the breast.

Greek *mastô*, a breast (-itis denotes inflammation).

Mastodon, **màs'.tô.dôn**, a genus of extinct "elephants."

Greek *mastô* *odôn*, nipple-toothed; its teeth have from eight to twelve little cones, not unlike "nipples."

Mât, a thick fabric for wiping shoes on, a texture for packages, an article to set dishes on, to entangle, to entwine, to cover with mats; **mât't-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mât't-ing** (R. i.)

Welsh *mat*; Old English *meatte*; Latin *matta*, a mat.

Matador, **mât'.a.dôr**, the man appointed [in Spanish bull-fights] to kill the disabled bull, one of the three principal cards at ombre [*om'.bray*] and quadrille. (Sp. *matador*, murderer.)

Match, a lucifer, a contest, one equal to another, an espousal, to pit one against another, to pair, to suit; **matched** (1 syl.), **match'-ing**, **match'-able**, **match'-er**, **match-mäker**, **match'-less**, **match'less-ly**, **match'less-ness**.

Match'-lock, a musket fired by a match.

"Match" (a "lucifer"), French *mèche*; Latin *myrus*, a candle wick.

"Match" (an equal), Old English *maca*, a mate.

Mäte (1 syl.), a companion, to match. **Mât** (for the door), **Met**.

Mate, **mat-ed**, **mäte'.ed**; **mät'ing** (Rule xix.), *but*

Māt, *mătt'-ed*, *mătt'-ing* (Rule i.);

Mate'-less, companionless. **Matè**, *măh'.tā*, Paraguay tea.

Check-mate, the king so checked that he cannot move.

"Mate" (a companion), Dutch *maat*.

"Check-mate," Ital. *scacco-matto*, the squares befooled; Germ. *schach-matt*, the squares worn-out or forbidden; Span. *saque* or *mate*.

later, *may'.ter* (Latin), mother. **Dura-mater**, *dū'.rah may'.ter*, the outer membrane of the brain; **pi'a ma'ter**, the inner membrane. **Alma mater**, *ăl'mah may'.ter*, the university at which a person has graduated is his *alma mater*.

Dura mater (Lat.), "hard mother," called *hard* because it is the toughest membrane of the brain. *Pia mater* (Lat.), "tender mother," immediately investing the brain. Called *mater* from the ancient notion that it gave birth to all the membranes of the body.

lateria medica (Latin), *ma.tee'.rī.ah mēd'.ī.kah*, whatever is employed as a medicine, a book containing a description of these substances, their uses, quantities, &c.

lateral, *ma.tee'.rī.ăl*, that of which anything is made, essential, corporeal, made of matter (not *spiritual*); **mate'rial-ly**, to an important degree, considerably; **mate'rial-ness**, the state of being formed of matter.

Materiality, *ma.tee'.rī.ăl'.ī.ty*, opposed to spirituality.

Materialise (R. xxxi.), *ma tee'.rī.ăl.ize*, to degrade to matter; **mate'rialised** (5 syl.); **mate'rialis-ing** (R. xix.)

Materialist, *ma.tee'.rī.ăl.ist*, one who believes that the "soul" and "life" are due to organised matter.

Materialism, *ma.tee'.rī.ăl.izm*, the creed of a materialist; **materialistic**, *ma.tee'.rī.ăl.iss".tik*.

Materiel (Fr.), munitions of war, the baggage and equipments of an army, the instruments, &c., required in any art.

(The following have double "t.")

Matter, material; **matters**, affairs, signifies; **mattered**, *măt'.terd*; **mattery**, full of matter; **matter-less**.

As in "letter" (q.v.) the introduction of a second *t* is much to be regretted, and has no sanction in other languages.

French *matériel* (wrong), *matérialisme*!! *matérialiste*, *matérialité*, *matérialiser*, *matière*, matter; Ital. *materia*, *materiale*, *materialita*, *matera*, matter; Lat. *matēria*, *māteriāls* (from *māter*, a mother). The only words in Latin with double *t* are *matta*, a mat, *mattea*, a junket, *matthus*, foul, and *mattiace* [pilæ], soap-balls. If the second *t* is added to shorten the "a," then it should be added to "material," but in Latin the "a" is long, and the double *t* diverts the mind from the fact that *mater* (mother) is the root-word.

Maternal, *mā.tēr'.năl* (not *măt.ter'.năl*), befitting a mother, pertaining to a mother; **maternal-ly**, like a mother.

Maternity, *mā.tēr'.nī.ty*, state or character of a mother.

Latin *māternālis*, *maternitas* (*māter*, Greek *matēr*, a mother).

Māth, a crop mowed; after-math, the grass crop which rises after haysel. (Old English *māth*, a math or mowing.)

Mathematics (Rule lxi.), *mār'h'ē.māt'iks*, science of numbers; mathematical, *mār'h'ē.māt'ī.kāl*, adj., mathematical-ly.

Mathematician, *mār'h'ē.ma.tīsh'ān*, one skilled in mathematics. Pure mathematics, the abstract science. Mixed mathematics, *mīxt-*, mathematics applied to objects, as in buying and selling, land-surveying, and so on.

Mathesis, *mār'h'ē.sīs*, the science of mathematics.

Greek [ta] *māthēmatiká* or [hē] *māthēmatikḗ* [teaknē], *māthēsis* (*manthānō*, to learn); Lat. *māthēmatika*, *māthēmaticus*, *mathesis*.

Maties, *māt'.iz*, the best Scotch cured herrings. **Mathes**, *mar'h'es*.

Matin, *māt'.in*, used in the morning. **Mat'ing**, a texture of jute.

Matins, *māt'.inz*, morning prayers. **Ves'pers**, evening prayers.

Matinal, *māt'.i.nāl*, pertaining to the morning;

Matutinal, *mā.tū'.tī.nāl*, early in the morning.

Matinée musicale (French), *mat'.e.nay mu'.si.kahl'*, a morning concert. **Mat'inee**, a reception in the morning.

(This is an English use of the French word *matinée*).

"*Soirée matinale*," sometimes seen in announcements meaning a "morning entertainment," is nonsense. "*Soirée*" (from "*soir*," evening) is only applicable to evening assemblies, and "*matinale*" added is a contradiction.

Fr. *matin*, *matinal*, *matinée*, *matines*; Lat. *mātūtīnus*, *mātūtīnālīs*.

Matrass. **Mattress**. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Matrass, *māt'.rās*, a chemical vessel also called a cucurbit.

Mattress, *māt'.trēs*, a cushion for a bed.

Matrice, *may'.trīs* or **Matrix**, *may'.trīx*, a mould.

"Matrass," Fr. *matras* (du Latin *matracium*, de *māter*, à cause de son gros ventre). *Dict. Univer. des Scien.*, &c.

"Mattress," Welsh *matras*; German *matratze*; French *matelas*.

"Matrice or Matrix," Fr. *matrice*; Germ. *matrize*; Lat. *matriz*.

Matrice, plu. *matrices*, *may'.trī.seez*. (See **Matrix**.)

Matricide, *may'.trī.side* (not *māt'.rī.side*), mother-murder;

matricidal, *may'.trī.sī'.dāl*, adj.

Latin *mātrīcida*, *mātrīcidium* (*māter cædo*, to kill a mother).

Matriculate, *ma.trīk'kū.lāte*, to become enrolled in a university;

matric'ulāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), **matric'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix):

matriculation, *ma.trīk'kū.lay'.shūn*, enrollment...

Latin *matriculatio* (*matricūla*, a list or roll).

Matrimony, *māt'.rī.mūn.y*, the marriage state; **matrimonial**.

māt'.rī.mō'.nī.āl; **matrimo'nial-ly**. (See **Marry**.)

Latin *matrimōnium* (*māter*, a mother).

Matrix, plu. *matrices*, *may'.trīx*, *may'.trī.seez*, a mould.

Latin *matriz*, plu. *matrices*, the womb, (*māter*, a mother).

Matron, *may'.trōn* (not *māt'.rōn*), the mother of a family, the woman superintendent of a hospital; **ma'tron-ly**, ma'-

tron-al; matronise (R. xxi.), *may'tro.nise*; *ma'tronised* (3 syl.); *matronis-ing* (R. xix.), *ma'trō.nise.ing*.

Latin *matrona*, *matrōnalis*; French *matrone*.

latter, *māt'.ter*, that of which a thing is made, the subject of a book, discourse, or thought, type set-up, ailment, pus.

Mattery, *mat'.te.ry*, full of pus; **matter-less**, without pus.

Matter (*verb*), only used in the third persons: *It matters not*, signifies not; *it mattered not*, signified not; *no matter*, never mind, it is of no importance. (*See Material*.)

Welsh *mater*; French *matère*; Latin *māteria*, *matter*, *material*.

"**Matter**" (pus), Welsh *madru*, to fester, *madrudd*, &c.

lätting, a fabric made of jute, &c. **Māt'in**, morning prayer.

"**Matting**," Welsh *mat*; Latin *matta*.

"**Matin**," French *matin*; Latin *mātūtīnus*.

lattock, *māt'.tōk*, a pick-axe for "grubbing." (Welsh *matog*.)

latress, *Matrass*. **Matrice** or **Matrix**.

Mattress, *māt'.trēs*, the cushion of a bed. (Welsh *matras*.)

Matrass, *māt'.rās*, a cucurbit. (Fr. *matras*; Lat. *matracium*.)

Matrice, *may'.trīs*, a mould. (Fr. *matrice*; Lat. *matrix*.)

lature, *ma.tur'e*, ripe, to ripen; **matured'** (2 syl.), **matur-ing** (Rule xix.), *ma.tur'e.ing*; **mature'-ly**; **mature'-ness**.

Maturity, *ma.tū'.rī.ty*, ripeness, completion; **maurescent**, *māt tū.res'.sent*; **maturation**, *māt'tu.ray''shān*.

Maturate, *māt'tu.rate* (not *ma.tū'.rate*), to ripen; **mat'urāt-ed**, **mat'urāt-ing** (R. xix.); **maturative**, *-tīv*.

Lat. *mātūrātio*, *mātūrescens*, gen. *mātūrescentis*, *mātūritas*, *matūrus*, v. *mātūrāre*, supine *mātūrātum*.

latutinal, *māt tu'.ti.nal*, early in the morning. **Mat'inal** (q.v.)

Latin *mātūtīnalis*, *mātūtīnus*, soon in the morning.

laudlin, *maud'.līn*, sentimentally drunk, fuddled.

A corruption of *Magdalen*, who is drawn with eyes swollen with weeping; *Magdalen College* is pronounced *Maudlin*.

laugre, *mau'.ger*, notwithstanding. (Fr. *malgré*, in spite of.)

laul, to beat and bruise. **Mall**, *maul* or *māl*, a heavy wooden hammer; **mallet**, *māl'.let*, a small mall; **mauled** (1 syl.), *maul'-ing*. **Maul-stick**, the stick on which a painter rests his arm while painting.

Latin *malleus*, a hammer, v. *malleo*; French *mail*, *maillet*.

laund, a hand-basket, a gift doled out on Maundy Thursday.

Maun'dy, the office read by Roman Catholics during the feet-washing before Good Friday. **Monday**, *mūn'.day*.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.

"**Maund**," O. Eng. *mand* or *mond*, a basket, *mundlan*, a little basket.

"**Maundy**," a corruption of *mandātum*, from the words of the Lord after washing his disciples' feet, *mandātum novum do vobis* (a new commandment give I unto you), John xiii. 34.

Maunder, *maun'.der*, a beggar, to mutter to oneself, to saunter about mumbling; **maundered**, *maun'.derd*; **maun'der-ing**, *maun'der-er*. (An old cant word, *Halliwel*).

Latin *mando*, to champ [the bit], to chew. A maunderer "chews the cud of sweet or bitter fancy" as he saunters along.

Maundril, *maun'.dril*, a pick used in coal-mines.

Maundy, *maun.dy*. Monday, *mün'.day*. (See **Maund**.)

Mausoleum, *maw'.sō.lee''.üm* (not *maw.sō'.lē.üm*), a stately tomb; **mansolean**, *maw'.so.lee''.än*, adj. of mausoleum.

So called from the monument of *Mausōlus*, king of Caria, erected by his widow, and considered one of "the seven wonders."

Mauve, *mōve*, a dye. **Move**, *moov*, to stir.

French *mauve*; Latin *malva*, a mallow, the flowers of which plant are marked with "mauve" hues.

Maxis, *may'.vīs*, the song-thrush, the red-wing, the swine-pipe.

Fr. *mauvīs* (de *ala mavis*, à cause du dégât que font ces oiseaux).

Maw, the crow of a fowl. **More**, an additional quantity. **Moor**, *q.v.*

Maw-worm, *-worm*, an intestinal worm. (O. E. *maga*.)

Mawkish, *maw'.kīsh*, insipid; **maw'kish-ness**, *maw'kish-ly*.

Maxilla, *plu. maxillæ*, *max.īl'.lah*, *max.īl'.lē*, the upper jaw, the bones in which the teeth are set; **maxillar**, *max'.īl.lar*, adj.; **maxillary**, *max'.īl.lā.ry* (not *max.īl'.la.ry*); **max-illiform** (not *-aform*), *max.īl'.īl.form*, jaw-shaped.

Latin *maxilla*, *plu. maxillæ*, *maxillaris* (*mala*, the cheek).

Maxim, *max'.īm*, a precept, an adage. (Fr. *maxime*; Lat. *maxima*.)

Maximum, *max'.ī.mūm*, the greatest number or quantity;

Minimum, *mīn'.ī.mūm*, the smallest number or quantity.

Maximise (R. *xxi*.), *max'.ī.mize*, to carry to a maximum: **maximised** (3 syl.); **maximis-ing** (R. *xix*.), *max'.ī.mize.ing*.

Latin *maximum*, super. of *magnus*, great; French *maximum*.

("Maximity," overpowering greatness (Latin *maximitas*) might be introduced.) "Minimum," Latin super. of *parvus*, little.

May, the fifth month, an auxiliary verb, (*past*) **might**, *mite*.

May-ing, celebrating May-day. **May-flower**, hawthorn.

May-bug, the lady-bird or chafer; **May-day**, 1st of May;

May-duke, a cherry (corruption of *Medoc*, a district of France famous for cherries); **May-fly**, *plu. May-flies*, *-fizē*.

May-morn; **May-pole**; **May-queen** or **Queen of the May**.

May-be, perhaps; **Might**, *mite*. **Mite**, a coin, an insect.

"May" (the month), Lat. *Maius*, the growing or sprouting month, not from *Maia*, mother of Mercury, nor yet from *maiores*, the elders.

"May, Might," Old Eng. *māgan*, past *mīhte* (*g* is interpolated).

Mayor, *fem. mayor-ess*, *may'r*, *may'r'-ess*. **Mare**, a horse.

Mayor, *may'r*, chief magistrate of a corporate town; **mayoress**, the mayor's wife. **Mayoralty**, *may'r'.āl.ty*.

French *maire*; Latin *major*; Spanish *mayor*, the superior [officer].

Maz'ard, a black cherry, the jaw, the head.

"**Mazard**" (cherry), cor. of *Mazanderan*, "the Garden of Persia."

"**Mazard**" {jaw}, corruption of the Fr. *machoire* (Lat. *masticare*).

Mazarine, *maz'.areen*, a deep-blue colour.

So called from the wrappers of the *mazarinades* published in France against *Mazarin*, the unpopular minister of Louis XIV.

Māze (1 syl.), a labyrinth. **Maize**, *maze*, Indian corn. **Amaze**.

Mazy, *may'.zy*, intricate; *mā'zi-ness*, *mā'zi-ly*.

Amaze' (2 syl.), to astonish; *amazed'* (2 syl.), *amāz'-ing*.

"**Maze**," Old English *mase*, a whirlpool. "**Malze**," American *mais*.

Mazer, *may'.zer*, a drinking-bowl made of some spotted wood.

German *masser*, a spotted wood, hence *masholder*, maple.

Mdlle., *plu.* **Mdlles.**, cont. of *mademoiselle*, *plu. mademoiselles*,

mad' mwū.zel' (for the *plu.* we say *The mademoiselles*), a title given and assumed by unmarried women in professions and trade, who wish to pass for foreigners.

Me, *obj.* of *I.* *Nom. I.* *poss. mine*, *obj. me*;

Plu. Nom. we, *poss. ours*, *obj. us*.

"**Me**" is used after the verb *To be*, and after the words *than*, *but*, *like*, and *as*, with such pertinacity it is at least doubtful whether it is not correct. *C'est moi* is the French idiom, not *C'est je*, and *It is me* is far more common than *It is I*. ("Me" is dat. not acc. case.)

So again, the French say *Il est plus riche que moi*, or *plus riche que je ne suis*, "more rich than me," or "more rich than I am."

It is by no means certain that these Gallicisms should be abolished, but grammarians stoutly resist them, and the tendency of the educated classes is more and more in their disfavour. Hence all such sentences as the following are accounted as

Errors of Speech.—

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, *like* you and *me*. (*Pope*.)

Yet oft in Holy Writ we see

E'en such weak ministers as *me*

May the oppression break (*Sir Walter Scott*).

Who's there? It is *me*.

You know it was not *me* who told him.

It is *me* that has been the ruin of you.

It is *me* that has brought you to this misery.

It is not *me* who will be a trouble to you.

It is *me*, your friend and master, who advises it.

(*The following are not Gallicisms, but bad grammar.*)

When *me* and Patsy went to see him, he was much better.

Who's within? Only *me*. Who will have this? *Me*.

But it were vain for you and I (*me*)

In single fight our strength to try (*Prof. Aytoun*).

(*The following are correct.*)

You did not suspect it to be *me*. You did not know it was *me*.

That picture is just like *me* (like to . . .).

He likes *you* better than *me* (than he likes me).

He likes *you* better than *I* (than I like you).

It is *I*, be not afraid.

(It is quite certain that we did not use the object *me* after the verb

to be before the Conquest. We said *ic sylf hit eom* (It am I myself), and Chaucer frequently writes *it am I*, but never *it am me*.

Ang.-Sax.—S. Nom. *ic*, gen. *min*, dat. *me*, acc. *mea*.

Pl. Nom. *we*, gen. *us*, dat. *us*, acc. *us*.

Mead, *meed*, a meadow, honey-wine. **Meed**, recompense.

Meadow, *mēd' dō*, pasture-land; **mead'ow-y**.

"Mead," O. Eng. *mād*, *mādewe*, a meadow or anything that is mown.

"Mead" (hydromel), Welsh *meddy-glyn*, *meddwl*, intoxicating.

"Meed," Old English *mēd*, reward, wages.

Meagre, *mee' g'r*, lean, scanty; **mea'gre-ly**, **meagre-ness**.

French *maigre*; Latin *mācer*, fem. *macra*, v. *mācere*, to be thin.

-meal, *meel* (native suffix), *nouns*, broken into parts: *piece-meal*.

Meal, *meel*, a repast, unsifted flour (the meal of wheat is also called *sharps*); **meal'-y**, **meal'-ness** (Rule xi.); **meal'y-mouthed**, *mourhd*, one who minces unpleasant truths; **mealy-mouthedness**, *mou'.rhēd.ness*, disingenuousness.

Piece-meal, piece by piece, into little pieces.

"Meal" (repast), Old English *māl*, a meal, *māl-tīma*, meal-time.

"Meal" (flour), Old Eng. *mehl*; Lat. *mōlo*, to grind, *mōla*, a mill.

Mean, *meen*, base, to intend. **Mien**, *meen*, deportment.

Mean, to intend; *past* and *past part.* **meant**, *ment*; **mean-ing**, *meen'-ing*; **mean'ing-ly**, **mean'ing-ness**.

Mean-ly, shabbily; **mean'-ness** (double n), **mean-spirited**.

Mean, medium; **mean-time**, equated time, for the nonce; **mean-while**, *meen-wile*, "ad interim." In the meantime, In the mean-while, in the interval.

Means, *meenz*, property, power; by all means, certainly; by no means, on no account; by any means, in any way.

¶ "Means," regarded as the instrument of doing something, is followed by a verb singular: as

The best means of doing it is to employ a broker.

That is a means to an end.

Consuming means soon preys upon itself (*Rich. II. ii. 1*).

¶ "Means," regarded as riches, possessions, power, &c., is followed by a verb plural:

Your means are slender (*2 Hen. IV. i. 2*).

His means are but in supposition (*Merch. of Ven. i. 2*).

"Mean" (base), O. E. *mæne*. "Mean" (to intend), O. E. *mæn*(an).

"Mean" (medium), French *moyen*; Latin *medium*.

Meander, *me.ăn'.der*, to wind, to flow zig-zag; **meandered**, *me.ăn'.derd*; **meander-ing**, *me.ăn'.der.ing*.

Latin *Mæander*, a river in Caria full of turnings; Greek *matandros*.

Meaning, *meen'ing*, signification, intention. (*See Mean.*)

Measles, *mee'.z'lz* (plu.), a disease to which all children are liable; **measly** [pork], *mee'.z'ly*..., the flesh of pigs infected with measles. (German *maser*, the disease with spots.)

Measure, *mez'h'ūr*, an instrument for measuring, a plan of operation, metre, to ascertain the size, &c.; **measured**,

mesh'ürd; meas'ur-ing (Rule xix.), meas'ur-er, meas'urable (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before -*able*), meas'urable-ness, meas'urably; meas'ure-less;

Measurement, *mez'h'ür.ment*. Without measure.

Hard measures, harsh dealing. **Common measure**.

To take measures, to take means to accomplish an object.

Mensuration, *mèn'sü.ray''shün*, science of measuring.

Fr. *mesura*, v. *mesuren*, *mesureur*; Latin *mensura*, v. *mensurare*.

Meat, *meet*, food. **Meet**, to encounter. **Mete**, to measure.

("Meat" has become restricted to its present meaning only since animal food has become the chief diet of man.)

"Meat," Welsh *maeth*, v. *maetha*, to take nourishment; Fr. *mets*.

"Meet," Old Eng. *ge-met[an]*, *ge-meting*, a meeting, an assembly.

"Mete," Old Eng. *met[an]*, past *met*, past part. *meten*.

Meatus, *me.ä'tus*, a wide duct as the *meatus* of the ear *meätus auditörius*. (Latin *meätus*, a passage; *meäre*, to go.)

Meaw, *me.aw'*, the loud mewing of a cat. (Imitative word.)

Mechanic. **Mechanics**. **Mechanician**. **Mechanist**. **Machinist**.

Mechanic, *me.kän'ik*, a workman in any mechanical employment skilled or otherwise; *plu. mechanics*.

Mechanics, *me.kün'iks*, the science of machinery.

(All but five of the sciences with this ending are plural, Rule lxi.)

Mechanician, *mëk'ä.nish''än*, one skilled in mechanical works, one who makes machinery.

Mechanist, *mëk'ä.nist*, a maker or inventor of machinery.

Machinist, *ma.shee'.nist*, a maker of large or complex machines, one who works a sewing-machine.

Mechanical, *me.kän'.i.käl*; **mechan'ical-ly**.

Mechanism, *mëk'ä.nizm*, mechanical structure.

Mechanical philosophy, *me.kün'.i.käl f'i.lös'.ö.fy*, that branch of science which treats of the phenomena of nature so far as they are the results of mechanical forces.

Mechanical powers, the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, screw, and wedge. Some add the inclined plane.

Lat. *mëchänica*, *mëchänicus*, *mächina*; Fr. *mëchanique*, *mëcänicien* (wrong), *mëcanism*; Greek *mëchanë*, *mëchänikós*, *ta mëchänika* or *hé mëchäniké technë*, mechanics (*mëchanaomai*, to contrive by skill).

Mechlin [lace], *mëk'.lin*, lace made at Mechlin, in Belgium. (Called in Belgium and France **Malines**, 2 syl.)

Medal. **Meddle**. **Metal**. **Mettle**.

Medal, *mëd'l*, a coin not current, a metal device given as a reward of merit; **medallet**, *mëd'.äl.let*, a small medal.

Med'all-ist, one who has obtained a medal as the reward of merit. **Gold medallist**, one who has obtained the highest prize in medals. **Medallic**, *me.dül'.lik*, adj.

- Medallurgy**, *me.dāl'.lur.gy*, the art of making and striking medals. (Corruption of Gk. *mētallōn ergōn*, metal-work.)
- Medallion**, *me.dāl'.yūn*, an antique medal.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. (French *mesler*, now *mêler*.)
- Metal**, one of the 49 metallic elements. (Latin *mētallum*.)
- Mettle**, *mēt'.t'l*, spirit. (Old English *mōdlic*, spirit.)
- Fr. *médaille*, *médailist*, *médailon*; Ital. *medaglia*; Lat. *metallum*.
- Meddle**, *mēd'.d'l*, to interfere. **Medal**, *mēd'.l* (see above).
meddled, *mēd'.d'ld*; **medd'ling**, **medd'ling-ly**, **medd'ler**.
- Meddle-some**, *mēd'.d'l.sūm*, given to meddling (-some, full of, given to); **med'dlesome-ness**.
- French *mesler*, now *mêler*; Lat. *miscere*; Greek *mignuo* [*mignumi*].
- Medieval or medieval**, *mēd'.i.ē''.vāl*, pertaining to the middle ages, from the 8th to the 15th cent. (Lat. *mēdius ævum*.)
- Medial**, *mē'.dī.āl*; **mediant**. (See **Medium**.)
- Mediate**, *mē'.dī.ate*, to intervene, to intercede; **me'diāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **me'diāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **me'diating-ly**.
- Mediately**, *mē'.dī.ate.ly*. **Immediately**, directly.
- Mediately**, not directly, but acting as a go-between.
- Mediation**, *mē'.dī.ā''.shūn*, intercession.
- Mediator**, fem. **mediatrix**, *mē'.dī.ā.tor*, *mē'.dī.ā.trix*; **mediatorial**, *mē'.dī.ā.tōr''rī.āl*; **mediatorial-ly**; **mediator-ship**, *mē'.dī.ā''.tor.ship* (-ship, office, rank); **mediatory**, *mē'.dī.a.t'ry*, **mediatorial**.
- ¶ **Mediatise** (R. xxxi.), *mē'.dī.a.tize*, to annex a small state to a larger contiguous one; **me'diatised** (4 syl.), **mediatis-ing**.
- Mediatisation**, *mē'.dī.ā.ti.zay''.shūn*.
- Latin *mediatio*, *mediator*, *mediatrix*, *mediāre*, supine *mediātum*.
 French *médiat*, *médiation*, *médiatisation*, *médiatiser*.
- Medicine**, *mēd'.i.sīn* (not *mēd'.sīn*), physic;
- Medical**, *mēd'.i.kūl*. **Medicinal**, *me.dīs'.i.nāl*;
- Med'ical**, pertaining to the art of healing; **med'ical-ly**;
- Medic'inal**, of the nature of a medicine; **medic'inal-ly**.
- Medicament**, *mēd'.i.ka.ment* (not *me.dīk'.a.ment*); **medica-ment'-al**, **medicament'al-ly**.
- Medicate**, *mēd'.i.kate*, to tincture with medicine. to doctor; **med'icat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **med'icat-ing** (Rule xix.); **med'icāble**, curable; **medicative**, *mēd'.i.ka.tiv*.
- Medication**, *mēd'.i.kay''.shūn*; **medical-man** or **medical-adviser**, -*ad.vī.zer*, a physician, a surgeon.
- Med'icated spirits**, a drug mixed with alcohol.
- Medicinal waters**, *mē.dīs'.i.nāl wor'terz*, natural springs impregnated with medicinal properties.
- Latin *mēdicābilis*, *mēdicāmentum*, *mēdicātio*, *mēdicīna*, *mēdicīnālis*, v. *mēdicāre*, supine *mēdicātum*.

Medieval, *mĕd' .i.ĕ'' .vāl*, of the middle ages. (Lat. *mĕdius ævum*.)

Mediocre, *mĕ .dī .ō'' .k'r*, middle rate, of ordinary talent;

Mediocrity, *mĕ .dī .ōk'' .rī .ty*. (Lat. *mĕdiocrītas*, *mĕdiōcris*.)

Meditate, *mĕd' .i .tāte*, to think on, to muse; **med'itāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **med'itāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **med'itating-ly**.

Meditation, *mĕd' .i .tāy'' .shūn*; **meditative**, *mĕd' .i .tā .tīv* ;
med'itative-ly, **med'itative-ness**, **med'itat-or**.

Latin *mĕditatio*, *mĕditātivus*, *mĕditātor*, v. *mĕditāri*.

Mediterranean (double r), *mĕd' .i .ter .ray'' .nĕ .ān* (the), the sea lying between Europe and Africa, inland;

Mediterraneous, *mĕd' .i .ter .ray'' .nĕ .ūs*.

Latin *mĕditerrāneum*, *mĕditerrāneus* (*mĕditus terra*).

Medium, *plu. mediums* and **media**, *mĕ .dī .ūmz* or *mĕ .dī .āh*, middle rate, midway, means whereby anything is effected, that in which bodies exist or through which they act, the person through whom "spirit manifestations" are made.

Circulating medium, money, bank-notes, &c.

Medium-sized, between the largest and the smallest.

Medial, *mĕ .dī .al*, average. **Me'diant** (in *Music*), the third above the key-note. **Sub-me'diant**, the sixth (maj. scale).

Latin *mĕdium*, *plu. mĕdia*; French *mĕdial*, *mĕdiant*.

Medlar (one d), *mĕd' .lar*, a fruit. **Meddler**, a busy-body.

"Medlar," a corruption of *mespler*, Latin *mes'plius*; Greek *mes'plōn* (*mĕsos pīlēo*, moderately constipating or astringent).

"Meddler" (*meseleur*), French *mesler*, now *mĕler*.

Medley, *plu. medleys* (not *medlies*), *mĕd' .lēz*, a confused mass, a collection of different sorts. (French *meslé*, *mĕle*.)

Medulla, *me .dūl' .lah*, the marrow in long bones, pith; **medul'lar**; **medul'lary**, pertaining to marrow or pith;

Medulla oblongata, *me .dūl' .lah ōb' .long gay'' .tah*, the "marrow" which connects the spinal cord to the skull.

Medul'la spina'lis, the spinal marrow.

Medul'lary rays (in *Bot.*), connecting the pith with the bark.

Medul'lary sheath, *-sheerh*; **medul'lary substance**.

Latin *mĕdulla*, marrow; Greek *mĕdulos*.

Medusa, *plu. medusæ*, *mĕ .dū' .sah*, *mĕ .dū' .see*, sea blubber or jelly-fish; **medu'sidans**; **medusa'ria** (*-ia*, a class, order).

Medusa, the mortal Gorgon. Linneus gave this name to these marine animals because the tentacles in some species resemble the snakes round Medusa's head. (Greek *medousa*, ruler.)

Meed, recompense. **Mead**, *meed*, a meadow, honey-wine.

"Meed," Old English *mĕd*. "Mead" (meadow), Old English *mĕd*

"Mead" (hydromel). Welsh *meddyglyn*, *meddwoi*, intoxicating.

Meek, mild; **meek'-ly**, **meek'-ness**, gentleness.

Old English *ge-mĕtlic*, modest, *ge-mĕtlice*, modestly.

Meerschaum, *meer'.shūm*, a tobacco pipe of magnesian earth mixed with silex. (Germ. *meerschaum*, froth of the sea.)

Meet. **Mete**, to measure out. **Meat**, *meet*, animal food.

Meet, fit, a coming together, to come together; *past met*, *past part. met*; **meet-ing**, an interview, coming together; **meeting-house**, a place of worship [for dissenters].

Meet'er. **Meter**, *mē'.ter*. **Metre**, *mē'.t'r*.

Meet-er, one who encounters or meets another.

Me'ter, an instrument to measure with, as *gas-meter*.

Metre, *mē'.t'r*, a French measure of length.

"**Meet**," Old English *ge-mēt[an]*, *ge-mēting*, a meeting.

"**Mete**," Old English *met[an]*, *past mēt*, *past part. meten*.

"**Meat**," Welsh *maethiant*, food, *maethu*, to feed, *maeth*.

"**Meter**," see above "**Mete**." "**Metre**," Greek *mētrōn*, a measure.

Meg'a- (Greek prefix), before any consonant except *s*. **Megal-**, before vowels. **Megalo-** (before *-s*), great.

Mega-ceros, *mē.gās'.ĕ.rōs*, a fossil deer (not the *Irish elk*).

Greek *mēga-keras*, the great-horn (of the Pleistocene period).

Megal-ichthys, *mēg'.ā.līk''.t'īt's*, a sauriod fish.

Greek *mēgal-ichthys*, great fish (of the Coal period).

Megal-onyx, *mēg'.ā.lōn''.īx*, an extinct mammal.

Greek *mēgal-onux*, long-claw (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Meg'alo-saurus, *plu. megalosauri* or *megalosaurian*, a huge extinct saurian reptile.

Greek *mēgālo-saurōs*, great lizard (found in the Oolite, &c.)

Meg'a-therium, *plu. mega-theria*, *mēg'.a t'hē'.ri.um*, *mēg'.a t'hē'.ri.ah*, an extinct monster sloth.

Greek *mēga-thērion*, monster-beast (of the Upper Tertiaries).

Megrim, *mē'.grīm*, headache confined to one side of the head.

Fr. *migraine*; Lat. *hemiorānia*; Gk. *hēmi krānion*, half the skull.

Meiocene, *mī'.o.seen* (in *Geology*), the Middle Tertiaries.

Gk. *meion kainos*, less recent, that is, having fewer remains "recent" or existing plants and animals than the group above it.

Melancholy, *mēl'.ān.kōl'y*, depression of spirits; **melancholic**,

mēl'.ān.kōl''.īk, adj. **Melancholia**, *mēl'.ān.kōl''.ī.ah*, melancholy madness. (Latin *mēlanchōlia*, *mēlanchōlicus*.)

Gk. *mēlagchōlia*, i.e., *mēlas chōlē*, black bile, a redundancy of which was once supposed to be the cause of melancholy.

Melange (Fr.), *mel.lānge*, a medley, a miscellaneous collection.

Melanite, *mēl'.ān.ite*, a grey-black garnet; **melanitic**, *mēl'.ā-nī't'īk*; **melanin**, *mēl'.ā.nīn*, the black pigment of the eye.

Greek *mēlas*, black (*-ite*, a fossil or stony substance).

Melanochoite, *mēl'.ā.nōk''.ro.īt* (not *mēl'.ān.ō.kroit*), chromate of lead. (Greek *mēlas chrōa*, black colour.)

Melée, *ma.lay*, a scuffle, an affray. (French *mêlée*.)

Mellifluous, *mĕl.ĭf'floo.ūs*, sweet to the ear; **mellifluent**, *mĕl.ĭf'flu.ent*, [words or music] with an agreeable flow; **mellifluent-ly**; **mellifluence**, *mĕl.ĭf'flu.ense*.

Lat. *mellifluus*, *mellifluens*, gen. *-entis* (*mĕl fluo*, to flow with honey).

Mellite, *mĕl'.lite*, honey stone. (Gk. *mĕli*, honey, and *-ite*, stone.)

Mellow, *mĕl'.lo*, mature, soft and sweet from ripeness, to ripen; **mellowed** (2 syl.), **mĕl'low-ing**, **mellow-ish** (*-ish* added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **mĕl'low-y**, **mĕl'low-ness**; **mellow-toned**, *-tōnd*, having soft tones.

Welsh *melysu*, to sweeten, *melys*, sweet (*mĕl*, honey).

Melodrame, *mĕl'.o.drām*, a play interspersed with songs; **melo-dramatic**, *mĕl'.ō.dră.măt''.ĭk*, sensational; **melodramatical**, *mĕl'.ō.dră.măt''.ĭ.kāl*; **melodramatist**, *mĕl'.ō.drām''.ăt.ĭst*; **melodrama**, *mĕl'.ō.drām''.ah* (not *mĕl'.o.drāh''.mah*).

French *mélodrame* (Greek *mēlōs drama*, song [and] drama).

Melody, *plu.* **melodies**, *mĕl'.ō.dīz*. **Harmony**, *plu.* **harmonies**.

Melody, the tune; **harmony**, the combination of sounds as in chords and parts. (*Melody* (air) may consist of single notes, but *harmony* must deal with combinations.)

Melodious (R. lxvi.), *mĕ.lō'.dī.ūs* (not *mĕ.lō'.djūs*), musical; **melo'dious-ly**, **melo'dious-ness**; **melodist**, *mĕl'.ō.dĭst*.

Melodise (R. xxxi.), *mĕl'.ō.dīze*, to form into melody; **melo'dised** (3 syl.); **melodis-ing** (R. xix), *mĕl'.ō.dīze.ĭng*.

Latin *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdus*; Greek *mēlōdia*, *mēlōdōs*; French *mélodie*.

Melon, *mĕl'.on* (one l), a fruit; **mĕl'on-frame**, for raising melons. (*There is a substance which Liebig called mellon, consisting of carbon and nitrogen, which combines with metals to form mellonides.*)

Greek *mēlōn*, a pomaceous fruit; Latin *mēlo*, gen. *mēlōntis*, a melon.

Melpomene, *mĕl.pōm'.ē.nē* (not *mĕl'.po.meen*), the tragic muse.

Greek *Mēlpōmēnē* (*mēlpō*, to sing); Latin *Mēlpōmēna*.

Melrose, *mĕl'.rōze*, honey of roses. (Latin *mĕl rōsa*.)

Melt, (*past*) **melt-ed**, (*past part.*) **melted** or **molten**, *mole'.t'n*; **melt'-ing**, **melt'-er**. "Molten" chiefly used as an adj.

Old Eng. *mehtan*, *past mealt*, *past part. molten*, *melting*, a melting.

Member, *mēm'.ber*, a limb, one of a community; **membered**, *mēm'.berd*, having limbs. **Dis-membered**, &c.

Member-ship (*-ship*, office, rank).

Member of Parliament, *plu.* **Members of Parliament**, *par'.lĭ.ment*, expressed by the letters M.P., *plu.* M.M.P.

Latin *membrum*; French *membre*, *membre du parlement*.

Membrane, *mēm'.brane*, a thin skin serving to line or cover some part of an animal or plant, as the nose, &c.

Membranous, *mēm'.bră.nūs*. **Membranaceous**, *-nay''.shūs*.

Membranous, consisting of membranes;

Membranaceous (Rule lxvi.), resembling membrane.

Mucous membrane, *mū'.kūs*, a membrane which lines any open cavity of the body and secretes mucus, as the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, stomach, &c.

Serous membrane, *sē'.rūs*, a membrane which lines a closed cavity of the body and secretes serum, as the serous membranes of the chest, abdomen, &c.

Filous membrane, *fī'.lūs*, tough and inelastic like a tendon, as the filous membranes of the *dūra ma'ter*, capsules of the joints, &c.

Jacob's membrane (*tu'nica Jaco'bi*), the lining of the retina (from Oliger Jacob, Danish phy. 1650-1701).

Membra'na tympani, *-tim'.pā.ni*, the drum of the ear.

Membraniferous, *mēm'.bra.nīf''ē.rūs*, producing membrane. Latin *membrāna fero*, bearing or producing membrane.

Membranology, *mēm'.bra.nōl''.ō.gy*, a description of the animal membranes. (A hybrid, Latin *membrāna* with Greek *lōgos*. **Humenol'ogy** would be good Greek, *hymēn*, gen. *hymēnos*, a membrane.)

Latin *membrāna*, *membrāneus*, *membrānceous*.

Memento, *plu. mementos* (R. xlii.), a souvenir. (Lat. *memento*.)

Memoir, *mēm'.wor* (not *mē'.more*), a biographical sketch, a register of facts; *mem'oir-ist*, one who writes memoirs.

Memorabilia, *mēm'.ō.ra.bīl''.ī.ah*, things worthy to be remembered, things to be borne in memory.

Memorable, *mēm'.ō.rā.b'l*, remarkable; *mem'orābly*.

Memorability, *mēm'.ō.rā.bīl''.ī.ty*.

Memorandum, *plu. memorandums or memoranda*, *mēm'.ō.rān'.dūm*, *plu. mēm'.ō.rān'.dūmz*, *mēm'.ō.rān''.dah*, notes to help the memory.

Memorial, *mē.mōr'ri.āl*, in memory of [someone], an address containing a complaint or request, a state paper without subscription or address.

Memorialise, *mē.mōr'ri.āl.ize* (R. xxxi.), to petition by memorial; *memor'ialised* (5 syl.), *memor'ialis-ing* (R. xix.); *memorial-ist*, one who presents or sanctions a memorial.

Memory, *mēm'.ō.ry*, recollection, the faculty which retains and reproduces at will what has been once learned.

Remem'ber, *remem'bered*, *remem'bering*, &c., the verb.

Lat. *mēmor*, mindful, *mēmōrābīlis*, *mēmōrandum*, *plu. -da*, *mēmoria*, *mēmōriālis*. ("Memorious" or "memorous" [Lat. *memoriosus* or *memorosus*, having a good memory] might be introduced).

Memphian, *mēm'.fī.ān*, obscure, pertaining to *Memphis* (Egypt).

Menace, *mēn'.āce*, a threat, to threaten; *men'aced* (2 syl.); *menac-ing*, *mēn'.ā.sing* (Rule xix.); *men'acing-ly*; *menac-er*, *mēn'.ā.ser*.

French *menace*; Latin *mīnax*, gen. *mīndis*, v. *mīnāre*, to threaten.

Menagery, *plu. menageries*, *mě.năh'.shě.ris*, a place containing a collection of wild beasts.

French *ménagerie*; Low Latin *menagium*.

Mend, to repair; *mend'ed* (R. xxxvi.), *mend'-ing*, *mend'-er*.

This contraction of the Latin *e-mendo*, or French *a-mender*, wholly reverses the meaning. *Menda* means "a fault," and it is the prefix which gives it the meaning of *correcting* a fault.

Mendacious (Rule lxvi.), *měn.day'.shūs*, false; *mendacious-ly*, untruly; *mendacious-ness*, untruthfulness;

Mendacity, *mēn.dās'.i.ty*. **Mendicity**, *mēn.dīs'.i.ty*.

Mendacity, falsehood. **Mendicity**, pertaining to beggars.

Latin *mendax*, gen. *mendacis*, lying, *mendaciter* (*menda*, a mistake).

Mendicant, *měn'.dā.kant*, a beggar; **mendicancy**, beggary.

Mendicity, *mēn.dīs'.i.ty*, pertaining to beggars;

Mendacity, *mēn.dās'.i.ty*, utter falsity, lying.

Latin *mendicans*, gen. *mendicantis*, *mendicitas*, *mendicare*, to beg.

Menial, *mě'.nī.āl*, servile, a servant; *me'ni-al-ly*.

Norm. *meignal* (from *meignes*, a family), hence our law terms, *meise*, a house, *mesnality*, a manor, *mesnality*, *mesne* lord, *demesne*, &c.

Meniscus, *mē.nis'.kūs*, a lens crescent-shaped; *menis'cal*.

Greek *meniskos*, crescent-shaped (*mēnē*, a crescent).

Menses, *měn'.seez*, catamenia. (Latin *mensis*, [once] a month.)

Menstrual, *měn'.stru.āl*; **menstruous**, *měn'.stru.us*.

Latin *menstrualis*, occurring monthly, *menstruosus*.

Menstruum, *plu. menstruums* or *menstrua*, *měn'.stru.um*, a [chemical] solvent, any liquid used as a dissolvent.

Latin *menstruum*, [acting once] a month. The alchemists thought that the full moon was essential to success in the transmutation of baser metals into gold.

Mensurable, *měn'.sū.rā.b'l*, able to be measured;

Mensurability, *měn'.sū.rā.b'l'.i.ty*; **men'sural**.

Mensuration, *měn'.sū.ray'.shūn*, the art, act, or science of finding out the dimensions of surfaces or solids.

French *mensuration*, *mensurable*, *mensurabilité*; Latin *mensura*.

-ment (Latin termination) *nouns*, instrument, cause of, state, act. It is often added to pure English words: *judg-ment*, the act of a judge; *agree-ment*, the state of being in accord.

Mental, *měn'.tāl*, intellectual; *men'tal-ly*, *mental'ity*.

French *mental* (Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*, the mind or intellect).

Mention, *měn'.shūn*, expression in words, to express by words; *mentioned*, *měn'.shūnd*; *men'tion-ing*, *men'tion-able*.

Latin *mentio*, gen. *mentionis*; French *mention*, *v. mentioner*.

Mentor, *měn'.tor*, a wise monitor or adviser; *mento'rial*.

Mentor, the friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachus in his search for his father.

Mephitic, *me.fit'ik*, noxious; **mephitis**, *mě.fī'tis*, any bad exhalation, especially carbonic acid gas.

Latin *mephiticus*, *mephitis*, stinking, harmful to health.

Mercantile, *mer'.kăn.tile*, commercial. (See Merchant.)

Mercator's chart, *mer.kay'torz tchart*, a map with the longitudinal lines parallel; **mercator's projection**, the making of the longitudinal lines of a map all parallel, and compensating for it by drawing the map in perspective.

Devised by Gerhard Kauffman, whose surname Latinised is *Mercator* (merchant), 1612—1694.

Mercenary, *plu. mercenaries*, *mer'.sě.nă.riz*, one hired to serve in a foreign army; **mercenary**, actuated by a love of greed. (Latin *mercenarius*, *merces*, hire.)

Mercer, *mer'.ser*, a dealer in silks and haberdashery;

Mercers' company, one of the 12 great liveryies of London.

Mercery, *plu. merceries*, *mer'.sě.riz*, goods sold by a mercer.

("Mercery" is a collective noun, and "merceries" is only used when different collections of mercery are referred to.)

French *mercier*, *mercerie*: Latin *merx*, gen. *mercis*, merchandise.

Merchant, *mer'.tchant*, a wholesale dealer, one who carries on trade with foreign countries; **Greek merchant**, **Turkey merchant**, one carrying on trade with Greece, Turkey, &c.

Merchandise, *mer'.tchăn.dize*; **mer'chant-man**, a trading ship or vessel; **merchant-service**, the mercantile marine.

Mercantile, *mer'.kăn.tile*, commercial.

(The irregularity of the *h* in these words is due to the French, but we have not followed the French in the substitution of a *y*)

We do not, like the French, term petty traders merchants, but reserve the word as a complimentary term when applied to retail dealers.

We have a large number of words to express a "seller" of goods:

For example—
Broker, one who deals in second-hand furniture, pawns, shares, stock (bought and sold on 'Change), &c.

Dealer, one who deals in horses, cattle, carpets, pictures, crockery, game, turnery, tea (in retail), &c.

Factor, one who deals in corn, coals, &c., in a small way.

Furnisher, one who sells all sorts of furniture and household wares.

Maker, one who sells boots and shoes, clocks and watches, &c.

Mercer, one who sells by retail silks and other materials for ladies.

Merchant (besides the use given above), applied to dealers in wine and spirits, hops, corn (in a large way), tea (wholesale), coals (wholesale), timber, seed (wholesale).

Monger, one who sells fish, cheese, iron-ware, news (now generally called a *news vendor*), fell-monger (seller of skins).

Seller, applied to one who sells books, music, ready-made slops, &c.

Warehouseman, applied to one who sells "Italian wares," fancy goods, &c.

Many other dealers have a special word to express the trade they carry on: as Confectioner, draper, grocer, haberdasher, hatter, poultryman, tobacconist, upholsterer, &c., &c.

Fr. merchandise || **marchand** || **mercantile**: Lat. *mercator*, *merx*, gen. *mercis*, merchandise, *v. mercator*, to buy and sell.

Mercury, *mer'kū.rŷ*, "quick-silver," a mineral medicine, the planet nearest the sun; **mercurial**, *mer.kū'ri.āl*, sprightly, light-hearted, containing mercury, *mercu'riul-ist*.

Mercurialise (Rule xxxi.), *mer.kū'ri.āl.ize*, to affect the system with mercury; **mercu'rialised** (5 syl.), **mercurial-is-ing**, *mer.kū'ri.āl.ize.ing* (Rule xix.)

Latin *Mercūrius*, *mercūriālis*; French *mercuriel* and *mercurial*.

"Mercurial" (light-hearted), being born under the planet Mercury.

Mercy, *plu. mercies*, *mer'siz*, compassion; **merciful** (R. viii., xi.), *mer'ci.ful.ly*, *merciful-ness*, *mer'ci-less*, *merciless.ly*, *merciless-ness*. **Mercy-seat**, *-seet*, the lid of the ark-of-the-covenant. **Sister of Mercy**, one of the society whose object is to succour the sick and destitute, founded in Dublin in 1827. To be at the mercy of [A], to be wholly in the power of [A]. **Mer'cery**, goods sold by mercers.

French *merci*, contraction of Latin *misericordia* (*m'er'ci*), *miser cor*.

Mere, *meer*, sheer, a pool; **mere-ly**, only.

"Mere" (sheer), Latin *mēre*, purely. "Mere" (a pool), Latin *māre*.

Meretricious, *mēr'rē.trish'.us*, like a harlot, having a nominal value far beyond its real worth; **meretricious-ly**, **meretricious-ness**. (Latin *mēřētricius*.)

Merge (1 syl.), to swamp; **merged** (1 syl.), **merg'-ing** (R. xix.)

Latin *mergēre*, to dip or plunge under; Greek *maergō*.

Meridian, *mē.rīd'.i.ăn*, noon-day. A meridian, a line drawn on a globe or map from pole to pole, so called because every place under this line has mid-day at the same time.

Meridional, *me.rīd'.i.o.nāl*, having a south aspect, pertaining to the meridian; **merid'ional-ly**.

Latin *mēřidiālis*, *mēřidiānus*, *mēřidiānum* (*medius dies*, mid-day); French *mēřidien* (wrong), *mēřidional*.

Merino, *plu. merinoes* (Rule xlii.), *me.ree'nōze*, a fabric made of the wool of merino sheep.

Spanish *merino*, moving (from *pasture*, to *pasture*).

Merit, *mēr'rit*, desert, to deserve; **mer'it-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mer'it-ing**. **Meritorious** (Rule lxvi.), *mer'ri.tōr'.ri.ūs*, praiseworthy; **meritor'ious-ly**, **meritor'ious-ness**.

Lat. *mēřito*, to merit, *mēřitōrius*, *mēřitum*; Fr. *mēřite*, *mēřiter*.

Merle, *merl*. **Merlin**, *mer'.līn*. **Merlon**, *mer'.lōn*.

Merle, a blackbird. (French *merle*; Latin *mēřūla*.)

Merlin, a kind of hawk. (Fr. *émerillon*, the merle hunter.)

Merlon, the projection which alternates with the embrasures on an embattled parapet. (French *merlon*.)

Mermaid, *mer'maid*, a woman from the waist upwards, and a fish from the waist downwards. (Old English *meremen*.)

There is also the word *mere-wif*. The Welsh word is *merforwya*.

Merry, *mě'ry*, cheerful; *mer'ri-ly* (Rule xi.), *mer'ri-ness*; *mer'ri-ment*. **Mer'ry-an'drew**, a buffoon. **Merry thought**, *-rhawt*, the forked breast-bone of a fowl. **Merry-go-round**, a round-about [for children, seen at fairs]. To make merry, to enjoy oneself socially.

Mirth, *mirth'-ful* (Rule viii.), *mirthful-ness*, *mirthful-ly*.

Old English *mirig* or *myreg*, *myrgnes*, merriness, *myrth*.

Merycotherium, *plu.* *merycotheria*, *mee'.ri.kō.rhē''.ri.ām* (not *mě'r'i-*), *plu.* *mee'.ri.kō.rhē''.ri.ah*, a huge ruminant allied to the Bactrian camel (found in the Drift).

Greek *mérutō thérion*, the ruminating beast.

Mesembryanthemum, *mes.em'.brī.ān''.rhē.mām* (not *mesambry-anthemum*), the ice-plant, &c.; *mesembryaceæ*, *mes.ēm'.brī.ā''.sē.ē.* (*-aceæ* in Botany denotes an "order").

Gk. *mēsos-mēbrūn-anthōs*, embryo in the centre of the flower.

Mesdames, *měz'.dāms*, *plu.* of *madam*. This is the usual English pronunciation. So **Messieurs** the *plu.* of *Mr.* (or *monsieur*) is pronounced *mez'h'urz*. In French *mesdames* is called *mei.dahm'*, and *messieurs* is called *mei.sē'eu'*.

Mesentery, *mēs'.en.tēr ry*, a membrane by which the intestines are attached to the vertēbræ; *mesenteric*, *mēs'.en.tēr'rik*, *adj.*, as *mesenteric glands, disease*, &c. (not *misenteric*).

Greek *mēsantērion*; Latin *mesentērium*, the midriff, *mesentēricus*.

Mesh, a net. **Mash**, brewers grains. **Mass**, a heap.

Mesh, strictly means one of the *interstices* of a net, but we say *I have got him in my meshes* (net); *mesh-y*; *meshed*, *mesht*, caught. (Old English *mæscra*, a mesh.)

"Mesh," Fr. *masche*, now *mâche*. "Mass," Fr. *masse*; Low L. *masa*.

Mesmerism, *měz'.mě.rizm*, a state of coma produced by "animal magnetism"; *mesmeric*, *mez.mēr'rik*, *adj.*

Mesmerise (Rule xxxi.), *měz'.mě.rize*, to produce mesmeric sleep; *mes'merised* (3 syl.), *mesmeria-ing* (Rule xix.), *mez'.mě.rize-ing*; *mes'meris-er*, one who mesmerises; *mes'merist*, one who believes in mesmerism.

Introduced into Paris, 1778, by Friedrich A. Mesmer (1734—1815).

Mesne, *meen*, intermediate. **Mean**, *meen*, base, to intend.

Mesne lord, a lord who holds of a superior lord.

Mesne process, *-prōs'sēs*, writs which intervene during the progress of a suit or action.

Mesne profits, profits derived from land while the possession of it has been held by a wrong owner.

"Mesne," Old law French. "Mean" (base), O. E. *mæne*, v. *men*(en).

Mes'o- (Greek prefix) *nouns*, intermediate, the middle.

Mes'o-cæcum, *-sē'.kūm*, a part of the large intestine.

A hybrid. Lat. *cæcum*, the blind gut, so called because (like a "blind alley") it is open only at one end. [A blind needle has no eye.]

- Mes'o-carp**, *-karp* (in *Bot.*), between the epicarp and endocarp.
Greek *meso-karpōs*, intermediate carp [fruit].
- Mes'o-cheleum**, *keē'.lē.ǣm* (in *Bot.*), the middle part of the labellum of orchids. (Greek *chēlē*, a claw, a lobe.)
Often spelt chillium, but this is grossly wrong, with another meaning.
- Mes'o-colon**, *-kō'.lōn*, the mesentery of the colon.
Greek *meso-kōlōn*, same meaning.
- Mes'o-gastric**, *-gās'.trik*, that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. (Gk. *gastēr*, the stomach.)
- Mes'o-lite**, *-lite*, a mineral intermediate between natrolite (3 syl.) and scolezite (*skō'.lē.zite*).
Greek *meso-lithos*, an intermediate stone or mineral.
- Mes'o-phloeum**, *-flee'.um*, the middle layer of bark.
Greek *meso-phlōtēs*, intermediate bark of plants.
- Mes'o-phylum**, *-fil'.lūm*, the fleshy part of a leaf which comes between the upper and lower membranes.
Greek *meso-phyllon*, the middle part of a leaf.
- Mes'o-sperm**, *-sperm*, the middle coat of seed.
Greek *meso-sperma*, the middle [coat of] seed.
- Mes'o-sternum**, *-sternum*, the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.
Greek *meso-sternon*, middle [segment of] the breast.
- Mes'o-thorax**, *-thō'.rax*, the posterior part of the ali-trunk or thorax of insects, which bears the posterior wings and third pair of legs. (Greek *thōrax*, thorax or ali-trunk.)
- Mes'o-type**, *-tipe*, a mineral called natrolite, intermediate between analcime (3 syl.) and stilbite (2 syl.).
Greek *meso-tūpōs*, [of an] intermediate type.
- Mes'o-zoic**, *-zō'.ik* (not *-zoik*), the secondary geological period including the triassic, the lias, the oolite, the wealden, and the cretaceous groups. (Greek *zōē*, life.)
- [mess. Miss. Mass. Moss (Rule v.)]**
- Mess**, a dish of food, a military ordinary, disorder, to dine at mess; *messed*, *mest*; *mess'-ing*; *mess-mate*.
- Miss**, the title given to young ladies, failure, to fail.
- Mass**, a religious service, a heap. (O. E. *mæsse*; Fr. *masse*.)
- Moss**, a family of cryptogams (Fr. *mousse*; Lat. *muscus*).
"Mess" (food), Old E. *nese*, a table, v. *mes[an]*, to eat; Lat. *mensa*.
"Mess" (confusion), Lat. *miscere*, to mix, to throw into confusion.
"Miss" (a young lady), cont. of *mistress*. (to fail), O. Eng. *mise[ian]*.
- Message**, *mēs'.sage*, an errand. **Messuage**, *mēs'.swage*, a house.
- Messenger**, *mēs'.n.djer*, one who takes a message.
(This word ought to be messenger as it is in French.)
French *message*, *messager*; Latin *mittere*, supine *missum*, to send.
"Messuage," Old F. *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Low L. *messuag*.

Messiah, *mēs.sī'ah*, "the anointed one." (It does not mean "The Sent," and has no connection with the Lat. *missus*.)

Messī'ah-ship (-ship, office, rank); messianic, *-ān'īk*.

Heb. *M(e)s.sī.[a]h*, anointed. Applied by Christians to Jesus Christ.

Messieurs, *mez'h'.erz*, plu. of **Mr.** [*mister*]. **Measures**, *mez'h'.erz*, q.v.

Messieurs (*mes-sieurs*, my sirs) is the Fr. plu. of **Mon-sieur** (my sir). In French it is pronounced *mey.se'eu'*, but in English *mez'h'.erz*, when preceding proper names: as *Messieurs Jones, Smith, & Co.*, but when not followed by proper names we call the word *mēs.seu'rz*. It is never written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of **Messrs.** (in French **MM.**); neither is the sing. ever written or printed in full, but always in the contracted form of **Mr.** (in French **M.**)

The fem. of "Mr." is **Mrs.** *mīs'iz*, plu. **Mesdames**, *mez'.dāms* (in Fr. *mey.dahm'*), but the plural is almost exclusively used in the headings of newspaper announcements of levees, &c., in the cards of professional ladies, and those engaged in trade. In ordinary society we repeat the word **Mrs.** before each proper name.

For my own part, I cannot imagine why such a wretched perversion as "mez'h'.ers" (Messrs.) should be preferred to the simpler and more English plural Mist'ers (MM. or MMr.)

Message, *mes'swage*, a dwelling house. **Mes'sage**, an errand.

"Message," Low Latin *messuagium*; Old French *mesonage*, *meson*, now *maison*; Latin *mānere*, supine *mansum*, to abide.

"Message," Fr. *message*, v. *messager*; Lat. *mittere*, supine *missum*.

Met'a- (Gk. pref.) nouns, beyond, after, over, transference.

Metabasis, *mē.tāb'.āsīs*, transition. (Greek *baino*, to go.)

Met'a-carpus, *-kar'.pus*, the solid part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. **Metatar'sus**, the solid part of the foot between the ankle and the toes; **meta-car'pal**, adj. Greek *meta karpos*, beyond the wrist.

Metachronism, *mē.tāk'.rō.nīzm*, the error of placing an event *after* its real date. The opposite fault is **prochronism**, *prōk'rō nīzm*, or placing a date *before* its proper time. Either fault is an **Anachronism**, *a.nūk'.rō.sīzm*, a false date. (Greek *ana chrōnōs*, out of time.)

Greek *meta chrōnōs*, behind or after [the true] time.

Met'a-genesis, *-djēn'.ēsīs*, the changes of form which the same being passes through in its different stages of existence; **met'a-genetic**, *-dje.nēt'.īk*, adj. (Gk. *gēnēsis*, birth.)

See **Met'a-morphosis**, **meta-phor**, **meta-phrase**, **metaphysics**, &c., in their proper places.

Metal, **Mettle**, both *mět'l*. **Medal**, **Meddle**, both *měd'l*.

Metal, *mět'l*, forty-three of the elements are so called; **metallic**, *mě.tăl'ik*, containing metal, &c.

Metalliferous, *met'lif''.ě.rūs*, earth or ore rich in metal.

Metallist, *mět'l.ist*, a worker in metals.

Metalliform, *mět'l.ĭ.form*, resembling metal.

Metalline, *mět'lĭn*, impregnated with metal;

Metallisation, *met'l.ĭ.zay''shĭn*.

Metallise (R. xxxi.), *mět'l.ize*, to render metallic, to imbue with metal; **met'allised** (3 syl.), **met'allis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Metallography, *met'l.ög''.ră.fy*, a treatise on metals.

Metalloid, *mět'l.oid*, the metallic base of the alkaloïds and earths, inflammable non-metallic bodies: as sulphur and phosphorus; **metalloidal**, *mět'l.oid''ăl*.

Metallurgy, *met'l.ūr.gy* (not *mě.tăl'.lur.gy*), the art of working metals or obtaining them from ore; **metallurgic**, *mět'l.ūr.djik* (not *mě.tăl'.lur.gik*); **metallurgist**, *mět'l.ūr.djist*, one skilled in metals.

The perfect metals, those not easily oxidised: as gold, silver, and platinum.

The base metals, those easily oxidised: as copper, iron, lead, tin, and zinc.

Road metal, broken stones for roads.

White metal, *wite mět'l*, nickel or German silver.

Lat. *metallum*, *metallĭcus*; Gk. *metallon*; Fr. *métal*, *métallique*, *métallifère*, *métallisation*, *métalliser*, *métallographie*, *métallurgique*, *métallurgiste*, *métallurgie*.

"**Metalliferous**," Latin *metallum fero*, I bear metal.

"**Metalloid**," Greek *metallōn eidos*, like a metal.

"**Metallurgy**," Greek *metallōn ergon*, metal work.

"**Mettle**," O. E. *modiltc*. "**Medal**," Fr. *médaille*. "**Meddle**," Fr. *mêler*.

Metamorphosis, *plu. metamorphoses*, *mět'.ă.mor''fō.sĭs*, *plu. -sēs*, change of form; **metamorphic**, *mět'.ă.mor''fik*, *adj.*

Metamorphose, *mět'.a.mor''fōz*, to change the form; **metamorphosed**, *met'.ă.mor''fōzd*; **metamorphos-ing** (Rule xix.), *mět'.ă.mor''fō.zing*.

Metamorphic rocks, those which contain no trace of organic remains; **metamorphic system**.

(This is one of the most striking deviations from the classic models: both in Gk. and Lat. the "-pho" is long. In Gk. it is o-mega.)

Greek *metāmorphōsis* (μεταμόρφωσις, *meta morphō*, to change the form); Latin *metāmorphōsis*; French *métamorphose*, *métamorphique*, *métamorphoser*.

Metaphor, *mēt'.ă.för.* **Simile**, *sim'.i.le.*

Metaphor, a resemblance *implied* but not introduced by any word of warning.

Simile, a resemblance *claimed* and introduced by a word of warning. such as *like, as, &c.*

Hope is the anchor of our faith (*a metaphor*).

Hope is like an anchor to our faith (*a simile*).

Judah is a lion's whelp (*a metaphor*).

Judah is like a lion's whelp (*a simile*).

He couched down as a lion, even as an old lion (*a simile*).

Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path (*a metaphor*).

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf (*a simile*).

Metaphoric, *mēt'.a.för''rik*; **metaphorical**, *-för''ri.käl*; **metaphor'ical-ly**; **metaphor-ist**, *mēt'.a.för.ist*.

Greek *mētaphōra* (*mēta phōrē*, to transfer [a word from its original bearing to something else]); Latin *mētāphōra*, *mētaphōricus*.

Metaphrase, *mēt'.ă.fraze.* **Paraphrase**, *pār'rū.fraze.*

Metaphrase, a word for word translation;

Paraphrase, a free translation in which the text is explained by a running commentary.

Metaphrastic, *mēt'.ă.fras''.tik*, adj. of metaphrase.

Metaphrast, *mēt'.ă.frast*, one who translates verbally.

Greek *mētaphrasis*, (*meta phrazo*); Latin *mētaphrasis*.

Metaphysics, *mēt'.ă.fiz''.iks* (Rule lxi.), theoretical philosophy.

Physics, *fiz''.iks*, is that branch of science which explains all natural phenomena (Greek *phusis*, nature). **Metaphysics** is the science which comes *after* physics, being that which treats of the phenomena of mind or spirit.

Metaphysics includes—

1. Ontol'ogy, which treats of the nature and attributes of being.
2. Cosmol'ogy, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and motion as displayed in creation, &c.
3. Anthropol'ogy, *ăn'.thrō.pōs''.ō.fy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced.
4. Psychol'ogy, *si.kōl'.ō.gy*, which treats of the intellectual soul.
5. Pneumatology, *nū'.mā.tōl''.ō.gy*, which treats of soul, spirit, &c.

Metaphysical, *mēt'.ă.fiz''.i.käl*; **metaphys'ical-ly**.

Metaphysician, *mēt'.ă.fi.zish''.ăn*, one versed in metaphysics.

Latin *metaphysica*. The word, according to Dr. W. Smith (*Class. Dict.* art. Aristotēlēs), arose thus: At the death of Aristotle, his fourteen treatises on "theoretical philosophy" were put together as one work, and styled *τῶν μετὰ τὰ φυσικὰ*, from the fact of their being placed *μετὰ*, *after*, *τὰ φυσικὰ*, the treatises in physics.

Metastasis, *me.tūs'.tū.sīs*, the removal of a disease from one part of the body to another. (Gk. *meta-stasis*, change of place.)

Metatarsus, *mēt'.a.tar''.sūs*, the solid part of the foot, between the ankle and the toes **Metacarpus**, the solid part of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers; **metatar'sal**.

Greek *meta tarsos* (*tarsos* is that part of the foot to which the leg is attached, including the instep), the "meta-tarsus" is *beyond* that, or between the "tarsus" and the toes.

Metathesis, *me.tǝrk'.ĕ.sis*, the transposition of a letter: as the older word *afyrht* has become *afryht* (afright).

Greek *metathēsis* (*meta tithēmi*, to put after [its right place]).

Metathorax, *mēt'.a.rhō''.raz*, the third and last segment of the thorax of insects. The second segment is called the **Mes'o-thorax**. (Gk. *meta thōrax*, beyond the thorax.)

Mete (1 syl.), to measure. **Meet**, to encounter. **Meat**, *meet*, food.

Met-ed (R. xxxvi.), *meet'-ed*; **meet-ing** (R. xix.), *meet'-ing*.

Meter, *meet-er*, a measurer. **Metre**, *meet''r* (in poetry).

Metrio System, the French system of weights and measures.

Metrology, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, science of weights and measures.

"**Mete**," Old English *met[an]*, past *mæt*, past part. *meten*.

"**Meet**," Old English *mēt[an]*, past *mātte*, past part. *ge-mēt*.

"**Meat**," Old Eng. *mete* or *mette*. "**Metre**" (verse), Old Eng. *meter*.

Metempsychosis, *me.tem'st.kō''.sis*, transmigration of the soul.

Greek *mētempsychōsis* (*meta en psychōō*, to put life in [another body] after [it has left the present body]).

Meteor, *mē'.tē.ōr*, an atmospheric phenomenon;

Meteoric, *mē'.te.ōr''rik*; **meteoric stones**, **aerolites**;

Meteoric iron, **aerolitic iron**.

Meteorite, *mē'.tē.ō.rīte*, a solid substance falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Meteorological, *mē'.tē.ō.rō.lōdg''ī.kāl*, pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena; **meteorolog'ic**.

Meteorology, *mē'.tē.o.rōl''.ō.gy*, the science which explains the phenomena of the atmosphere.

Meteorologist, *mē'.tē.o.rōl''.ō.djist*, one skilled in...

Meteoromancy, *mē'.tē.ō.ro.mūn''sy*, divination by thunder and lightning, falling stars, and so on.

Meteoroscope, *mē'.te.ōr''rōs.kōpe* (Rule lxxiii.)

Latin *mētēōra* (no singular number), *mētēōrologus*, *mētēōroscōpus*;

Greek *mētēōrōs* (*meta eōra*, with things lifted up aloft).

ter, *mē'.ter*, a measure, as *gas-meter*. **Metre**, *mē'.t'r*, verse.

Old English *met[an]*, to measure; *meter*, metre or verse.

haglin, *me.rhēg'.līn*, honey-wine. (Welsh *meddyglyn*.)

A compound of *meddyg*, a doctor, and *llyn*, tippie, v. *llyn*, to booze.

hinks, (*past*) **methought**, *mē.thinks*, *me.rhort'*, it seems to me.

Old Eng. *thinc[an]*, an impersonal verb, "it seems." The object was in the dat. case, as *me thincth*, *methinks* (*mīhi vidētur*), *me ge-thūhte*, *me-thought* (*mīhi visum est*). It was originally used with other personal pronouns, as *thē thincth*, *thē ge-thūhte*, &c.

It is a gross error to suppose *me-thinks* is a corrupt form of *I think[s]*.

"**Me**" is dative case, and "**thinks**" impersonal.

rd, *mēth'.ōd*, order, systematic arrangement; **methodic**, *me.thōd'.īk*; **methodical**, *me.thōd'.ī.kāl*; **method'ical-ly**.

ethodise (R. xxxi.), *mēth'.ō.dīze*, to arrange systematically;

meth'odised (3 syl.), *mēth'odis-ing*, *mēth'odis-er*.

- Methodist**, *mēth'ō.dīst*, a disciple of John Wesley; **methodism**, *mēth'ō.dīzəm*; **methodistic**, *mēth'ō.dīs'tīk*; **methodistical**, *mēth'ō.dīs'tī.kūl* (a term of contempt meaning "canting," "hypocritical"); **methodistically**.
- Greek *methōdōs* (*mēta hōdōs*), method, a searching after something systematically, scientific inquiry; Latin *methōdus*, *methōdicus* (the Rom. *methōdici* were physicians opposed to the quacks or *empirici*, the latter obtained their knowledge by practice or personal experience, the *methōdici* followed certain broad principles and diagnosed from general symptoms). The Methodists are so called from the strict "method," or religious rules they undertake to observe.
- Methyl**, *mēth'.īl*, the hydro-carbon radical of meth'yl alcohol.
- Methylamine**, *me.rhīl'.ā.mīn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by meth'yl.
- Methylated**, *mēth'.ī.lā.ted*, imbued with methyl.
- Meth'ylated spirit**, spirit of wine mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit (it is duty-free because it is too nauseous to be used as a drink); **meth'ylia**.
- Methylene**, *mēth'.ī.leen*, a very inflammable liquid procured from wood, and forming the basis of wood-spirit.
- Greek *methu hūlō*, wine [of] wood.
- Metis**, *mē'.tīs*, one of the asteroids (*as'.tē.roidz*).
- Mētis*, daughter of Oceanus, during pregnancy was swallowed by Zeus [Jove], and in due time Zeus himself gave birth to Athena [Minerva], who sprang from his head, a woman of full stature.
- Metonic**, *mē.tōn'.īk*, adj. of Meton, an Athenian astronomer.
- Meton'ic cycle**, *-.sī'.k'l*, a period of nineteen years, in which time the lunations of the moon repeat themselves.
- Meton'ic year**, a period equal to nineteen years.
- Metonymy**, *mēt'.ō.nīm.y*, the substitution of one word for another: as *I have read Homer*; *I know Milton well*; **metonymic**, *mēt'.ō.nīm.īk*; **metonymical**, *-.nīm'.ī.kūl*; **metonymically**.
- Greek *metōnumia*, *metōnumīkōs* (*mēta onūma*, change of word).
- Metre**, *mē'.t'r*, verse. **Meter**, *mē'.ter*, a measurer: as *gas-meter*; **metrical**, *mēt'trī.kūl*, having rhythm; **met'rical-ly**.
- Metric**, *mēt'.rīk*, denoting measurement; **met'ric system**, the French decimal system of weights and measures.
- Metrology**, *me.trōl'.ō.gy*, the science of weights and measures.
- "Metre," Old Eng. *meter*; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *metrōn*, *metricus*.
- "Meter," Old Eng. *met[an]*, to measure; Lat. *metrum*; Gk. *metrōn*.
- Metrograph**, *mēt'tro.grāf*, an instrument for telling at what rate a train is moving, and for marking the moment of its arrival and departure from a station.
- Greek *metron graphō*, I write the measure [of speed].
- Metronome**, *mēt'tro.nōme*, an instrument for beating time; **metronomy**, *mēt'tro.nōm.y*, measurement of time by a...
- Greek *metron nōmē*, measure [of the] divisions or bars.

Metropolis, *me.trōp'ō.līs*, the capital; **metropolitan**, *mēt'tro-
pōl'ī.tūn*, adj. The **metropol'itan**, bishop of the me-
tropolis, an archbishop; **metropol'itan-ate**, the office or
see of a metropolitan [bishop].

Greek *metrōpōlis* (*mētēr pōlis*, mother city); Latin *metropolitānus*.

Mettle, **Metal**, both *mēt'l*. **Meddle**, **Medal**, both *mēd'l*.

Mettle, *met'l*, spirit; **mettled**, *mēt't'ld*, high-spirited;
mettle-some, *-sūm* (*-some*, full of), full of mettle.

Metal, *mēt'l*, an element like gold, iron, &c. (Fr. *métal*.)

Meddle, *mēd'l*, to interfere. (Fr. *mesler* now *mêler*.)

Medal, *mēd'l*, a metal token. (French *médaille*.)

"Mettle," Old Eng. *mōdoltic*, high-spirited, *mōdig*, full of spirit.

Lew, *plu. mews*. **Muse** (1 syl.), goddess of song, to meditate.

Mew, a gull, to cry as a cat, to confine, to moult.

Mews, a range of buildings where horses are lodged.

The royal **mews**, the royal stables (not *mewses*).

Mewed, *mewd*; **mew'-ing**.

"Mews" (to moult), Fr. *muer*. "Mews" (stables), Fr. *mus*.

"Mew" (as a cat), Welsh *mew*. "Mew" (a gull), O. E. *mēu* or *māw*.

"Muse," Lat. *musa* (to meditate); Fr. *muser*, to dawdle.

(In 85 Geo. III. chap. 73, we have "mewses" as plural of *mews*, but
Official English is notoriously untrustworthy.)

Lewl, to cry as a babe from uneasiness. **Mule**, an animal.

Mewled (1 syl.), *mewl'-ing*, *mewl'-er*.

"Mewl," Fr. *miauler*. "Mule," Old Eng. *mūl*; Lat. *mūlus*.

Lezereon, *me.zee'.rē.ōn*, the spurge olive. (French *mézérion*.)

Lezzo- (Ital.), *mēdz'.o*, moderate, half, moderately.

Mezzo-forte, *mēdz'.o fōr'.te* (in *Music*), rather loud.

Mezzo-piano, *mēdz'.o pē.ak'.no* (in *Music*), rather soft.

Mezzo-soprano, *plu. mezzo-sopranos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o
so.prah'.noze*, a low soprano or treble.

Mezzo-tuono, *mēdz'.o tu.ō'.no*, a semitone.

Mezzo-relievo, *plu. -relievos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o rēl'.ī.ā''vo*,
mean relief. English-Italian for *mezzo-rilievo*.

Mezzo-tinto, *plu. -tintos* (Rule xlii.), *mēdz'.o tīn'.toze*, half-
tint drawings in imitation of Indian ink.

ti (Ital.), *me*, the third note of the tonic *sol-fa* system.

Miasma, *mē.az'.mah*, infection or pollution floating in the air
from ill-drainage; **miasmatic**, *mī.az.māt'.ik*; **mias'mal**.

Greek *mtasmos*, pollution (*miainō*, to defile).

Mica, *mī'.kah*, Mus'covy glass; **micaceous** (R. xlv.), *mī.kay'.shūs*;
mica schist. (Latin *micāre*, to glisten.)

Michaelmas, *mīk'.ēl.mās* (Rule viii.), the feast of St. Michael.

Michaelmas day, September 29th; **Michaelmas term** (in
Law), between the 2nd and 25th of November.

Mickle, *mɪk'əl*, much. (Old English *mycel* or *micel*.)

Micro-, *mī'kro-* (Gk. prefix), *nouns*, small. (Greek *mīkrōs*.)

Mi'cro-cosm, *-kozəm*, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world; **mi'cro-cosmic**, *-kōs'mɪk*; **mi'cro-cosmical**, *-kōs'mɪ.kəl*.

Greek *mīkrōs kōsmōs*, a little world.

Micrography, *mī.krōg'.rū.fy*, a description of microscopic objects. (Gk. *mīkrōs grapho*, I write about small things.)

Micrometer, *mī.krōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for measuring small objects, spaces, angles, &c.

Greek *mīkrōs mētron*, a meter of small things.

Microscope, *mī'kro.skōpe*, an instrument for inspecting very minute objects; **microscopic**, *mī'krō.skōp'.ɪk*; **microscopical**, *mī'kro.skōp'.ɪ.kəl*; **microscopical-ly**; **microscopist**, *mī'kro.skō'.pɪst*; **microscopy**, *mī'kro.skōp.ə*.

(Except in "panta-scope" and "tele-scope," the vowel preceding -scope is always o.)

Greek *mīkrōs skōpéo*, I inspect small objects.

Micro-zoa, *mī'kro zō'.ah*, minute animal organisms.

Greek *mīkrōs zōon*, plu. *zōa*, minute living things.

Mid, middle; **mid-day**, **mid-night**; **mid-land**, **mid-lent**, **mid-ship**; **mid-ship-man**, a junior officer in a man-of-war, &c.; **mid-way**, **mid-summer**, **mid-winter**.

Middle, *mɪd.d'l*: **middle-ages**, from the fall of the Western empire till the revival of learning (500-1500); **middle-class**, between the aristocracy and mechanics; **middle-man**, an agent, a go-between; **middle-most**; **middle-passage**, the part of the Atlantic between Africa and the West Indies; **middle-post**, the king-post; &c.

Middling, *mɪd.lɪŋ*, tolerable, mediocre.

Old Eng. *mid*, middle, *mid-dæg*, *mid-niht*, *mid-lenten* (mid-lent), *mid-sumer*, *mid-winter*; *middan*, adv. in the midst *midde*, (super.) *midmest*; *middel*, *middel-finger*, *middel-flōr* (floor).

Midden, a dunghill (Scotch).

Midge (1 syl.), a very small insect, a gnat. (Old Eng. *mycg*.)

Midriff, *mɪd'.rɪf*, the diaphragm. (Old Eng. *mid*, *hrif* bowels.)

Midst (super. of *mid*), thickest of a throng, the middle. A corruption of *middes* for *to-middes*, adv.: as "to-day."

(Adj.) The midst of it was paved with love (*Cant.* iii. 10).

(Adv.) Him first, Him last, Him midst, and without end (*Milton*).

ERRORS OF SPEECH.—

In our midst (should be *In the midst of us*).

In their midst (should be *In the midst of them*).

Into their midst (should be *Into the midst of them*).

Out of our midst (should be *Out of the midst of us*).

("Midst" is never a noun, nor even an adjectival noun, and therefore cannot be used with an (adjectival) possessive pronoun.)

Midwife, *plu.* midwives, *mīd'wif, mīd'wifs*, an accoucheuse, midwife-ry, *mīd'wif.ry*. (O. E. *mid wif*, with the woman.)

The Spaniards have a precisely analogous word, *comadre* (*com madre*, with the mother), a midwife.

Mien, *meen*, manner, air. **Mean**, *meen*, base, to intend.

"Mien," Fr. *mine*, countenance. "Mean," O. E. *mæne*, v. *mæn*(an).

Might, *mite*, power, *past tense* of may. **Mite**, a very little grub.

Might-y, *mī'ty*, powerful. **Mit-y**, *mī'ty*, full of mites.

Mighti-ly (Rule xi.), *mī'ti.ly*; **mighti-ness**, *mī'ti.ness*.

With might and main, with the utmost efforts.

Old Eng. *miht, mihtig, mihtiglice, mihtignes*, v. *mihte* of *maġan*.
(It will be seen that the useless "g" is an interpolated letter.)

Mignonnette (double n), *mīn'yōn.nēt'* (not *mignonette* nor *mignonette*), the "little favourite" [flower].

French *mignonnette* (*mignonne*, a favourite, with dim.)

Migrate or Emigrate, *mī'grate, ěm'grate*. **Immigrate**, &c.

Migrate, to remove from one's college or country to another.

Immigrate, to enter into a new country as a resident;
mī'grāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), *mī'grāt-ing* (R. xix.), *mī'gratory*.

Migration, *mi.gray'shūn*. (Latin *migratio, migrare*.)

Mikado, *plu.* mikadoes (Rule xlii.), *mī.kay'dōze*, priest-king of Japan. The temporal king is the Tycoon.

Milanese, *mīl'ān.eez*, sing. and *plu.*, native of Mil'an.

(Names of peoples in *-ese* are sing. and *plu.*, as *Chinese, Portuguese*.)

Milch [cows] giving milk. (Old Eng. *melc*, *milch*, *meolc*, *milk*.)

Mildew, *mīl'du*, blight, to blight; *mīl'dewed* (2 syl.), *mildew-ing*. (Old English *mildeaw*, honey dew.)

Mile (1 syl.), 1760 yards land measure; **mile-age**, fares paid by travellers per mile (*-age*, tax, toll, payment); **mile-post**, **mile-stone**; **nau'tical mile**, one sixtieth of a degree.

Latin *milliare* or *milliarium* (*mille passus*, a thousand paces).

Milfoil, *mīl'foil*, the herb yarrow. (Latin *millefolium*.)

Militant, *mīl'i.tānt*. The Church militant, the Church on earth, so called because it is in a state of warfare.

The Church triumphant, the Church in heaven.

Military, *mīl'i.ter ry*, pertaining to a soldier.

The military, the soldiery.

Militate, *mīl'i.tate*, to be in opposition to, to contradict;
mīl'itāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), *mīl'itāt-ing* (Rule xix.)

Militia, *mīl'i.sh'ah*, citizens trained as soldiers; **militia-man**, *plu. -men*, one serving in the militia.

Latin *militans*, gen. *militantis*, *militarius*, *militia*, *warfare*, *militare*, supine *militatum*; French *militant*, *militaire*.

Milk (*noun and verb*), milked (1 syl.), milk-ing, milk-er, milk-y, milk'i-ness (Rule xi.), milk'i-ly, milk-maid; milk-tooth, *plu.* milk-teeth, the first teeth; milk-white; milk'y-way, a white zone in the heavens full of stars.

Milch, adj., giving milk. (Old Eng. *meolc*, milk, *melc*, milch.)

Mill (retains its double *l* in all its compounds), milled (1 syl.); mill-ing, grinding, indenting the edge of coin, beating, the indented edge of coin, a beating; mill'-er; mill-board, -bord, a thick pasteboard; mill-dam, mill-pond; mill-race, the stream that drives a mill; mill-stone; mill-wright, -rite, one who constructs and repairs mills; treadmill.

Old English *miln*; Welsh *melin*, *v. melino*, *metlon*, flour.

Millennium, *mīl.lēn'.nī.ām*, the thousand years when "Christ is to come in person to earth and reign." (*Rev.* xx. 1-6.)

Millenarian, *mīl'.le.nair''rī.ān*, consisting of 1000 years, one who believes in the millennium; millenarian-ism.

Millenary. **Millinery**. **Millionary**.

Millenary, *mīl'.lē.nā.ry*, consisting of 1000;

Millinery, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, goods made by a milliner;

Millionary, *mīl'.yūn.ā.ry*, consisting of millions.

Millennial, *mīl.lēn'.nī.āl*, pertaining to the millennium.

Millen'ial-ist, one who believes in the millennium.

(The words millenarian, millenarianism, millenary, ought to have double "n," but we owe, as usual, our error to the French.)

Lat. mille annus, a thousand years. (In composition the *a* of *annus* becomes *e*, as *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *septennial*, *millennial*, &c.)

"Millinery," a corruption of *Milaner*. At one time *Mil'an*, in Italy, set the fashion for dress. "Millionary," by millions.

Millepede, *mīl'.lē.pēd*, an insect. (*Lat. mille pēdes*, 1000 feet.)

Millepores, *mīl'.lē.pōrz*, a genus of branching corals.

Milleporite, *mīl'.lē.pō'r.rite*, a fossil millepore (-ite denotes a fossil); milleporidæ, *mīl'.lē.pō'r'rī.dē*.

Latin *mille pōrus*, a thousand pores or minute cells.

Millet, *mīl'.lēt*, a plant containing small edible grains.

French *millet*; Latin *milium* (*mille grānum*, a thousand grains).

Milliner, *mīl'.lī.nēr*, one who makes women's dresses.

Millinery. **Millenary**. **Millionary**.

Millinery, *mīl'.lī.nēr ry*, the works of a milliner.

Millenary, *mīl'.lī.nār ry*, the space of a thousand years.

Millionary, *mīl'.yūn.ā.ry*, consisting of millions.

"Milliner," supposed to be derived from *Milan*, in Italy, once the mart and glass of fashion. "Millenary," Latin *mille*, 1000.

Million, *mīl'.yūn*, seven figures; millionth, *mīl'.yūnth*, the ten-hundred-thousandth; millionsaire, *mīl'.lī.o.nair* (not *mīl'.yūn.air*), a man worth a million of money.

Millionary, *mīl'.lī.ð.nŭrry*, consisting of a million, as the pundit's *millionary chronology*.

Millionary, millinery (*see above*).

The million, the general public as opposed to the "Upper ten," or aristocracy. (French *million*.)

Milt, *fem. roe*; milt, the "soft roe" or that of the male fish; roe, the "hard roe" or that of the female fish.

Milter, *mīl'.ter*, the male fish; spawn'er, the female fish; milt-ing, milt-er.

Old Eng. *mitt*. "Roe," Germ. *rogen*. "Spawn," Old Eng. *spana*.

Mimic, *mīm'.ik*, one who imitates another, to imitate another; mimicked, *mīm'.ikt*; mim'ick-ing (with *-k-*.)

Mimicry, *plu. mimicries*, *mīm'.ik.rīz*, imitation of another.

Latin *mīmus*, *mīmīcus*; Greek *mīmos*, an imitator of others.

Mimosa, *mī.mō'.sah*, the sensitive plant; mimosite, *mī.mō'.site*, a fossil apparently of the mimosa family (*-ite*, a fossil).

Greek *mimos*, an imitator [of the sensibility of animals].

Mimulus, *mīm'.ŭ.lūs*, the monkey flower.

Latin *mīmus*, one with a mask, alluding to the form of the corolla.

Minaret, *mīn'.ā.rēt*, the lofty turret of a mosque. (Arab. *menarah*.)

Minatory, *mīn'.ā.tō.ry*, threatening. (Latin *mīnātio*, a threat.)

Mince, to cut into small pieces, to be finical; minced (1 syl.), minc'-ing (R. xix.), min'cing-ly; mince-meat, *-meet*, a sweetmeat made of raisins, &c.; minced-meat, meat chopped into a mince. (French *émincer*, mince.)

Mind, the thinking faculty, to take care of, to attend to, to obey; mind'-ed (R. xxxvi.), mind'-ing; mind'-less, mind'less-ness, mind'-ful (R. viii.), mind'ful-ly, mind'ful-ness.

Never mind, take no heed of it, dismiss it from your thoughts.

Old English *mynd*; Latin *mens*, gen. *mentis*; Greek *mēnō*.

Mine (1 syl.), *poss. case of I*, a pit containing minerals or ore, to dig for minerals or ore; min-ing (Rule xix.), mine-ing, pertaining to mines, digging a mine; min-y, mine'y.

Miner, *mī'.ner*, one who mines. **Minor**, *mī'.nor*, under age.

"Mine" (pron.), Old Eng. *mīn*. N. *ic* (I), G. *mīn*, D. *me*, A. *mec*.

"Mine" (a pit), Welsh *mun*, whence *munai*, money.

neral, *Metal*, *mīn'.ĕ.rāl*, *mēt'l*.

Minerals are such as stones, rocks, coals, salt, sand, &c. A mineral may or may not be a simple or elemental body.

Metals are such as gold, silver, lead, iron, zinc, tin, &c. A metal must be a simple or elemental body.

(N.B.—*Metals are minerals, but minerals are not always metals*.)

Mineralise (Rule xxxi.), *mīn'.ĕ.rāl.ize*, to impregnate with mineral matter, to convert to a mineral; min'eralised (4 syl.), min'eralis-ing, min'eralis-er; min'eral-ist.

Mineralisation, *mĕn'.ĕ.răl.ĭ.ză''.shŭn*; **min'eral** - blue; mineral-caoutchouc, *-koo.tchŏok'*; mineral-charcoal; min'eral-green, carbonate of copper; mineral-oil, rock oil which oozes from the earth; mineral water.

Mineralogy (not *minerology*), *mĕn'.ĕ.răĭ''.ġy*, the science of minerals; **mineralogical**, *mĕn'.ĕ.ră.lodġ''.ĭ.kăĭ*; **mineralogical-ly**; **mineralogist**, *mĕn'.ĕ.răĭ''.ġ.dġist*.

French *minéral, minéralogiste, minéralisation, minéralogique, minéralogie*; Low Latin *minera*, a mine, *minerarius*, a miner.

Minever, *mĕn'.ĕ.ver*, ermine. **Minerva**, *mĕ.ner'.vah*, a goddess.

Mingle, *mĕn'.ġ'l*, to mix; **mingled**, *mĕn'.ġ'lđ*; **mingling**, *mĭng'ġġing*; **mingler**, *mĭng'ġler*.

Old English *meng[ian]*, past *mengde*, past part. *menged*.

Miniature, *mĕn'.a.tchŭr*, a small portrait, on a small scale.

Paintings by the *miniatoři*, a set of monks noted for their paintings with *minium* or red lead. The first miniatures were the initial letters of rubrics, which generally contained the head of the Virgin or a saint, and hence the word came to signify a small likeness.

Minim, *mĕn'.ĭm* (in *Mus.*), a note = half a semibreve (an open note with a tail), a liquid measure meaning one drop.

Min'ium, red-lead. **Minimum**, *mĕn'.ĭ.mŭm*, the smallest quantity, opposed to **maximum**, *maġ'.ĭ.mŭm*, the largest quantity.

"*Minim*." In the ancient musical notation the note of longest duration was termed a "Large" = 2 *longs*, or 4 *breves*, or 8 *semibreves*, or 16 *minims*, "minims" being the least of the "breves" (or shorts).

After this a new set of terms was introduced, *crotchet* and *quaver*.

Minium, Latin *minium*, vermilion, red-lead.

"*Minimum*," Latin *super.* of some obsolete *adj.* meaning small.

Minion, *mĕn'.yŭn*, a low unprincipled favourite of a prince.

French *mignon*; Italian *mignone*, a darling.

Minister, *mĕn'.ĭs.ter*, a pastor, one of the state legislators, to wait on the sick, to perform the office of a pastor; **ministered**, *mĕn'.ĭs.terđ*; **min'ister-ing**; **ministration**, *mĕn'.ĭs.traġ''.shŭn*; **ministrative**, *mĕn'.ĭs.tra.tĭv*; **min'istrant**.

Ministerial, *mĕn'.ĭs.tĕ''.rĭ.ăĭ*; **ministe'rial-ist**, **ministe'rial-ly**. **Ministry**, *plu. ministries*, *mĕn'.ĭs.trĭz*.

Latin *minister, ministerialis, ministratio, v. ministrare*.

Minium, **minimum**, **minim**, *mĕn'.ĭ.ŭm*, *mĕn'.ĭ.mŭm*, *mĕn'.ĭm*.

Min'ium, red-lead. (Latin *minium*, vermilion, red-lead.)

Min'imum, the least possible quantity. (Latin *minimus*.)

Min'im, *min'.im*, a drop, a note in music. (Lat. *minimus*.)

Minnnow, *mĕn'.no*, a small British fresh-water fish. (O. E. *mins*.)

Minor, *mĭ'.nor*, under age. **Mĭ'ner**, one employed in mines.

Minority, *mĭ'.nŏr'.rĭ.tġ*; **minor key** (in *Mus.*), the mode in which the third from the key-note is only three semitones above the tonic. In the **major key** it is four.

- Minor Canon**, priest vicar of a cathedral, &c., attached to one of the religious houses dissolved by Henry VIII. "Minor Canons" of cathedrals, &c., not affected by that "reform" are still properly called "priest vicars."
- "Minor," Lat. *minor*, comp. deg. of some lost adj. meaning "little."
 "Miner," Fr. *mine*, a mine; Low Lat. *minorarius*, *minero*, a mine.
- Minotaur**, *mī' nō.tōr*, a bull with a man's head. **Miniature**, *mīn'.a.tchūr*, a small portrait. (Latin *Mī'nos taurus*.)
- Minster**, *mīn'.ster*. Cathedral, *ka.rhē'.drāl*. **Min'ister**, a pastor.
- Minster**, the great church of a monastery. (O. E. *mynster*.)
- Cathedral**, a bishop's church. (Greek *kathēdra*.)
- "Minister," Latin *minister*, one who serves, v. *ministrāre*.
- Minstrel**, *mīn'.strēl*, a poet; minstrel-sy, the art of a minstrel. French *ménéstrel*; Low Latin *ministerium*, a servant. (-sy for "arts," as *poesy*, *minstrelsy*, but -cy for "conditions," R. lxxv.)
- Mint**, a plant, the place where money is coined, to coin; **mint'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mint'-ing**; **mint'age**, that which is coined.
- Mint julep** (not *julap*), iced liquor flavoured with mint.
- "Mint" (the plant), O. E. *mint*; (for money), O. E. *mynit*, money.
- Minuet**, *mīn'.ū.ēt*, a dance, the tune adapted to the dance. French *menuet* (*dancer menu*, to dance with short steps).
- Minus**, *mī'.nūs*, the sign [-] denoting subtraction. (Lat. *minus*.)
- Minute**, *mī.nūte'*, small, *mīn'.it*, the 60th part of an hour; **minute'-ly**, exactly; **minute-ly**, *mīn'.it.ly*, every instant.
- Minutia**, plu. *minutiae*, *mī.nū'.shē.ah*, *mī.nū'.shē.ē*, the smallest particular. **Minuet**, *mīn'.ū.ēt*, a dance.
- Minute-book**, *mīn'.it book*; **min'ute-glass**, **min'ute-gun**, **min'ute-hand**, **min'ute-men** (Americanism).
- Latin *minūtum*, adj. *minūtus*, *minūtū*, plu. *minūtis*.
- Miocene**, *mī'.o.seen*, the middle tertiaries; **miocene period**.
- Greek *meion kainos*, less recent, i.e., containing "fewer existing specimens" of plants and animals than the supervening groups.
- Miracle**, *mī'rā.k'l*, a phenomenon produced by an especial interposition of divine power; **miraculous**, *mī.rāk'.ū.lus*; **miraculous-ly**, **miraculous-ness**; **miracle-play**.
- Latin *mirāculum*, *mirāculōsus* (*mirum*, a wonder, with dim.)
- Mirage**, *mī'rā.hj*, reflection of terrestrial objects on the clouds. French *mirage*, looming (from *miroir*, a looking-glass).
- Mire** (1 syl.), deep mud; **miry**, *mī'.ry*; **mi'ri-ness** (Rule xi.)
- Danish *myr*, a morass.
- Mirror**, *mī'rōr*, a looking-glass, to reflect; **mirrored**, *mī'r'rēd*; **mir'ror-ing**. (French *miroir*; Latin *miror*, to admire.)
- (The doubling of the r in this word is a blunder. See **Mirage**.)
- Mirth**, merriment; **mirth'ful** (R. viii.), **mirth'ful-ly**, **mirth'ful-ness**, **mirth'less**, **mirth'less-ly**. (Old English *myrth*.)

- Mis-** (native prefix), defect, error, evil, unlikeness.
Dis- denotes an active state of antagonism.
Un- denotes a passive state of antagonism: Thus
Mis-belief is false belief; **dis-belief**, positive abstention of belief; **un-belief**, mere absence of belief.
- Mis-adventure**, -*ad.věn'.tchür*, ill-luck, mishap.
Mis-alliance, -*al.li'.anse*, marriage below one's rank.
- Misanthrope**, *mís'.ăn.thrōpe*, a man-hater; **misanthropical**, *mís'.ăn.thrōp''.i.kāl*; **misanthropical-ly**, *misan'thropy*.
 Greek *misanthrōpos* (*mísēō anthrōpós*, I hate man).
- Mis-apply**, *mís'.ăp.ply''* (not *mís'.ă.ply'*), to apply to a wrong purpose; **misapplied**, *mís'.ăp.plide'*; **misapply-ing**.
Misapplication, *mís'.ăp.pli.kay''shün*.
Unapplied, *un'.ap.plide'*, not applied at all (Rule lxxii.)
- Mis-apprehend**, *mís'.ap.prē.hend'*, to misunderstand; **mis-apprehend-ed**, *mís'apprehend'-ing*; **mis-apprehension**, -*shün*. (Verbs in -*d* or -*de* add -*tion*.)
Unapprehended, not apprehended (Rule lxxii.)
- Mis-appropriate**, *mís'.ăp.pro''.prī.ate* (not *mís'.ă.pro''.prī.ate*), to apply to a wrong use; **mis-appropriat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mis-appropriat-ing** (Rule xix.); **misappropriation**, *mís'.ăp.pro.prī.ă''.shün* (not *mís'.ă.pro.prī.ă''.shün*).
In-appropriate, not appropriate, not pertinent;
Un-appropriated, not appropriated (Rule lxxii.)
- Mis-becoming**, *mís'-bē.küm'-ing*, improper; **misbecom'ing-ly**;
Un'becom'ing, not suitable to the person or character.
- Misbehave**, *mís'.be.hāvē'*, to conduct oneself amiss; **misbehaved** (3 syl.), **misbehāv-ing**; **misbehaviour**, -*be.hāv'.yer*.
- Misbelieve**, *mís'.bē.leev'*, to believe erroneously; **misbelieved**, *mís'.bē.leevd'*; **misbeliev-ing** (Rule xix.), **misbeliev-er**.
Misbelief, *mís'.be.leef'*, erroneous belief;
Disbelief, *dis.be.leef*, positive incredulity; **disbelieve**, &c.
Unbelief, without belief. **Unbelieved** (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.
- Miscalculate**, *mís.kūl'.kū.late*, to calculate amiss; **miscal'culāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **miscal'culāt-ing**, **miscalculation**, -*lay''shün*.
Uncal'culated, not reckoned up (Rule lxxii.)
Incalculable, *in.kūl'.kū.lā.b'l*, enormous; **incal'culably**.
- Miscall'** (not *miscal*, R. viii.), to call amiss; **miscalled'** (2 syl.), **miscall-ing**. **Uncalled**, not called (Rule lxxii.)
- Miscarriage**, *mís.kūr'ridge*, failure, premature birth.
Miscarry, *mís.kūr'ry*, to fail to effect; **miscarries**, *mís.kūr'riz*; **miscarried**, *mís.kūr'řed*; **miscar'ry-ing**.
Uncarried, *un.kūr'řed*, not yet carried (Rule lxxii.)

Miscellany, *plu.* *miscellanies*, *mĭs'sĕl.lă.nĭz*, a collection of objects of divers sorts, a book of fugitive pieces.

Miscellaneous (Rule lxvi.), *mĭs'sĕl.lay''nĕ.ŭs*; *miscella'-neous-ly*, *miscella'neous-ness*, *miscel'lanist*.

Latin *miscellānea* (*plu.*), *miscellāneus* (*miscĕre*, to mix).

Mischance, *mĭs.chănce'*, ill-fortune, mishap.

Mischief, *plu.* *mischiefs* (not *mischieves*, R. xxxix.), *mĭs'tchĭf*; *mischievous*, *mĭs'tchĭ.vŭs* (not *mĭs.tchee'.vŭs*); *mis'-chievous-ly*, *mis'chievous-ness*. (Old French *meschef*.)

Misconceive, *mĭs'.kŏn.seev'* (Rule xxviii.), to misapprehend; *mis'conceived'* (3 syl.), *misconceiv'-ing* (Rule xix.)

Misconception, *mĭs'.kŏn.sĕp''.shŭn*, misapprehension.

Inconceivable, *in'.kŏn.see'.vă.b'l*, incredible; *-bly*, &c.

Un'conceived' (3 syl.), not conceived (Rule lxxii.)

Misconduct, (noun) *mĭs.kŏn'.dŭkt*, (verb) *mĭs'.kŏn.dŭkt'*, ill-behaviour, to behave oneself amiss, to mismanage; *misconduct'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *misconduct'-ing*.

Misconstrue, *mĭs.kŏn'.stru* (not *mĭs.kŏn.strŭ'*), to construe amiss, to interpret wrongly; *miscon'strued* (3 syl.), *miscon'-stru-ing*. (Verbs ending in any two vowels, except *-ue*, retain both before *-ing*, Rule xix.); *misconstruction*, *mĭs'.kŏn.strŭk''.shŭn*. **Uncon'strued** (3 syl.), Rule lxxii.

Miscount, *mĭs.kount'*, to make a mistake in counting; *miscount'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *miscount'-ing*. **Uncounted**.

Miscreant, *mĭs'.krĕ.ănt*, a vile unprincipled wretch.

The word means "one who holds a wrong faith;" French *mescréant*; Latin *crĕdere*, to believe, with the prefix *mis-*.

Misdate, *mĭs.dăte'*, to give a wrong date; *misdăt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdăt'-ing* (R. xix.) **Undated**, not dated at all (R. lxxii.)

Misdeed, *mĭs.deed'*, an evil action.

Misdemeanour, *mĭs'.dĕ.meen''.er*, a petty crime, ill conduct.

Misdirect, *mĭs'.di.rĕkt'*, to address incorrectly; *misdirect'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misdirect'-ing*; *misdirection*, *-di.rĕk''.shŭn*.

Undirect'-ed, not directed at all (Rule lxxii.)

In'direct', not straightforward; *indirect'-ly*, *indirect'-ness*.

Misdoing, *mĭs.doo'.ing*, wrong behaviour; *misdoer*, *-doo'.er*.

Undone, *ŭn.dŭn'*, not done (Rule lxxii.)

Misemploy, *mĭs'.ĕm.ploy'*, to employ to no good purpose; *mis-employs* (not *-plois*, Rule xiii.), *mis'employed'* (3 syl.), *misemploy'-ing*. **Unemployed**, not employed (R. lxxii.)

Miser, *mĭ.zer*, a hoarder of money; *miser-ly*, *avaricious*.

Miserable, *mĭz'.er.ă.b'l*, wretched; *mĭs'erably*, *mĭs'erable-ness*. **Misery**, *plu.* *miserias*, *mĭz'.ĕ.rĭz*.

Latin *miser*, *miserable*, *miserăbilis* (Greek *misô*, I hate).

Misfeasance or malfeasance, *-fay'zance*, a culpable act, a trespass; **misfeasant**, *mis.fay'zant*; **misfeasor**, *-fay'zor*.

Wharton spells these words with *s*. French *malfeasance*.

Misfit', a bad fit, to fit badly; **misfitt'-ed**, **misfitt'-ing** (Rule iii.)

Misform', to form badly; **misformed** (2 syl.), **misform'-ing**.

Misfortune, *mis.for'tchūne*, ill fortune, disaster, calamity.

Misgive, (*past*) **misgave**, (*past part.*) **misgiven**, *-giv, -gāve, giv'n*, to fail in courage or confidence; **misgiv'-ing**.

Misgovern, *mis.giv'.ern*, to govern ill; **misgoverned**, *mis.giv'.erned*; **misgovern'-ing**; **misgovern'-ment**.

Misguide, *mis.gide'*, to mislead; **misguid'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misguid'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misguid'-ing-ly**, **misguid'-er**, **misguid'-ance**. **Unguid'-ed**, not guided (Rule lxxii.)

Mishap', an accident; **mishapp'-en** (Rule iii.), to happen ill.

Mishna, *mish.nah*. Gemara, *ge.mah'rah*. Talmud.

Mishna, the oral or traditional law of the Jews; **mish'nic**. Gema'ra, comments and notes on the Mishna.

Talmud, the Mishna and Gemara together.

"Mishna," Hebrew *shanah*, to learn, Instruction (not *repetition*).

"Gema'ra," Chaldee, means supplement.

"Talmud," Hebrew *lamad*, to teach, Teaching.

Misimprove, *mis'im.proov'*, to deteriorate; **misimproved'** (3 syl.); **misimprov'-ing** (R. xix.), *-proov'ing*; **misimprove'-ment**.

Unimproved, *un'im.proovd'*, not improved (Rule lxxii.)

Misinform, *mis'in.form'*, to give wrong information; **misinformed'** (3 syl.), **misinform'-ing**, **misinforma'-tion**, *-shun*.

Uninformed, not informed (Rule lxxii.)

Misinterpret, *mis'in.tēr'.prēt*, to interpret incorrectly; **misinter'pret-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misinter'pret-ing**, **misinter'pret-er**; **misinterpretation**, *mis'in.ter.prē.tay''.shūn*.

Misjudge, *mis.judge'*, to judge incorrectly; **misjudged'** (2 syl.), **misjudg'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misjudg'-ment** (*-dje* and *-ue* drop *-e* before *-ment*, Rule xviii.)

Mislay', (*past*) **mislaid**, (*past part.*) **mislaid** (*laid, paid, said, sēd*, are irregular in spelling, they should be *layed, payed, sayed*, Rule xiii.); **mislay'-ing**.

Mislead, (*past*) **misled**, (*past part.*) **misled**, *mis.lead' mis.lēd*, to lead astray; **mislead'-ing**; **mislead-er**, *mis.lead'ēr*.

Misletoe, *mis's'l.tō*, an epiphyte bearing white berries.

Old English *misteld*; German *mistel*, the misletoe.

Mismanage, *mis.mān'age*, to manage badly; **misman'aged** (3 syl.), **misman'ag-ing** (Rule xix.), **misman'age-ment**.

Misname, *mis.nāme'*, to call by a wrong name; **misnamed'** (2 syl.), **misnām'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unnamed**, not named.

Misnomer, *mĭs.nō' mer*, a wrong name. (Latin *nōmen*.)

Misogamist, *mĭ.sōg'.ă.mĭst*, a hater of marriage; **misogamy**, *mĭs.ōg'.ă.my*. (Greek *misō gāmōs*, I hate marriage.)

Misogyny, *mĭ.sōg'.ĭ.ny*, aversion to women; **misogynist**.

Greek *misō gūnē*, I hate women.

Misplace, *mĭs.place'*, to put in a wrong place; **misplaced'** (2 syl.), **misplac'-ing** (Rule xix.), **misplace'-ment**.

Displace', to remove from its proper place; **displaced'**, **displac'-ing**, **displace'-ment**. **Unplaced'**, not placed.

Misprint, *mĭs.print*, an error in printing, to print erroneously; **misprint'-ed**, **misprint'-ing**. **Unprint'-ed**, not printed.

Misprision, *mĭs.prizh'.ūn*, an offence bordering on criminality, from gross neglect, &c. (French *mépris*.)

Mispronounce, *mĭs'.prō.nounce'*, to pronounce amiss; **mispronounced'** (3 syl.), **mispronounc'-ing** (Rule xix.); **mispronunciation**, *mĭs'.prō.ūn'.sē.ă''shūn*.

Unpronounced, not pronounced at all. (Rule lxxii.)

Misquote, *mĭs.kwōte'*, to cite incorrectly; **misquot'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misquot'-ing** (R. xix.); **misquotation**, *-quo.tay''shūn*.

Unquot'-ed, not quoted (Rule lxxii.)

Misreckon, *mĭs'.rēk'.ōn*, to compute incorrectly; **misreck'-oned** (3 syl.), **misreck'-on-ing**. **Unreck'-oned** (Rule lxxii.)

Misreport, *mĭs'.rē.port'*, to report incorrectly; **misreport'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **misreport'-ing**. **Unreport'-ed**, not reported.

Misrepresent, *mĭs'.rēp.rē.zēnt*, to represent incorrectly; **misrepresent'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **misrepresent'-ing**; **misrepresentation**, *mĭs'.rēp.rē.zēn.tāy''shūn*.

Unrepresented, *un'.rēp.rē.zēn''tēd*, not represented (R. lxxii.)

Misrule, *mĭs.rūle'*, unjust rule, to rule badly; **misruled'** (2 syl.), **misrul'-ing** (Rule xix.) **Unruled'**, not ruled (Rule lxxii.)

Miss, *plu. misses*, *mĭs'.ēz*, the title of address conferred on young unmarried women above the lowest grade;

Miss, to fail; **misses**, **missed** (1 syl.), **miss'-ing**, **Mist**, fog. "Miss" (title), cont. of *mistress*. "Miss" (verb), Old Eng. *miss(ian)*.

Missal, *mĭs'.sāl*. **Missel**. **Missile**, *mĭs'.s'l*. **Missive**, *mĭs'.siv*.

Missal, the mass-book of the Latin Church. (Ital. *messale*.)

Missel, a bird of the thrush species. (Germ. *mistel-drossel*.)

Missile, any weapon thrown. (Lat. *missile*, *mitto*, to send.)

Missive, a letter or message sent. (French *missive*.)

Misshape, *mĭs.shāpe'*, to shape amiss; **misshaped'** (2 syl.), **misshap'-ing** (Rule xix.); **misshapen**, *mĭs.shū'.p'n*.

Unshaped', not shaped; **unshapen** (Rule lxxii.)

Missile, *mīs's'l*, a weapon to be thrown. (See **Missal**.)

Mission, *mīsh'ŭn*, a message, a missionary station. special missionaries, persons sent on any special business;

Missionary, *plu. missionaries*, *mīsh'ŭn.ă.rĭz*.

Latin *missio*, gen. *missionis* (*missus*, sent); French *missionnaire*!!

Missive, *mīs'siv*, a letter or messenger sent. **Missile**, *mīs's'l*, a weapon intended to be thrown. **Missal**, *missel* (see **Missal**).

Misspell (not *misspel*), *mīs.spell'*, to spell incorrectly; *misspell'*, *misspell-ing* (double *s* and double *l*).

Misspend', (*past* and *past part.*) *misspent'*, to spend amiss; *misspend-ing*. **Unspent'**, not spent (Rule lxxii.)

Misstate, *mīs.stātē'*, to state incorrectly; *misstāt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *misstāt-ing*, *misstate'-ment* (double *s*). **Unstāt'ed**.

Mist, fog. **Missed**, *mĭst* (*past tense* of the verb) *miss* (*q.v.*)

Mist'-y, *mist'i-ness* (R. xi.), *mist'i-ly*. (O. E. *mist*, *mistig*.)

Mistake', (*past*) *mistook'*, (*past part.*) *mistaken*, *mīs.tā'k'n*; *mistāk-ing* (Rule xix.), *mistāk-ing-ly*, *mistāken-ly*.

I am mistaken (*deponent verb*), I make a mistake, &c.

Old English *mis-tac[an]*, *past mis-toc*, *past part. mis-tacen*.

Misteach, (*past*) *mistaught*, (*past part.*) *mistaught*, *-teech*, *-taut*; *misteach-ing*. **Untaught**, not taught (R. lxxii.)

Old English *mis-tēc[an]*, *past mis-tēhte*, *past part. mis-tēht*.

(It will be seen that the useless "g" is interpolated.)

Mister (written and printed *Mr.*), the title of address to men above the lowest grade, not servants; *plu. Messieurs* (cont. *Messrs.*) When given to a firm, pronounced *mēzh'ers*.

"Mister," a corruption of Lat. *magister*, *master*; Old Fr. *maistre* (now *maitre*). "Messieurs," Fr. (*plu. of monsieur*), *mey.sē'ers*.

Mistime, *mīs.time'*, to neglect the proper time; *mistimed'* (2 syl.), *mistim-ing*. **Untime'-ly**, inopportune; *untime'li-ness*.

Mistletoe, *mīs'l.tō*, a parasitic plant. (Old Eng. *misteltā.*)

Mistral (Fr.), *mīs.trāl*, a north-west wind in the Mediterranean.

Mistranslate, *mīs.trāns.late'*, to construe incorrectly; *mistrans-lāt'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *mistranslāt-ing*; *mistranslation*, *-trāns.lay' shŭn*. **Untranslat'-ed**, not translated (R. lxxii.)

Mistress, *fem. of Master*, *mīs.trēs*, *mas'ter*, a teacher, one who employs others. As a title of address it is not now employed, we use *Mrs.* (*mīs'ez*), instead. (O. F. *maistresse*.)

Fr. *maistre*, now *maitre* (Lat. *magister*), *maistr-esse*, now *maitr-ess*.

Mistrust, *mīs.trŭst'*, want of confidence, to doubt; *mistrust'-ed* (R. xxxvi.), *mistrust-ing*, *mistrust'-ful* *-trust'ful-ly*.

Distrust', suspicion, to hold in suspicion; *distrust'-ed*, &c.

Untrust'-ed, not confided in (R. lxxii.); *untrusty*, &c.

"*Distrust*" expresses a stronger degree of doubt than *mistrust*.

Misunderstand, (*past*) *misunderstood*, (*past part.*) *misunderstood*, *mĭs'ŭn.der.stŭnd'*, *-stood'* (to rhyme with *good*); *misunderstand'-ing*, a slight quarrel, error of judgment.

Misuse, (*noun*) *mĭs.ŭce'*, (*verb*) *mĭs.ŭze'*, ill usage, to use amiss; *misused*, *mĭs.ŭzed'*; *misus-ing* (Rule xix.), *mĭs.ŭze'.ing*.

Misusage, *mĭs.ŭ'zage*, ill treatment.

Disuse, (*noun*) *dĭs.ŭce'*, (*verb*) *dĭs.ŭze'*, discontinuance of the use, to discontinue to employ; *disused*, *disŭs'ing*.

Unused, *un.ŭzed'*, not used; *unuse-ful*, *un.ŭce'ful*, &c.

Mite (1 syl.), one of the *ac'ari*, common in cheese, a small coin;

Mity, *mĭte'y*, full of mites. **Might**, *mĭte*, power; *might-y*.

"Mite," Old English *mĭta*. "Might," Old English *mæht* or *mĭht*.

Mitigate, *mĭt'ĭ.gāte*, to alleviate; *mit'igāt-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *mit'igāt-ing* (Rule xix.), *mit'igant*, *mit'igāt-or* (Rule xxxvii.); *mitigable*, *mĭt'ĭ.gā.b'l*; *mitigative*, *mĭt'ĭ.ga.tĭv*.

Mitigation, *mĭt'ĭ.gay''shŭn*, alleviation.

Latin *mitigatio*, *mitigātor*, *mitigāre* (*mitis ago*, to make mild).

Mitrailleuse (French), *mĭt'trā.ŭze'*, a many-barrelled gun having the barrels bound together like a faggot. First used in the Franco-Prussian war, 1870.

Mitre, *mĭ'tr*, a bishop's crown, junction of [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg., to join [mouldings] at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitred*, *mĭ'tr'd*, adorned with a mitre, joined at an angle of 45 deg.; *mitring*, *mĭ'tring* (not *mĭ'ter.ing*); *mitre-square*, for striking angles; *mitre-wheels*, two wheels of equal diameter acting together with their axes at right angles; *mitriform* (not *-tre-*), *mĭ'trĭ.form* (in *Bot.*)

Latin *mitra*; French *mitre*. "Mitri-form" is ill-compounded.

Mittens, *mĭt'ns*, gloves without fingers, also called *mitts*.

(When a pair can be separated into two perfect articles, it has a singular, as a *mitten*, a *glove*, otherwise it has no singular, as *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, *tweezers*, *scissors*, &c.)

Mittimus, *mĭt'.tĭ.mŭs*, a writ authorising the removal of a record, a precept to a goaler to keep in prison the person named. (From the first words of the writ—*We send.*)

Mix, (*past.*) *mixed*, *mĭxt*, (*past part.*) *mixed*, to mingle *mix-ing*; *mixedly*, *mĭx'.ēd.ly*; *mix'-er*, *mĭxtly*.

Mixture, *mĭx'.tchŭr*; *mix'-able*; *mixtion*, *mĭx'.shŭn*.

Latin *miscere*, supine *mixtum* (Greek *misgo* or *mĭgnmĭ*, to mix).

Mixen, *mĭx'n*, the dunghill, a laystall. "Better wed over the mixen than over the moor," i.e., Better wed near home than among strangers. (Old Eng. *mĭx*, dung, *mĭxen*.)

Mizzen [or *mizen*]. *mĭz'.z'n*, a spanker; *mizzen-mast*, the aftermost mast of a ship. (Italian *mezzana*.)

Mizzle, *miz'.z'l*, a fine rain; to rain with fine rain; **mizzled**, *miz'.s'ld*; **mizzling**, *miz'.ling*. (Old Eng. *mistell[ian]*.)

Mnemonics, *nē.mōn.iks*, the art of aiding memory. (All the sciences with this ending (except *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*) are plural, Rule lxi.) ; **mnemon'ic**.

Gk. *mnēmōnikōs* (*mnēmé*, memory); Lat. *mnēmōnica*, *mnēmōnicus*.

Moa, *mō'.ah*. **Moor**, *moo'r*. **More**, *mōre*. **Mower**, *mōw'er*.

Moa, an extinct gigantic bird of New Zealand.

Moor, a heath, a north African. (O. E. *mōr*; Lat. *Mauritania*.)

More, *comp.* of much. (Old Eng. *māre*, *comp.* of *mycle*.)

Mower, one who mows. (Old English *māw[an]*, to mow.)

Moan, *mōne*, a groan, to groan. **Mown**, cut with a scythe.

Moaned (1 syl.), **moan'-ing** (*noun and part.*), **moan'ing-ly**, **moan'-er**, **moan'-ful** (Rule viii.), **moan'ful-ly**.

"Moan," Old English *mēn[an]*, past *mānde*, past part. *māned*.

"Mown," Old English *māw[an]*, past *meow*, past part. *māscen*.

Moat, *mōte*, a ditch. **Mote**. **Moot**. **Mute**.

Moat'-ed, having a moat; **moat'-ing**. (Fr. *motte*, a clod.)

"Moat" (a "mound"), like "dike," is transferred to the ditch.

Mote, a fine particle, like dust, floating in the air. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moot, debatable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*, a council.)

Mute (1 syl.), silent, dumb. (Latin *mūtus*, dumb.)

Mōb, the rabble, to taunt, to jeer; **mobbed**, *mōbd*; **mobb'-ing** (Rule i.); **mobb'-ish** (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is *dim.*); **mobb'ish-ly**; **mōb-law**.

Mobocracy, *mōb.ōk'.rā.sy*, the rule of the rabble (a hybrid).

Mob-cap, an undress cap for women tied under the chin.

The word "mob," applied to the populace, originated in the "Green Ribbon Club." in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. "The rabble first claimed this title and were called the 'mob' [*mobile vulgus*] in the assemblies of this club" (*North's Exam.* p. 574).

Mobile, *mō'.bīl*, susceptible of motion; **mobility**, *mō.bīl'.i.ty*.

Mobilise (not *mobilize*, Rule xxxi.), *mō.bīl.ize*, to call into active service; **mobilised** (3 syl.), **mobilis-ing** (R. xix.)

Mobilisation, *mō'.bīl.i.zā''.shūn*, calling troops together for active service. **Demobilise**, to dismiss troops from active service; **demobilised**, **demobilisa'tion**, &c.

Lat. *mōbīlis*, *mōbilitas* (*mōvēre*, to move). To "mobilise and demobilise [troops]" came into general use in the Franco-Prussian war.

Mobocracy, *plu*, **mobocracies**, *mōb.ōk'.rā.siz*, **mob-government**.

Ochlocracy, *ōk.lōk'.ra.cy* (Greek *ochlos*, the mob).

All words derived from the Greek *kratía* are spelt with *-cy*: as *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *plutocracy*, *democracy*, &c.

Moccasin, *mŏk'.kă.sĭn* (not *mŏk kăs'.ĭn*), a shoe without a sole, worn by American Indians. (Indian word.)

Mocha, *mŏ'.kah* (in Arabia); **mocha-coffee**, **mocha-stone**.

Mŏck, a counterfeit, a sneer, to mimic, to deride; **mocked** (1 syl.), **mock'ing**, **mock'ing-bird**, **mock'ing-ly**, **mock'-er**.

Mockery, *plu.* **mockeries**, *mŏk.ĕ.rĭz*, derision, mimicry,

To make a mock of, to turn into ridicule.

Welsh *moc*, *v.* *mocio*, *mociad*, a mocking.

Mŏde (1 syl.), manner. **Mood** [in *Gram.*], a temper of mind.

Modish, *mŏ'.dish*, fashionable; **mo'dish-ness**.

Modist, *mo'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*. **Modest**, *mŏd'.est*.

Modist, one who follows the mode or fashion.

Modiste, a fashionable milliner. (French *modiste*.)

Modest, chaste, diffident. (Latin *mŏdestus*.)

Latin *mŏdus*; French *mode*, *modiste*. "Mood," Old English *mŏd*.

Model, *mŏd'.ĕl*. **Modal**, *mŏ'.dāl*. **Module**, *mŏd'dule*.

Mod'el, a pattern, to make a model; **modelled**, *mŏd'ĕld*, **mod'ell-ing** (Rule iii., -EL), **mod'ell-er**. (Fr. *modèle*.)

Modal, *mŏ'.dāl*, having the form without the essence; **mo'dal-ist**, one who considers the Trinity as three *modes*, not three *persons*; **mo'dally**, **modal'ity**, (Fr. *modalité*.)

Module, *mŏd'dule* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *mŏdŭlus*, chapter of a pillar.)

Moderate, (adj.) *mŏd'.ĕ.rĕt*, (verb) *mŏd'.ĕ.rāte*, temperate, to restrain; **mod'erāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **mod'erāt-ing** (R. xix.), **mod'erāte-ly**, **mod'erāt-or** (R. xxxvii.), **moderator-ship** (*-ship*, office, &c.), **mod'erate-ness**.

Moderation, *mŏd'.ĕ.ray''shŭn*; **moderato**, *mŏd'.ĕ.rāh''.tŏ*.

Latin *mŏdĕrātio*, *mŏdĕrātor*, *mŏdĕrātus*, *v.* *mŏdĕrārī*.

Italian *moderato* (in *Mus.*), between *andante* and *allegro*.

Modern, *mŏd'.ern*, recent, not ancient; **mod'ern-ness**.

Modernise, *mŏd'.ern.ize* (Rule xxxi.), to make modern; **modern-ism**, **modernised** (3 syl.), **mod'ernis-ing**, **-is-er**.

Modernisation, *mŏd'.er.ni.zay''shŭn*; **mod'ern-ist**.

Fr. *moderne* (Lat. *modo-ernus*, as in *hodi-ernus*, *hes-ternus*, &c.)

Modest, *mŏd'.est*. **Modist**, *mŏ'.dist*. **Modiste**, *mŏ.deest'*.

Mod'est, chaste, diffident; **mod'est-ly**, **mod'esty**.

Mo'dist, one who follows the mode or fashion. (Fr. *mode*.)

Modiste, *mŏ.deest'*, a fashionable milliner. (Fr. *modiste*.)

Latin *mŏdĕstia*, *mŏdĕstus* (*mŏdus*); French *modeste*, *modestie*.

Modicum, *plu.* **modicums**, *mŏd'.ĭ.kŭm*, a small quantity.

Latin *mŏdicum*, *plu.* *mŏdica* (*mŏdus*, a measure).

Modify, *mōd'īfy*, to change slightly; **modifies**, *mōd'īfize*; **modified** (Rule xi.), *mōd'īfide*; **mod'ify-ing**, *mōd'īf-er*, **modif'-able**; *mōd'īfī-ā-bil'īty*.

Modification, *mōd'īfīkay''shūn*, a slight alteration.

Latin *mōdīficatio*, v. *mōdīficāre*; French *modification*, v. *modīfer*.

Modish, *mō'dish*; **modist**, *modiste*, &c. (*See Mode*.)

Modulate, *mōd'du.late*. **Moderate**, *mōd'.ērate*.

Modulate [the voice], to speak more musically, not so harshly;

Moderate [the voice], to speak more softly, not so loud.

Mod'ulāt-ed (R. xxxvi.), **mod'ulāt-ing** (Rule xix.).

Mod'ulāt-or (Rule xxxi.); **modulation**, *mōd'du.lay''shūn*.

Lat. *mōdūlātio*, *mōdūlātor*, *mōdūlārī*, to warble; Fr. *modulation*.

Module, *mōd'.ūle* (in *Arch.*), a measure equal to the semi-diameter of a column. (Lat. *mōdūlus*, the chapter of a pillar.)

Modal, *mō'.dal*, having the form without the essence.

Model, *mōd'.ēl*, a pattern. (French *modèle*; Latin *mōdus*.)

Mæso-Gothic, *mee'.so gōth'īk*, pertaining to the Goths who settled in *Mæ'sia*, in Europe, the language of the Mæso-Goths.

Mogul [or *mongul*], *mō.gūl'*, a native of *Mongō'lia* (E. Asia).

Great mogul', the ruler of the Moguls (extinct).

Mongolian, *mōn.gō'.lī.ān*, a native of *Mongō'lia*.

Mohair, *mō'.hūre*, hair of Ango'ra goats (Asia Minor).

Du Levantin *moiacar*, étoffe en poil de chèvre (*Bouillet*).

Mohammed, *mō.hīm'.mēd*; **moham'medan**, **moham'medan-ism**; **moham'medan-ise**. (*See Mahomet*.)

Mohawk or **mohock**, *mō'.hawk*, a set of ruffians who infested London in the last century, a tribe of American Indians.

Moidore, *moy'.dōr* (not *moy'.a.dōr*), a Portuguese coin = 27s.

Old French *moide*, now *moite*, *moiture*.

Moiety, *plu. moieties*, *moi'.ē.tīz*, the half. (French *moitié*.)

Moil (1 syl.), to toil; **moiled** (1 syl.), **moil'-ing**, **moil'-er**.

Moire (French), *mwor*, a wavy appearance called "watering": as *moire de soie*, *moire de laine*, *moire de coton*; *moiré*, *mwar'ray*, watered: as *moiré antique*, *ruban moiré*; *moirage*, *mwor'rāge*, "watering" fabrics.

Moist (1 syl.), damp; **moist'-ness**, **moist'-ly**, **moist'-ful** (R. viii.)

Moisten, *mois'n*, to make damp (-en in verbs means "to make"); **moistened**, *mois'nā*; **moisten-ing**, *mois'ning*; **moisten-er**, *mois'ner*; **moisture**, *mois'.tchūr*; -less.

Old French *moiste*, now *moite*, *moiture*.

Mo'lar [tooth, *plu. teeth*], the grinder. (Latin *mōla*, a mill.)

Molasses (Ought to be **Melasses**), *mō.las'.seez*, treacle, syrup.

(The word is both sing. and plu. In speaking of a single specimen we say *This molasses is excellent*, but in speaking of different specimens we say *These molasses are excellent*.)

Port. *melasses*; Fr. *mélasse*; Gk. *méli*. ("Mo-" is a blunder.)

Mole (1 syl.), a little animal that throws up mole-hills, a mound.

Mole-spot, a mark on the human skin; **mole-bat**, a fish; **mole-cast**, a mole-hill; **mole-eyed**, *-ide*, nearly blind; **mole-catcher**; **mole-skin**, a stout twilled cotton cloth with close pile; **mole-track**, the "run" of a mole.

"Mole" (the animal), Dutch *mole*; O.E. *mōlde-weorpe*, mould-thrower.

"Mole" (a mound), French *mole*; Latin *mōles*, a mound.

"Mole" (a spot), Old English *māl* or *mēl*, a mole or spot.

Molecule, *mō.lē.kūle* (not *mōl'.e.kule*), a small mass, a very minute particle of matter; **molecular**, *mō.lēk'.ū.lar*;

Molecular attraction, *mō.lēk'.ū.lar āt'.trūk.shān*.

Molecularity, *mō.lē.kū.ū.r'.rī.ty*, the state of being...

French *molécule*; Latin *mōles*, a mass, with *-cule*, diminutive.

Molest, *mō.lest'*, to annoy; **molest'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **molest'-ing**, **molest'-er**, **molest'-ful**; **molestation**, *mōl'.es.tay''.shūn*.

Latin *molestia*, *molestus*, v. *molestare*, to vex; French *molester*.

Molinist, *mō.līn.īst*, a disciple of *Mo'lina*, a Spanish priest, whose opinions resembled those of Arminius.

Molinism, *mō.līn.īzm*, the dogmas of *Mo'lina*.

Mollify, *mōl'.lī.fy*, to soften, to appease; **mollifies** (Rule xi.), *mōl'.lī.fize*; **mollified**, *mōl'.lī.fide*; **mollifi-er**; **mollifi-able**, **mollify-ing**. **Mollification**, *-kay''.shūn*.

Lat. *mollificatio*, *mollificare* (*mollis*, soft). "Mollification" not Fr.

Mollusc, *mōl'.lūsk*, snails, slugs, oysters, and other animals devoid of a bony skeleton; **mollusca**, *mōl'.lūs'.kah*, Cuvier's second great "division" of the animal kingdom; **molluscan**; **molluscous**, *mōl'.lūs'.kūs*; **molluskite**, *mōl'.lūs'.-kite* (*-ite* denotes a fossil). a mollusc fossilised.

Molluscoida, *mōl'.lūs.koi''.dah*, molluscs with horny integuments. (Latin *molluscus*; Greek *eidos*, like a mollusc.)

In Latin we have *mollusca* and *molluscum*, but they do not mean "mollusc." Cuvier has taken the word and given it a special signification (*mollis*, Greek *mālakos*, soft).

Moloch, *mō.lōk*, chief god of the Phenicians and Ammonites.

Moly, *mō.ly*, a fabulous herb mentioned by Homer. (Gk. *molū*.)

Moment, *mō.ment*, 60th part of a minute, an instant, importance.

Momentaneous (R. lxvi.), *mō.mēn.tay''.nē.ūs*, momentary.

Momentary, *mō.mēn.tū.ry*, lasting only an instant;

momentari-ly (Rule xi.); **mo'ment-ly**, every moment;

Momentous, *mō.mēn.tūs*, important; **momen'tous-ly**, **momen'tous-ness**. **Momen'tum**, impetus.

Latin *mōmentāneus*, *mōmentārius*, *mōmentum*.

Mon- (Greek prefix), alone, only one. (Greek *mōnōs*.)

This prefix is always *mono-* except when *-a* follows.

Monad, *mōn'ād* (not *mō'nad*), an ultimate atom; *monadic*, *mōn'ād'ik*; *monadical*, *mōn'ād'ikāl*.

Greek *mōnas*, gen. *mōnad[os]*, a unit, an atom.

Mon-adelphia, *mōn'ā.dēl'fī.ah* (in *Bot.*), plants having hermaphrodite flowers in which (like the mallow) all the stamens are united into one bundle through which the pistil passes; *menadelph*, *mōn'ā.dēl'f*, one of the monadelphias; *monadelphian*, *ā.dēl'fī.ān*; *monadelphous*.

Greek *monos adelphia*, a solitary brotherhood.

(Linnaeus called the stamens of flowers *manhood* (*andria*), the pistil *womanhood* (*gynia*), and stamens in bundles *brotherhood* (*adelphia*).

Monarch, *mōn'ark*, a sovereign, a sole ruler;

Monarchy, *plu. monarchies*, *mōn'ar.kiz*, the dominion of a monarch; *mon'arch-ist*, *mōn'ar.kist*.

Monarch'-al, suitable to a monarch. *monarchical*, *mō-nar'kī.kāl*, vested in a monarch, pertaining to...; *monarch'ical-ly*; *monarchie*, *mō.nar'kik*.

Monarchise, *mōn'ar.kize*, to assimilate to a monarchy; *monarchised*, *mōn'ar.kizd*; *monarchis-ing* (Rule xix.), *mōn'ar.kize.ing*, tyrannising.

Greek *mōnarchos*, *mōnarchia* (*mōnos archē*, I rule alone).

Monastery, *plu. monasteries*, *mōn'as.tēr.riz*, a convent; *monastic*, *mō.nās'ik*; *monastical*, *mō.nās'ikāl*; *monas'tical-ly*; *monasticism*, *mō.nās'ik.siz.m*.

Monasticon, *mō.nās'ik.kōn*, a book on monasteries.

Greek *mōnastērion* (*monos*, alone); Latin *mōnasterium*, *mōnastium*.

Monday, *mūn'.day*, the first secular day of the week.

Old English *monan-dæg*, the day sacred to the moon (*mona*).

-monde (Fr.), *mōnd*; *beau-monde*, *bō' mōnd'*, the fashionable world; *demi-monde*, *dēm'i mōnd*, a euphemism for what the Greeks called *hētairai* (*hetæra*). Plato defines *hetaira* as "mērētrix speciōso nomīne rem odiōsam denotante." *Plut. et Athen*.

Money, *mūn'y*. **Cash**.

Money, current coin, that which represents money.

Cash, money kept in a till, money as an article of trade, as in banks, &c. (French *caisse*, a strong box.)

Moneys (not *manies*, Rule xiii.), different sums of money collectively considered;

Moneyed (often but improperly written *monied*, Rule xiii.), rich; *moneyer*, one of the officers of the royal mint to superintend the coining of money; *money-less*.

Monetary, *mūn'.ē.tēr.ry*. **Monitory**, *mōn'.i.tō.ry*;

Monetary, pertaining to money;

Monitory, admonition, warning. (Latin *moneo*.)

Mon'ey - chang'er, mon'ey - lend'er, mon'ey - mā'king, mon'ey-mark'et, mon'ey-māt'ters, mon'ey-or'der;

Money-scrivener, mūn'y skriv'n.er, one who raises money for others; money's worth, mūn'iz wurth.

Old Eng. *mynet*, *myneter*, a moneyer; Fr. *monnaie*!! The Roman mint was once the temple of Juno *Monēta* (the warner of danger).

-monger, mūng'ger, a dealer: as *fish-monger*, *fell-monger*, *iron-monger*, *cheese-monger*. (Old English *monger*, a dealer.)

Old Eng. *mangere*, a merchant, v. *mang[ian]*, to traffic, *mang-his*.

Mongolian, mōn.gō'.lī.an, a native of Mongōlia. (See *Mogul*.)

Mongrel, mūn'.grēl, of a mixed breed, [a dog] not thorough-bred.

Old English *meng[ian]*, to mix, with *diminutive* affix.

Monition, mō.nīsh'.un, warning; **monitive**, mōn'.i.tīv.

Monitor, mōn'.i.tor (R. xxxvii.), fem. **monitress**, mōn'.i.trēs;

monitorial, mōn'.i.tōr'ri.āl; **monitor'ial-ly**, mon'itor-ship (-ship, office, &c.), the office of a monitor.

Monitory, monetary, mōn'.i.tōr ry, mūn'.ē.tār ry.

Monitory, containing advice or warning.

Monetary, relating to money. (See *Money*.)

Latin *mōntiō*, *mōntior*, fem. *mōntiōis*, *mōntiōrius*, v. *mōneo*.

Monk, mūnk. **Friar**, fri'.ar. **Nun**.

Monk, member of a monastery, a hermit.

Friar, an outdoor or free religious brother.

Nun, member of a convent for women.

Cloister-monk, a monk who actually lives in the monastery.

Extra-monk, a monk who serves a monasterial church and does not live in a monastery, but in his parish.

"Monk," Old English *monce* or *mænnic*; Latin *mōnichus*; Greek *mōnichós* (*mōnós*, alone, or separate [from the world]).

"Friar," Fr. *frère*; Lat. *frater*, a brother. "Nun," Old Eng. *nunne*.

Monkey, mūn'.ky. **Ape** (1 syl.) **Baboon**, bā.boon.

Monkey, plu. **monkeys**, have long tails, £500.

Baboon, plu. **baboons**, have short tails.

Ape, plu. **apes** (1 syl.), have no tails at all.

"Monkey," Ital. *monicchio* (*monna*, a she-ape). "Ape," Old E. *apa*.

"Baboon," Fr. *babuin* (*babine*, with aug., large-tipped [animal]).

Mōn'o- mōn- before -a (Gk. prefix), alone, singly. (Gk. *mōnós*.)

Mono-basic, mōn'.o-bā'.sik, one part of base to one of acid.

Greek *mono*-[*mōnós*]basis, only one [part] of base.

Mon'o-cardian, -kar'.dī.ān, having (like fish and reptiles) only one auricle and one ventricle in the heart.

Greek *mono-kardía*, the heart with only one [auricle and ventricle].

Mon'o-car'pon, bearing fruit only once and then dying, an annual; **mono-carpous**, -kar'.pus. (Gk. *karpós*, fruit.)

Mono-cerous, mō.nōs'.ē.rūs, having only one horn or tusk. Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]kēras, only a single horn.

Mono-chord, mōn'.o.kord, a one stringed instrument for testing intervals. (Greek *monos chordē*, single string.)

Mon'o-chrome, -krōme, a painting of only one colour; as sepia or indian ink; **mon'o-chromatic**, -krō.măt'.ik. Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]chrōma, only one colour.

Mon'o-cotyledon, -kōt'tý.lee'.dōn (not ko.tíl'.ē.dōn), a plant (like wheat) with only one seed-lobe; **mon'o-cotyledonous**, -kōt'tý.lee'.dō.nūs. Plants with two seed-lobes are **di-cōtyle'dons**. Plants without a seed-husk a-cōtyle'dona. Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]kōtulēdon, a socket, husk, or lobe.

Monocracy, mōn.ōk'.rū.sy, government vested in one ruler; **monocrat**, mōn'.o.krăt, a monarch.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]kratīa, government vested in one.

Monocular, mōn.ōk'.ū.lar, having only one eye; **monocula**, mōn'.o.kūle, a one-eyed insect. **Binocular**, bi-nōk'.u.lar, having two eyes or eye-tubes.

"Binocular," Lat. *binus oculus*, double-eye, is a good compound, but "monocular" (Gk. *monos*, Lat. *oculus*) is a disgraceful hybrid. *Unocular*, a good Latin compound, would have done as well.

Mon'o-dactylous, -dāk'.tý.lūs, having but one toe.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]daktýlos, with only one toe or finger.

Mon'o-don, a animal (like the narwhal or sea-unicorn), with only one tooth. (Gk. *mono-odous*, gen. *odontos*, one tooth.)

Monody, plu. **monodies** (Rule xliv.), mōn'.ō.dīz, a poem on the death of a friend (sung by a person to himself in solitude.) (Greek *mon-* [mōnōs] ódē, solitary ode.)

Monœcia, mōn.ē'.sē.ah, plants which have both stamens and pistils on the same plant; **monœcian**; **monœcious**, mōn.ē'.sī.ūs. (Greek *mon*-[mōnōs]-oikia, one dwelling.)

Monogamy, mō.nōg'.ā.my, marriage restricted to one wife. Living in marriage with more than one wife at the same time is called **polygamy**, po.līg'.ā.my; **monog'amist**; **monogamous**, mō.nōg'.ā.mūs.

Greek *mono*-[mōnōs]gamos, single marriage; *polus gāmōs*, many wives.

Mono-gram, mōn'.ō.grām (not mō'.nō.grām), a cipher, the interlaced initial letters of a person's name.

Monogram'mic. **Monogrammat'ic**.

Mōnogram'mic, pertaining to a mōnogram;

Monogrammat'ic, in the style of a monogram.

Greek *monos grammā*, (two or more) letters (woven into) one.

Monograph, *mŏn'ō.grăf* (not *mō'.nō.grăf*), a treatise limited to one subject or object; **monographist**, *mō.nŏg'.ră.fist*; **monographic**, *mŏn'ō.grăf''.īk*; **monograph'ical**, *-grăf''-ī.kāl*; **monograph'ical-ly**; **monography**, *mō.nŏg'.ră.fy*.

Greek *mono*-[*mŏnŏs*] *graphō*, I write on one thing only.

Mon'o-gynia, *-dĵin'.ī.ah*, plants which have only one pistil or stigma in a flower; **monogyn**, *mŏn'ō.dĵin*, a plant with only one pistil; **monogynian**, *mŏn'ō.dĵin''.ī.ān*; **monogynous**, *mō.nŏdg'.ĵ.nūs*; **monogynœcial**, *mŏn'ō.dĵin.ē''.sī.al*, fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

Greek *monos gunia*, single womanhood. Linnæus called pistils the "womanhood," and stamens the "manhood" (*andria*) of flowers. "Monogynœcial," *mono-gunia*, *-oikos*, the single-pistil's abode.

Mono-lith, *mŏn'ō.līth*, a pillar made of only one stone; **monolithic**, *mŏn'ō.līth''.īk*. (Greek *lithos*, a stone.)

Mono-logue, *mŏn'ō.lŏg* (not *mō'.nō.lŏg*), a soliloquy, a scene or drama with only one character or speaker; a scene with more than one speaker is a dialogue; **monologist**, *mō.nŏl'ō.dĵist*; **monology**, *mō.nŏl'ō.dĵy*.

These words in *-logus* are from the French, the *-us* is perfectly needless and quite un-English. "Monolog" and "Dialog" would be far preferable (Greek *monos logos*, a soliloquy. *Dia-logos*).

Mono-mania, *mŏn'ō.may''.nī.ah* (not *mō'.nō...*), mad on one subject; **mon'o-maniac**, *-may''.nī.āk*; **monomaniacal**, *mŏn'ō.mā.nī''.ī.kāl*; **monomani'acal-ly**.

Greek *mŏno*-[*mŏnŏs*] *mānta*, madness [on] one single point.

Monomial, *mō.nŏ.mī.āl* (in *Algebra*), one term: as *2ab*; an expression with two terms (as *a + b*) is a **binomial**; with three terms (as *a + 2ab + b*) a **trinomial**.

If drawn from the Greek, *bi-nomial* should be *di-nomial*.

If drawn from the Latin, *mononomial* should be *unnomial*.

The prefixes *mono-*, *di-*, *tri-* with *ónoma* or *ónūma* (Greek).

The prefixes *un-*, *bi-*, *tri-* with *nomen* (Latin).

Mŏn'o-morphous, *-mŏr'.fūs*, having but one form; insects which change their form are **met'amorphic**.

Mon'o-petalous, *-pēt'.ā.lūs*, having the corolla in one piece as the primrose. (Greek *pētālŏn*, a petal.)

Monophthong, *mō.nŏf'.thong*, two contiguous vowels only one of which is sounded: as *ea* in "speak," *ie* in "piece."

Diphthong, *dīf'.thong*, two vowels combined into a new vowel sound: as *ou* in "prowl," *oi* in "boil."

Triphthong, *trīf'.thong*, three concurring vowels sounded as one: as *beauty*, *purlieus*.

Greek *mono-*, *di-*, and *tri-* *phthoggos*, single, double, triple [vowel] sound, v. *phtheggōmai*, to utter a sound.

Monopolise, *mō.nŏp'.ō.līze*, to engross the whole; **monop'o-**
lised ($\frac{1}{4}$ syl.), **monop'olis-ing** (Rule xix.); **monop'olis-er**.

one who arrogates to himself or engrosses the whole; monopolist, one who is a monopoliser.

Monopoly, plu. monopolies, *mō.nōp'ō.liz*, the right of exclusive sale in an article either by patent or otherwise.

Greek *mōno*-(*monos*) *pōleō*, I alone deal in [the article].

Monopteral, *mō.nōp'.tērāl*, one-winged, i.e., a temple without a cella. (Greek *mōnos pteron*, only one wing.)

Mono-spermous, *mōn'.o.spēr'.mūs*, one-seeded, as a plum; mon'o-sperm, a monospermous plant.

Di-spermous, *dīs'.pēr.mūs*, two-seeded, as the barberry; disperm, *dīs'.perm*, a dispermous plant.

Tri-spermous, *trīs'-per-mūs*, three-seeded; trisperm, *trīs'-perm*, a trispermous plant.

Poly-spermous, *pōl'.ī.sper'.mūs*, many-seeded, as an apple; polysperm, *pōl'.ī.sperm*, a many-seeded plant.

Greek *mōno*-, *di*-, *tri*-, *pōlu*- *sperma*, one, two, three, many seeds.

Mono-stich, *mōn'.o.stīk* (not *-stich*), a poem complete in one verse, a line of poetry complete in itself.

Distich, *dīs'.stīk*, a poem consisting of two verses, two lines of poetry complete in themselves.

Greek *mono*- *di*-, *stichos*, a verse.

Mon'o-syllable, *-sɪl'.lā.b'l*, a word of one syllable.

Dis'-syllable, a word of two syllables.

Tri-syllable, *trīs'.sɪl.lā.b'l*, a word of three syllables.

Pol'y-syllable, a word of more than three syllables.

Fr. *dissyllable*, *trissyllable*. Very absurdly we have been led by the French in one of these words and not in the other. "Dissyllable" should have only one *s* (Gk. *mono*-, *di*-, *tri*-, *pōlu*- *syllabe*).

Mon'o-tone, *-tōne*, a succession of sounds all having the same pitch; monotonous, *mō.nōt'ō.nūs*, having a uniform same-ness; monotonously; monotony, *mō.nōt'ō.ny*.

Greek *mōno*-(*monos*) *tōnos*, only-one tone.

Monseigneur, plu. *Messeigneurs*, *moh'n.sēn'.y'r*, plu. *ma.sēn.y'r*, a title given to bishops and abbots in France.

During the Empire this title was given to all the nobility, lay as well as clerical, and corresponded with our titles of *your grace*, *your lordship*. The dauphin son of Louis XIV. was styled simply "Monseigneur," other dignitaries had a name or title added: as *Monseigneur le Prince*, *Monsieur le Duc*.

Monsieur, plu. *Messieurs*, *mō.sē'eu'*, plu. *ma.sē'eu'*, the Fr. title of address equivalent to our Mr. and Messrs., *mɛz'h'ɛz*.

With this important difference, either word can be used alone, without the addition of a proper name, as we at one time used *Sir* or *Sirs*. This useful address, especially in speaking to strangers, is unhappily tabooed, except from servants, or when tradesmen and operatives address the "gentry."

French *mon sieur*, my sir, my Mr.; plu. *mes sieurs*, my sirs, &c.

Monsoon, *mŏn.soon'*, a periodical wind in the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing S.W. from April to October, and N.E. from October to April. (Fr. *monsoon*; Malay *moseen*, season.)

Monster, *mŏn'.ster*, a being of frightful aspect or character, huge; monstrous, *mŏn'.strŭs*; mon'strous-ly, mon'strous-ness.

Monstrosity, *plu. monstrosities*, *mŏn.strŏs'.i.tis*, an unnatural production. (Latin *monstrum*, *monstrŏse*, adv.)

The word means something to be "pointed at," v. *monstrāre*.

Montanist, *mŏn.tay'.nist* (not *mŏn'.tā.nist*), a disciple of *Montānus*, a Phrygian bishop of the second century; **Montanistic**, *mŏn.tā.nis'.tik*; **Montanism**, *mŏn.tay'.nizm*.

Month, *mŭnth*, four weeks, one of the twelve divisions of the year; month'-ly, every month. **Cal'endar month**, one of the twelve months termed January, February, &c. **Lunar month**, four weeks. **Bimonthly**, twice a month.

The word *bimonthly*, meaning "twice a month," is quite indefensible. It can only mean *every two months*, as "biennial" means *every two years*. Besides, the word is a hybrid at its best, *bi-* being Latin, and *month* Anglo-Saxon. It should be *Twy-monthly*, or *bi-menstrual*, or *bi-mestral*. (Old Eng. *mōndth*, *mōndthlic*, monthly.)

Monument, *mŏn'.u.ment*, a structure in memory of the dead, an enduring memorial; monumen'tāl, monumen'tal-ly.

Latin *monumentum* (*mōneo*, to put in mind); French *monumental*.

-mony, *-mŭn'y* (Lat. *-mon-ia*), added to abstract nouns: *ceremony*.

Mood (in *Gram.*), temper of mind. **Mōde** (1 syl.), fashion; mood'-y, crotchety in temper, gloomy; mood'i-ly, -ness.

"Mood," O. E. *mōd*, *mōdlic*, moody. "Mode," Fr. *mode*; Lat. *mōdus*.

Moon, the earth's satellite (3 syl.); moon'et, a little moon; moon'-y, dreamy; moon'i-ly (R. xi.); moon-ing, absent-minded; moon-less; moon-beam, *-beam*; moon-calf, *plu. moon-calves* (R. xxxviii.), a dolt; moon-fish; moon-light, *-lite*; moon-lit, illuminated by the moon; moon-shine; moon-stone, an iridescent stone; moon-struck, lunatic.

Old English *mōna*, *mōnalte*, moony, *mōnan-dæg*, Monday.

Moor, *moo'r* (not *mŏr*). **More**, *mŏ'r* (not *mŏr*), comp. of much.

Moor, *moo'r*, an extensive waste, a native of North Africa, to fasten a boat with a rope, or a ship with anchors.

Moorish, *moo'r-ish*, fenny, pertaining to the Moors;

Moor-cock, *fem. moor-hen*, both moor-fowl;

Moor-buz'ard, moor-land, moor-stone.

Moor (*verb*); moored, *moo'rd*; moor-ing; moor-ings, the anchors, chains, &c., employed to moor a vessel;

Moor-age, a place where a vessel can be moored.

"Moor" (a heath), Old Eng. *mŏr*, *mŏr-land*, *mŏr-hēth* moor-heath.

"Moor" (of N. Africa), Latin *Mauritānia* Greek *amaurŏs*, dark).

"Moor" (to fasten), Spanish *amarrar*; French *amarrer*.

- Moose-deer**, *moo's-deer*, the American elk. (Amer. Ind.)
- Moot**, doubtful, to discuss; *moot'-ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *moot'-ing*.
A moot point, a question still undetermined; *moot'-able*.
 Old English *mót*, v. *mót[ian]*, past *mótode*, past part. *mótod*.
- Möp**, a "broom" made of thrums, to mop. *Möpe* (1 syl.), to sulk.
Mop, mopped, *möpt*; *mopp'-ing* (R. i.); *mopp'-et*, a rag-doll.
Möpe, moped (1 syl.), *möp-ing* (Rule xix.), *möp-ish*.
 "Mop," Welsh *mop*. "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk.
- Mope** (1 syl.), to sulk; *möped* (1 syl.), *möp-ing* (Rule xix.),
möp'-ing-ly, *möp'-ish*, *möp'-ish-ly*, *möp'-ish-ness*.
Möp, to use a mop; mopped, *möpt*; *möpp'-ing* (Rule i.)
 "Mope," Dutch *moppen*, to sulk. "Mop," Welsh *mop*.
- Moraine** (Swiss), *mö.rain'*, the stones, sand, and debris drawn
 from the highlands by glaciers and deposited in valleys, &c.
- Moral**, *mör'räl*, a practical lesson. **Morale**, *mo.räh'l*.
Moral (adj.), relating to the conduct of men, subject to the
 moral law, supported by evidence or experience;
Morally, *mör'räl.ly*; **morals**, motives of conduct.
Morality, *mo.räl'.i.ty*; **moralities**, *mo.räl'.i.tiz*, moral dramas
 which succeeded *miracle plays*.
- Moralise** (Rule xxxi.), *mör'räl.ize*, to inculcate practical
 moral lessons; *mor'alised* (3 syl.), *mor'alis-ing* (Rule
 xix.); *mor'alis-er*, one who moralises.
- Moralisation**, *mör'räl'.i.zay'.shän*.
- Moral agent**, one capable of knowing right from wrong.
- Moral philosophy**, *-f'i.lös'.ä.fy*, that branch of philosophy
 which treats of man's social relations and duties.
- Moral sense**, that sense or feeling whereby we weigh con-
 duct and motives of conduct.
- Morale** (French), *mö.räh'l'*, moral object or inference.
 Latin *mörälis*, *mörälitas* (*mos*, gen. *möris*, custom, temper, &c.)
- Morass**, *mö.räs'*, a marsh, a fen; *moras'sy*, marshy.
 Old English *mör*, plu. *möras*, fens, bogs, marshes.
- Moravian**, *mö.ray'.v'i.än*, adj. of *Mora'via* or of the society called
Mora'vians; **Moravianism**, *mö.ray'.v'i.än.izm*.
- Morbid**, *mor'.bid*, unhealthy; *mor'bid-ly*, *mor'bid-ness*.
Morbid anatomy, that part of anatomical study which
 treats of the effect of disease on the animal body.
- Morbidity**, *mor.bid'.i.ty*. **Morbific**, *-bif'.ik*, causing disease.
 Latin *morbídus*, *morbíditas*, *morbíficus* (*morbus*, disease).
- Mordant**, *mor'.dant* (for fixing dyes). **Mordent** (in *Botany*).
Mordacious, *mor.day'.shüs* (adj. from Latin words in *-s* make
-ious, not *-eous*, Rule lxvi.); *mordacious-ly*.
- Mordacity**, *mor.däs'.i.ty*. (Latin *mordax*, gen. *mordäcis*.)

More, *mō'r* (not *mōr*), comp. of much. **Moor**, *moor* (q.v.)

More than probable, little short of quite certain.

"More" has two supplied positives, its own being lost :—

1. **Many**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *maneg*).

2. **Much**, (comp.) **more**, (super.) **most** (Old English, *micel*).

"More" is from the obsolete adj. *mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re*, (super.) *mah-ost*. "Mag" means the quality of being able or sufficient, whence the v. *mag[an]*, to be able.

Morell' or morell'o, a cherry. **Morel'**, an edible fungus.

(These words are totally distinct, and it is very desirable to preserve a distinction in the spelling, although both are often spelt *morel*.)

"Morell or Morello" cherry is also called The *Mil'an* cherry.

"Morel" (the edible fungus), Fr. *morelle*; Ital. *morella*; Ger. *morchel*.

Moreover, *mō'r.ō'.vēr*, besides, further-more.

Moresque, *mō.rèsk'*, arabesque. (French *moresque*, Moorish.)

Morganatic [marriage], *mōr'.ga.nāt''.īk*. A licence allowed in Germany to the nobility to marry a woman without her taking either the title, rank, or estates of the husband. These marriages are called "left-handed," because the left hand of the bridegroom is used instead of the right.

"Morganatic" means limited to the *morgengabe* the dowry or gift made on the morning of the ceremony; Low Latin *morganiticum*.

Morgue (Fr.), *morg*, a place where bodies found dead in rivers or streets are laid out that they may be recognised.

D'un vieux mot qui veut dire *visage* (Bouillet). First applied to a vestibule, where criminals were placed that the prison officials might familiarise themselves with their faces and figures.

Moribund, *mōr'.rī.bünd*, ready to die. (Latin *mōribundus*.)

Morion, *mō'.rī.ŭn*, a helmet with no visor.

Italian *morione* (*Moro*, a moor), the Moor's helmet.

Morisco, plu. *moriscoes*, *mō.rīs'.kōze*, the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Grana'da in 1492, but renounced the Catholic religion to which they were pledged for that of Mahomet. (Spanish *morisco*, *moro*, a Moor.)

Mormonite, *mor'.mōn.ite*, a disciple of Joseph Smith, of America, who asserted that the angel *Mormon* had made communications to him. **Mor'mon-ism**.

Morn, contraction of morning. **Mourn**, *mō'urn*, to lament.

Morn'ing, from midnight to midday. **Mourning**, *mō'urn'-ing*, grieving, black dresses symbolical of the death of some one beloved or nearly related.

Old English *morn*, *morgen*, *morgen dedgung*, morning dawn.

Morocco, plu. *moroccoes* (R. xlii.), a fine grained leather prepared in *Merocca* from the skins of goats or sheep.

Morone, *mō.rōnē'*. **Maroon**, *ma.roon'*. **Mo'rian**. **Meri'no**.

Morone, *mō.rōnē'*, a deep crimson colour, like the unripe mulberry. (Latin *mōrum*, a mulberry.)

Maroon', a rich chestnut colour. (Fr. *marron*, a chestnut.)

Morion, *mō'.rī.ōn*, a Moorish helmet. (Sp. *moro*, a Moor.)

Merino, *mē.ree'.nō*, a fabric made from the wool of the merino sheep. (Spanish *merino*, changing pasture.)

Morone curtains, curtains of a deep crimson colour.

Maroon curtains, curtains of a rich chestnut colour.

Meri'no curtains, curtains made of merino wool.

Morose, *mō.rōce'*, sullen; **morose'-ly**, **morose-ness**.

Latin *mōrōsus*, froward; French *morose*.

Morpheus, *mōr'.fuce* (not *mōr'.fē.ūs*), god of sleep.

Morphia, *mōr'.fī.ah*, the narcotic principle of opium.

Morphology, *mōr'.fōl'.ō.gy*, that part of botany which treats of the forms of plants and of their different organs; **morphologist**, *mōr'.fōl'.ō.djīst*; **morphol'ogical**.

The word means "The modeller," so called because he conjures up shapes to the sleeper (*morphē*, shape, v. *morphēō*, to shape).

Morris, *mōr'.rīs*, a Moorish dance, a game.

Mor'ris-dance, **morris-dancer**, **morris-pike**.

Nine-men's-morris, a game with nine holes in the ground.

Morris-board, a board for the game of morris.

"The nine-men's morris is filled up with mud." (*Mid. N. Dr.* ii. 2.)
Spanish *morisco danza*, the Moorish dance; the Moorish [game].

Morrow, next day to this, an indefinite future period;

Good morrow, **Good morning**. (Old English *gōd morgen*.)

To-morrow, on the day following this (*to-* is the adverbial prefix, as in *to-day*, *to-night*, &c.).

Latin *hodie*, adv., to-day; French *demain*, adv., to-morrow.

Old English *to-morgen*, to-morrow, *gōd morgen*, good morrow.

Morse (1 syl.), the sea-horse, the walrus. (Russian *morj*.)

Morsel, *mōr'.sēl*, a small piece. (Italian *morsello*, a mouthful.)

Mort, a salmon in its third year, a large quantity, notes sounded at the death of hunted game. (Fr. *mort*, the death of game.)

Mortal, *mōr'.tāl*, subject to death, deadly, a human being, &c.; **mor'tal-ly**; **mortality**, *mōr'.tāl'.fī.ty*.

Lat. *mōrtālis*, *mōrtālītās* (*mors*, death); Fr. *mortel* (wrong), *mortalité*.

Mortar, *mōr'.tar*, a strong vessel in which things are bruised or pounded with a pestle, a piece of ordnance for throwing shells, a cement for stones and bricks; **mortar-board**.

Lat. *mōrtāriam*; Fr. *mortier*; Span. *mórtero*. O.E. *morters*, the cement.

Mortgage, *mōr'.gagē*, a dead pledge, that is real property pledged to another in security for debt. The pledge is *dead* because the holder cannot in any way dispose of it, and the

person who made the pledge can recover it at any time by paying the debt, to convey to a creditor a mortgage; **mortgaged**, *mōr'.gāj'd*; **mortgag-ing** (Rule xix.), *mōr'.gage.ing*; **mortgag-er**, *mōr'.gage.er*.

Mortgagor (law term), the debtor who grants the mortgage.

Mortgagee, the creditor who receives the mortgage.

(-or and -ee are regular law terminations for agent and recipient.)

Fr. mort gage, a dead pledge, so *mort-main*, a dead hand; in each case the word "dead" means "unable to part with the property."

Error of Speech.—

To *foreclose* a mortgage is nonsense, but is not unfrequently used to signify "putting an end to a mortgage," either by redemption, transfer of the property, or sale. "Foreclose" does not mean "to bring to a close," but "to shut out from the law-courts" (*à forclusio*). It is possible to *foreclose* a mortgagor, or "shut him out of court," and it is possible to *claim for a foreclosure*, that is, to compel the debtor to redeem the mortgage or to give up "his right of redemption," and so "shut himself out of court," but it is not possible to "foreclose a mortgage."

lortify, *mōr'.tī.fy*, to vex, to become corrupt, to vex oneself by fasting and penance; **mortifies**, *mōr'.tī.fize*; **mortified**, *mōr'.tī.fide*; **mortifi-er**, *mōr'tify-ing*, **mortifying-ly**.

Mortification, *mōr'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*.

Latin *mortificatio*, v. *mortificāre*; French *mortification*, *mortifier*.

lortise, *mōr'.tis*, a hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* of another, in order to unite them, to mortise; **mortised**, *mōr'.tist*; **mortis-ing** (R. xix.) (*Fr. mortaise*.)

lortmain, *mōr'.main*, possession of real property by "hands" which cannot alienate it, as property given to a corporation, a college, and formerly to the church.

Fr. mort main, dead hands, i.e., hands which are powerless to part with the property. So *mort-gage*, a dead gage, means a pledge which cannot be parted with or sold by the holder.

lortuary, *plu. mortuaries*, *mōr'.tū.ā.rīz* (R. xlv.), a cemetery.

A **mortuary urn**, an urn to hold the ashes of a dead person.

A **mortuary gift**, a gift left at death to a parish church.

Fr. mortuaire; Lat. *mortuus* (*morior*, *mortuus sum*, &c., to die).

losaic, *mō.zā'.īk*, tessellated work; (adj.), tessellated, pertaining to Moses; **mosaic-al-ly**, *mō.zā'.ī.kāl.ly*.

(It is a pity that "mosaic," meaning tessellated, is not spelt with a -u, "Musalc," as "Mosaic" was already appropriated.)

Latin *mūsāicus*, tessellated, *mūsivum* "opus tessellarium."

French *mosaïque*; German *mosaisch* or *musaisch*; Spanish *mosaica*.

losa saurus, *mōs'.a.saw''rūs*, a great saurian or fossil crocodile found in the Mæstrich chalk beds.

A hybrid: Latin *Mōsa*, the Meuse, and Greek *sauros*, a lizard.

losalem, *mōz'.lēm*, a mussulman. (Arabic *muslim*, a believer.)

losque, *mōsk*, a Moslem's place of worship. **Musk**, a plant.

French *mosquée*; Arabic *masjid* or *mesjid*, place of worship.

Mosquito, *plu.* mosquitoes (R. xlii.), *mōs.kē'.tōze*, a sort of gnat.

Spanish *mosquito* (*mosca*, a fly); Latin *musca*, a fly.

Moss, one of the "families" of plants; *moss'-y*, *moss'i-ness*;

Mossed, *mōsst*, covered with moss. **Mōst**, nearly all.

Moss-agate, an agate striated with mossy forms.

Moss-berry, cranberry; **moss-clad**, **moss-grown**, **moss-land**.

Moss-rose, a rose with a mossy pubescence.

Moss-troopers, banditti who infested the border-lands of England and Scotland before the union of the crowns.

Old English *meos*; Welsh *moswg*, moss.

-most (native affix), *adj.*, superlative degree: *utter-most*, *hind-most*.

Mōst, nearly all, (*super.*) of **Many** and **Much**.

At most or at the most? "At most" for the very utmost (*at* is the Old Eng. adverbial prefix *æt-*). "At the most" requires an *adj.* and noun to follow: as *at the most distant part of the world*.

"Many" and "Much" are supplied positives, the true positive *may* or *mah* is lost, (*comp.*) *mah-re*, (*super.*) *mah-ost* (*most*).

1. "Many" (*maneg*), *comp. more*, *super. most*.

2. "Much" (*micel*), *comp. more*, *super. most*.

Mostacchio, *plu.* mostacchios (Rule xlii.), *mōs.tah'.shē.o* (Italian spelling), hair between the nose and mouth;

Mostacho, *plu.* mostachos, *mōs.tah'.sho* (Spanish form);

Moustache, *plu.* moustaches, *moos.tash'*, *moos.tash'.es* (Fr.)

Mustache, *plu.* mustaches, *mūs.tarsh'*, *mūs.tah'.shēs*.

Latin *mustax*, *gen. mustācis*. The last is the best form.

Mot, *mō*. **Mote**, *mōte*. **Moat**, *mōte*. **Moot**.

Mot, *mō*, a saying, an expression; **bon-mot**, a witticism (Fr.)

Mōte (1 syl.), a small particle of floating dust. (O. E. *mot*.)

Moat, a ditch, properly the earth dug out. (French *motte*.)

Moot, disputable, to debate. (Old English *mōt*.)

Motet, *mō.tēt'*, a short piece of sacred music. (Italian *mottetto*.)

Mōth (to rhyme with *Goth*), not *maurh*, a sort of butterfly; **moth'-y**, full of moths; **moth eaten**, *-ēte'n*, injured by moths. (Old English *moththe*, a moth.)

Mother, *mūr'h'er*; **mother-ly**, **motherli-ness** (Rule xi.), **motherhood** (*-hood*, state); **mother-less**, without mother.

Mothery, *mūr'h'.ĕry*, containing a thick slimy matter, as *mothery wine*, *beer*, &c.

Mother Church, the oldest church in a parish from which district churches have sprang.

Mother tongue, *-tūng*, one's native language.

Mother liquor or **water**, the liquid from which crystals have been deposited.

Mother wit, shrewd common sense. **Mother wort**, *-wurt*.

Mother-in-law, *plu.* **mothers-in-law**, the mother of a wife is mother-in-law to her husband, and the mother of a husband is mother-in-law to his wife.

Step-mother, *plu.* **step-mothers**, a second wife is step-mother to the children of her husband's first wife.

Mother-of-coal, fine silky laminae of mineral charcoal which occur embedded in coal seams.

Mother-of-pearl, *-perl*, the iridescent layer of shells.

Mother-of-vinegar, &c., the flocculent mycelium of various moulds, formed on the surface of vinegar.

Mother waters are the original saline solutions from which crystals have been deposited: when poured off and re-evaporated, they "bring forth" a second crop. So in wine-making, &c., the husks, &c., are the *mother* from which the wine was obtained, and the *sediment* is part of the "mother substance."

Old Eng. *móðor* or *moder*, *steop-móðor*, mother of an orphan child.

lotion, *mō'shūn*, movement, to make a significant sign to another; **motioned**, *mō'shūnd*; **motion-ing**, *mo'tion-er*.

Motive, *mō'tīv*, causing motion, the power that puts in motion. **Motivity**, *mō'tīv'īty*.

Motor, *mo'tor*, that which gives motion, (in *Anat.*) motor nerves and muscles; **motory**, *mō'tōry*.

Move, *moov*, to stir; **moved** (1 syl.); **mov-ing**, *moov'ing*; **mov-er**, *moov'er*; **move-ment**, *moov'ment*.

Latin *mōtio*, *mōtivus*, *mōtor*, v. *mōvere*, supine *mōtum*, to move.

lotley, speckled, the dress of an ancient jester or court fool.

Mottle, *mōt'tl*, to speckle; **mottled**, *mōt'tld*; **mōttling**; **mottled** (adj.), variegated. (Welsh *ysmot*, a patch, a spot.)

lotto, *plu.* **motatoes** (R. xlii.), *mōt'tūze*, an heraldic sentence, a sentence on a title-page, at the head of a chapter, on literary competitions, &c. (Ital. *motto*, a motto, device, word.)

lould, *mōld* (to rhyme with *cold*, *sold*, not with *howl'd*, *prowl'd*), the soil, a matrix or "shape," the suture of the skull, a downy fungus on jams, paste, stale bread, &c., to mould, to knead, &c.; **mould-ed** (Rule xxxvi.); **mould-ing**, modelling, a fillet; **mould-er**; **mould-able**, *mōle-dā.b'l*.

Mouldy, covered with mould, (*comp.*) **mouldi-er**, (*super.*) **mould'i-est**, **mould'i-ness** (Rule xi.) **Iron-mould**, a stain produced by the rust of iron.

Mould-er, to turn to dust; **mouldered**, *mōle'derd*; **mould-er-ing**; **mouldēry**, of the nature of mould.

Mould-board (of a plough); **mould-warp**, a mole.

"Mould" (earth), O. E. *molde*. "Mould-warp," O. E. *molde-weorp*.

"Mould" (a matrix, to knead), Welsh *mold*, v. *moldio*.

"Mould" (fungus), and "Moulder," Welsh *moldiwr*.

Moult, *mɔlt* (to rhyme with *colt*, *dolt*), to shed the feathers; *moult'-ed* (R. xxxvi.); *moult'-ing*, shedding the feathers; (n.) the fall of the plumage [of birds]. On the *moult*, in the act of shedding the plumage. **Moulting-see'son**.

Welsh *moel*, bare, *moelder*, baldness, v. *moell*, *moeliad*.

(In two words ("mould" and "moult") the "-ou" is nearly = to long *o*; in one word ("mourn") it is open, *mō'urn*; in all other words it equals -ow- in "now.")

Mound, *məʊnd* (to rhyme with *found*, *ground*), a small heap of earth or stones; *shell-mounds*. (Welsh *maent*.)

Mount, *məʊnt* (to rhyme with *count*, *fount*), a hill, a ride on horseback, to rise, to get a ride on horseback, to "set" jewelry, to "back" pictures so as to leave a margin; *mount'-ed*, *mount'-ing*, *mount'-er*. To mount guard.

Mountain, *məʊnt'ɪn*, a very high hill. The *mountain* (in *Fr. hist.*), extreme Jacobins, so called because they occupied in the Convention (1793) the most elevated seats. Those who occupied the "pit" of the house, called *The Plain*, were men of moderate political views.

Mountain-eer, *məʊn'.tā.neer*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district. In Scotland a *Highlander*.

Mountain-ous, *məʊn'.tā.nūs* (not *məʊn.tay'.nē.ūs*); *mountainous-ness*, state of being full of mountains.

Mountain-ash; **mountain-cork**, an asbestos; **mountain-dew**. Scotch whisky; **mountain-limestone**; **mountain-meal**, *meel*, an infusorial earth; **mountain-milk**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime; **mountain-soap**, *-sōpe*, a silicate of magnesia; **mountain-tallow**, a mineral.

To make a *mountain* of a molehill, to make a great fuss about a small matter. A *mountain* in labour, a mighty preparation with very small results.

Old English *munt*, *munt-land*; Latin *montānus*, *mons*, gen. *montis*. French *mont*, *montagne*, v. *monter*; Italian *monte*, *montagna*.

Mountebank, *məʊn.te.bank* (*məʊn* to rhyme with *crown*), a charlatan, who mounts a bench (or *banco*), to puff off his wares, one who makes himself ridiculous.

Italian *montare banco*, to mount a bench [to puff one's wares].

Mourn, *mō'rn* (the only example of *mou-* with the two vowels open), to lament. *Mōrn*, early day.

Mourned, *mō'rnd*; *mourn'-ing*, *mourn'-er*, *mourn'-ful* (Rule viii.), *mourn'-ful-ly*, *mourn'-ful-ness*.

Mourning-coach, *-kō'tch*, a coach covered with black cloth and drawn by black horses to attend a funeral.

Old English *murn[an]*, past *meorn*, past part. *mornen*, *murnen*, mourning or black dresses, *murnende*, mourning, grieving.

Louse, *plu. mice*, so **louse**, *plu. lice*. **Posa** *sing. mouse's, mouce'.ez; poss. plu. mice'a, mice'.ez.*

Mouse (verb), *mouze*, to catch mice; **moused**, *mouzd*; **mous-ing** (Rule xix.), *mous'ing*; **mous-er**, *mous'.er.*

Mouse-ear, *mouce-è'r*, a plant, the soft velvety leaves of which are shaped like a mouse's ear.

Mouse-hawk, a hawk that feeds on mice.

Mouse-hole, a hole made by mice. **Mouse-trap**.

Old English *mūs*, *plu. mýs*. So *lūs*, *plu. lýs*; *mús-èdre*, mouse-ear, *mús-kafec*, mouse-hawk; Latin *mūs*, a mouse.

Mousselain-de-laine (French) *moos'.len dè lāne'*, wool muslin.

Moustache (French), *moos.tash'*, hair on the upper lip.

Greek *mustaz*, gen. *mustākos*, the upper lip. Our English word *mustach* is far better than the French, Italian, or Spanish.

Mouth (to rhyme with *south*), *plu. mouths, mou'rhz*; **mouth'-less**; **mouth-piece**, *peece*, the part of a wind instrument put into the mouth, one who speaks for another.

Mouth'-ful, *plu. mouth-fuls* (not *mouthsful*), two, three... *mouthfuls* means a "mouthful" repeated two or three times; but two, three... *mouthsful* means two or three different mouths all full. **Down in the mouth**, mortified.

Mouth (verb), *mou'rh* (this word ought to be *mouths*), to speak bombastically, to articulate indistinctly; **mouthed**, *mou'rh'd*; **mouth-ing**, *mou'rh-ing*; **mouth-er**, *mou'rh'.er.*

(-outh is very irregular. There are but five words, and they represent four distinct sounds: (1) *oo*, as *uncouth*; (2) *ow* (as in *now*), *mouth*, *south*; (3) *ow'rh* (with a drawl), as *mouth* (verb), *mouths*; (4) *ū*, as *youth*.)

Old Eng. *múth*, *múth-bréf*, roof of the month, *mútha*, a river mouth.

Move, *moov*, to stir; **moved**, *moovd*; **mov-ing** (R. xix.), *moov'-ing*; **moving-ly**; **mov-er**, *moov'.er*; **move-less**, *moov'.less.*

Move-ment, *moov'.ment*. **Mov-able**, *moov'.a.b'l*, able to be moved. **Mov-ables**, *moov'.a.b'ls*, any property which can be removed, houses and lands are *immovable* property (only -ce and -ge retain the -e before -able).

Movable feast, one that does not occur, like Christmas day, on a fixed day-of-the-month, but is regulated, like *Easter day*, by a full moon.

Moving-power, *moov'.ing pōw'.er* (*pōw* rhymes with *now*.)

Motive, *mō'.tív*, causing motion; **motive force**, **motive engine**. **Motivity**, *mō'.tív'.i.ty*; **motor**, *mō'.tor*.

Motion, *mō'.shūn*, movement, to make a sign to another; **motioned**, *mō'.shūnd*; **mo'tion-ing**, **mo'tion-er**.

The termination -ove is very irregular, and has three distinct sounds: (1) = *ove*: *clove*, *cove*, *drove*, *grove*, *hove*, *rove*, *stove*, *stroke*, *throve*, *wove*.

(2) = *tív*: *dove*, *glove*, *love*, *shove*.

(3) = *oov*: *move*, *prove* and its compounds (Fr. *mouvoir*, 'prouver'). Latin *movere*, to move, *mōtio*, *mōtivus*, *mōtor*; French *mouvement*.

Mōw (-ōw as in *grow*). **Mōw** (-ōw as in *now*). **Moo**.

Mōw (to rhyme with *grow*), a pile of hay, barley, &c., stored under cover. If stored in the open air, it is **rick** or **stack**; to store up hay, &c., under cover; to cut grass.

Mōw, (*past*) **mōwed** (1 syl.). (*past part.*) **mōwn** (as in *own*).

Mowed, **mōwd**. **Mōde** (1 syl.) **Mood**.

Mowed, **mōwd**, cut with a scythe; **mōw'-ing**, **mōw'-er**.

Mōde, manner, fashion. **Mood**, temper, a term in Gram.

Mow, **mōw** (to rhyme with *now*), to make mouths; **mowed**, **mōwd**; **mōw-ing**.

Moo, to blare like a cow; **mooed** (1 syl.), **moo'-ing**. (R. xix.)

"**Mow**" (a pile), Old English *mowe*, a heap, a mow.

"**Mow**" (to cut grass), Old Eng. *mōw[an]*, p. *meow*, p. part *mōwen*.

"**Mow**" (to gibber, to make mouths), Old English *mūth*.

"**Moo**" (as a cow), an imitative word.

Mr., *fem.* **Mrs.**, **mī's'ter**, **mī's'ez**, titles of address to men and married women. **Master**, **Miss**.

We have no plural for either Mr. or Mrs., and therefore adopt the French plurals, which we sadly pervert: thus

Mr., *plu.* **Messrs.** (*mes.sieurs*) pronounced **mēzh'ers**;

Mrs., *plu.* **Mdms.** (*mes.dames*), pronounced **mēzh'.dāms**.

Master, **mā's'ter**, *plu.* **The Masters** or **The Master** with -s added to the surname: **Master Brown**, *plu.* **The Masters Brown** or **The Master Browns**.

(Used as the title of address only to boys, sons of respectable parents, who have no special title of their own.)

Miss, *plu.* **The Misses**, **-mī's'ēz**, or **The Miss** with -s added to the surname: as **The Misses Brown** or **The Miss Browns**.

(Given to girls and unmarried women of all conditions, who have not a special title of their own.)

The whole of this requires reform. The plurals are most objectionable and very uncertain. It is surprising that in a matter of every-day use we have not hit upon something better. No one likes to say or write **Messrs.**, except to a "firm." **Mesdames**, **Misses**, and **Masters**, with **The Miss** and **The Master**, are both doubtful and unsatisfactory. There can be no objection to **MMr.** as the *plu.* of **Mr.**, and it might be called **The Misters**. Similarly, **MMrs.**, *plu.* of **Mrs.**, might be called **The Misses**; **Master**, *plu.* **The Masters**, and **Miss**, *plu.* **The Misses**. If *mistress* had not been already engrossed, a greater distinction might be made between **Mrs.** and **Miss**.

Old Eng. *Mæster*, *Mæster-issa*, *mæst'iss*, "mistress" contracted to "miss." **Mrs.** (*misses*) is a corruption of *Mistress* (*Mis'ess*); Latin *magister*, *fem.* *magistra*.

Much, **mūtch** (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a large quantity.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun singular.)

Many, **mēn'y**, (*comp.*) **more**, (*super.*) **most**, a great number.

(This word requires to be followed by a noun plural.)

(?) **Much people**, a common expression in the Bible, as—

Much people followed Him (Mark v. 24).

Much people took branches of palm-trees (John xii. 9).

When the Bible was translated, *people* was a collective noun of the sing. numb. Hence we read, "This is a rebellious *people*" (Isa. xxx. 9): "There is a *people* come out of Egypt" (Numb. xiii. 5). As "*many*" requires a noun plural, it could not be used with "*people*" (sing.), so the translators took the word "*much*" instead. Nowadays "*people*" is treated as a collective noun plural, and "*much*," which requires a noun sing., cannot be used with it. We say instead, *a great number of people, a multitude of people*; "*many people*" means *several*, but not a *multitude*.

"*Much*" and "*Many*" supply the place of the lost positive of *more*, *most*, which was *mag* or *mah* (sufficient), the root of *mag(a)n*, to be able; whence *Mag* or *mah*, (comp.) *mah-re* (*ma're*), (super.) *mah-ost* (*m'ost*). "*Much*," O. E. *mycle*. "*Many*," O. E. *manig* or *mænig*.

Mucic, *mūc'ik* [acid]. **Music**, *mū'zik*, melodious sounds.

Mucic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c. (French *mucique*; Latin *mucus*.)

Mucilage, *mū'sil'age*, a slimy animal or vegetable substance; mucilaginous, *mū'silād'g'īnūs*; mucilag'inousness. (French *mucilage*; Latin *mucus*.)

Mucus, *mū'kūs* (noun). **Mucous**, *mū'kūs* (adj.)

Mucus, a secretion of the mucous membrane.

Mucous membrane (not *mucus membrane*), the membranous lining of any cavity of the body which opens externally, as the nose, throat, lungs, &c.

Muck, dung, to spread manure; **mucked**, *mūkt*; **muck-ing**; **muck-heap**, *-heep*; **muck-cart**; **muck-worm**, a miser.

To run **amuck**, to run blindfold against a person, to run indiscriminately or into what you do not understand.

"*Muck*," Old English *meox*. "*Amuck*," Malay *amok*, to kill.

Mūd, slush; **mūdd'-y** (Rule i.), (comp.) **mudd'i-er**, (super.) **mudd'i-est**; **mudd'-ed**, besmeared with mud; **muddied**, *mud'did*, made muddy; **mudd'i-ly**, **mudd'i-ness**; **mud-cart**.

Mud-lark, one who cleans out sewers, one who searches amongst mud for half-pence or articles lost.

Mud-suck'er, a sea-fowl. **Mud-wall**, a wall of mud.

Welsh *mwyd*, that which is soaked, v. *mwydo*, to soak.

Greek *mūdos*, wet, v. *mūdao*, to soak; Latin *mādor*, v. *mādere*.

Muddle, *mūd'd'l*, a disarrangement, to confuse; **muddled**, *mūd'd'ld*; **mudd'ling**, **mudd'ler**, **muddle-head'ed**.

This word means to make *muddy*, hence to foul, to disturb, &c.

Muezzin, *mū'ez'zīn*, a crier who proclaims the hour of prayer in Mohammedan countries. (Arabic *muezzin*.)

Muff, used by ladies for keeping their hands warm; a dolt.

"*Muff*" (for the hands), German *muff*; (a dolt), *muffen*, to sulk.

Muffin, *mūf'īn*, a flat round spongy cake. (Fr. *muffin*.) Spiers.

Muffle, *mɪf'f'l*, to deaden sound, to cover up (hence "to conceal"), to wrap up warm; **muffled**; *mɪf'f'ld*; **muffling**; **muffler**, a wrap for the neck. (German *muffeln*.)

Mufti, *mɪf'ti*, a sort of Turkish bishop. The grand mufti, "chief of Islam," the archbishop or arch-mufti being the "head" of the Ule'mas or religious jurists.

In mufti, out of uniform, in disguise, incognito:

Mug, a drinking vessel [of earthenware or china, with a handle], the face or rather the mouth.

Muggy, *mʌg'gy*, warm and damp air; **mug'gi-ness** (Rule xi.); **mugg-ish**, rather muggy. (Welsh *mwci*, a fog).

Mulatto, *plu. mulattoes* (R. xlii.), the offspring of one white and one black parent. (Spanish *mulato*; Italian *mulatto*.)

Mulberry, *mʌl'bɛr ry*, a fruit. (German *maulbeere*.)

Mulch, *mʌlsh*, rotten dung, to mulch. **Mulse**, a drink, *q.v.* **Mulched** (1 syl.); **mulch'-ing**, dressing with mulch.

"Mulch," Old Eng. *moln[ian]*, to rot, to crumble into small pieces.

"Mulse" (wine boiled and sweetened with honey), Latin *mulsum*.

Mulct, *mʌkt*, a fine, to fine; **mulct'ed** (not *mulct*), **mulct'-ing** (not *mulk-ing*); **mulctuary**, *mʌkt'ʃ.ũ.ũ.ry* (not *mʌlk'tchũ.ẽr ry*), imposing a fine. (Latin *mulcta*.)

Mule (1 syl.), offspring of a mare and ass. **Mewl**, to squeal.

Mule, a machine used in spinning (a "cross" between a jenny and a water frame); **mũl'-ish** (Rule xix.), obstinate like a mule (-ish added to nouns means "like," added to adj. it is dim.); **mũl'-ish-ness**, **mũl'-ish-ly**; **muleteer**, *mũl'ẽ.tee'r*, a mule driver; **mule-like**. (Latin *mũlus*.)

Mũll (Rule v.), to soften wine by warming it up with sugar and spice, a muddle, a headland; **mulled**, *mũld*; **mũll'-ing**; **mũll-er**, a vessel for mulling. (Latin *mollio*, to soften.)

Mullet, *mũl'let*, a fish, (in *Her.*) the rowel of a spur, denoting the third son. (Lat. *mullos*, the fish. Fr. *molette*, a rowel.)

These words being totally different, ought not to be spelt alike: The "fish" is the Latin *mullos*, Greek *mullos*; but the "rowel" is the French *molette*, diminutive of the Latin *mũla*, a little mill.

Mulligatawny, *mũl'ũ.gũ.taw".ny*, a kind of curry soup (Ind.)

Mullion, *mũl'yũn*, a vertical stone division in Gothic windows; **mullioned**, *mũl'yũnd*, having stone divisions. An horizontal stone division of a Gothic window is a **Tran'som**.

Mullion is a corrup. of *munion* (Lat. *munio*, to strengthen), bars used to strengthen a window. The Fr. call them "leaders" (*meneaux*).

Mũlse, wine boiled and sweetened with honey. **Mũlch**, dung.

"Mulse," Latin *mulsum*, honeyed wine.

"Mulch," Old English *moln[ian]*, past *molnede*, to decay.

Mũlt-, mũlti- (Latin prefix), much, many. (Latin *multus*.)

Mũlt- before vowels, as *mult-angular*, *mult-ocular*.

Multi- before consonants, as *mũlti-form*, *multi-ply*.

Multi-angular, *mũl.tăn'.gũ.lar*, having many angles; **multi-an'gular-ly**. (Latin *mult-* [multus] *angũlus*, an angle.)

Multi-articulate, *mũl'.tar.tĩk'.ũ.kate*, many-jointed.

Latin *mult-* [multus] *articũlatus* (*articũlus*, a joint).

Mũl'ti-capsular, *-kũp'.sũ.lar*, having many capsules [*cũp.-sũles*, 2 syl.] (Latin *capsũla*, a little chest, bag, coffer.)

Mũl'ti-cepital, *-sẽp'.ĩ.tũl*, many-headed.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *cũpita*, heads (in composite words *cũpita*).

Mũl'ti-costate, *-kõs.tate*, many-ribbed.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *costatus*, many ribbed (*costa*, a rib).

Mũl'ti-dentate, *-dẽn'.tate*, many-toothed.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *dentatus* (*dens* gen. *dentis*, a tooth).

Mũl'ti-digitate, *-didg'.ĩ.tate*, many-toed or fingered.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *digitatus* (*digitus*, a toe or finger).

Mũl'ti-farious (Rule lxvi.), *-fair'ri.ũs*, manifold, various; **multi-far'ious-ly**, **multi-far'ious-ness**.

Latin *multifarius* (quod multis modis est fari or *multi-varius*).

Mũl'ti-fid. **Multi-partite**, *-par'.tite*. In Bot. a *multifid* leaf is divided laterally into many clefts to about the middle; in a *multipartite* leaf the divisions extend much further.

Lat. *multifidus* (*fidi*, cleft). "Partite," *partitus*, divided.

Mũl'ti-floral, *-flõ'.ral*, having many flowers.

Latin *multi-*, *flos*, gen. *flõris*, a flower; Greek *chlõrõs*, green.

Mũl'ti-form, having many shapes; **multifor'mity**, diversity of shapes. (Latin *multiformis*, *forma*, a form.)

Multigenous, *mũl.tĩdg'.ĩ.nũs*, of sundry sorts.

Latin *multigẽnus*, *gẽnus*, a sort or kind.

Mũl'ti-grade, *-grũde*, having many degrees.

Latin *multigradus*, *gradus*, a degree.

Mũl'ti-lateral, *-lũl'.ẽ.rũl*, having more than four sides.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *latus*, gen. *lãteris*, a side.

Mũl'ti-lineal or linear, *-lĩn'.ẽ.ũl*, *-lĩn'.ẽ.ar*, having many lines. (Latin *multi-* [multus] *linea*, a line.)

Mũl'ti-ocular, *-lõk'.kũ.lar*. **Multocular**, *mũl.tõk'.kũ.lar*;

Multi-ocular, having many cells or chambers;

Multocular, having many eyes. (Latin *ocũlus*, an eye.)

Latin *multi-* [multus] *locũlus*, a cell (dim. of *locũs*, a place).

Multiloquent, *mũl.tĩl'.õ.kwẽnt*, talkative; **multiloquence**, *mũl.tĩl'.õ.kwẽnce*, talkativeness.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *lõquens*, gen. *-lõquentis*, much talking.

Mul'ti-nomial, -nō'.mī.āl, having more than four terms: as $a + b + c + d + \&c.$ (in *Algebra*).

Latin *multi*-[multus] *nōmen*, gen. *nōminis*, a name or term.

Mul'ti-partite, -par'.tite. **Mul'ti-fid** (in *Botany*).

Multi-partite, a leaf deeply cleft into several strips.

Multifid, a leaf cleft about midway into strips.

Latin *fido*, perf. *fidi*, to cleave. *Partitus*, divided.

Mul'ti-pēd (Latin). **Poly-pod** (Greek), pōl'.ī.pod, having many feet, like the wood-louse. (Lat. *pēd*-; Gk. *pōd*-.)

¶ **Multi-ple**, mūl'.ī.p'l, the product of two or more numbers multiplied together: thus 8 is a multiple of 4 or 2. **Common multiple**, different products of two or more numbers common to a series: thus 12, 24, 36 can all be obtained by multiplying 4, 3, and 2 by some figures. **Least common multiple**, the lowest number that can be exactly divided by a series of figures: thus 12 is the lowest number that can be divided by the series 4, 3, 2.

¶ **Mul'ti-plex** (in *Bot.*), manifold. (Latin *multiplex*.)

¶ **Multiply**, mūl'.ī.ply, to increase; **multiplies** (Rule xi.), mūl'.ī.plize; **multiplied**, mūl'.ī.plide; **multiply'-ing**.

Multiplier, mūl'.ī.pli.er. **Multiplicator**, mūl'.ī.pli.ka''.tor.

Multiplier, one who multiplies.

Multiplicator, an instrument for multiplying motion.

Multiplicable, mūl'.ī.pli.kā.b'l, capable of being multiplied.

¶ **Multiplication**, mūl'.ī.pli.kay''shūn, increase, an arithmetical operation.

Multiplicand, mūl'.ī.pli.kānd, the number to be multiplied (in a multiplication sum);

Multiplicator, mūl'.ī.pli.kay''.tor, or **multipli'er**, the number to multiply by.

The multiplicand and multiplicator are called *Factors*: In the sum $3 \times 4 = 12$, 3 is the "multiplicand," 4 the "multiplicator," and 12 (the answer) is called the **product**.

¶ **Multiplicate**, mūl'.ī.pli.kate, of a multiplex character.

Multiplicative, mūl'.ī.pli.kā.īv.

¶ **Multiplicity**, mūl'.ī.plis''.ī.ty, many of the same sort.

Multiplying-glass, an optical toy to make one object appear more than one. **Multiplying wheel**, a wheel to communicate multiplied motion to a machine.

Latin *multiplicabilis*, *multiplicatio*, *multiplicātor*, v. *multiplicāre*, sup. *multiplicātum*, to multiply (*multi-plicāre*, to fold much or often).

Multipotent, mūl'.īp'.ō.tent, having many powers or great might. (Latin *multipōtent*, *possum*, to be able.)

Mul'ti-pres'ent, present in several places at the same time, ubiquitous; **multi-pres'ence**, ubiquity.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *præsens*, gen. *præsentis*, present.

Mul'ti-siliqueous, -sil' .i.kwus, many podded.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *siliqua*, a pod; Greek *kéluphos*, a husk.

Multisonous, mŭl.tis'.ð.nūs, having many sounds.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *sonus*, many a sound.

Mul'ti-spi'ral, having many whorls or spirals.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *spira*, a wreath, a whorl; Greek *speira*.

Mul'ti-striate, -stri'.ate, having many streaks.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *striatus* (*stria*, a streak).

Multitude, mŭl'.tī.tūde, a vast number, a crowd;

multitudinous, mŭl'.tī.tū''.dī.nūs; **multitu'dinous-ly**.

Latin *multitudo*; French *multitude*; Spanish *multitud*.

Mul'ti-valve, -vālve (1 syl.), having many valves.

Latin *multi-* [multus] *valve*, many valves.

Multi-ocular, mŭl.tōk'ku.lar. **Multiloc'ular**;

Multocular, many-eyed. (Latin *ocŭlus*, an eye);

Multi-loc'ular, many-celled. (Latin *locŭlus*, a cell.)

Multi-ungulate, mŭl.tŭn'.gŭ.late, having the hoof divided into more than two parts. (Lat. *mult-*, *ungŭla*, a hoof.)

Multum in parvo (Lat.), much in a small compass, a compendium.

Mŭm, keep silent, this is a secret, ale from wheat-malt.

Mum-chance, a game with dice. (German *munne*.)

Mumble, mŭm'.b'l, to mutter; **mumbled**, mŭm'.b'ld; **mum'bling**, **mumbling-ly**, **mum'bler**. (Germ. *mmmeln*, to mumble.)

Mummer, mŭm'.mer, a buffoon, a masked actor; **mum'ming**, acting as a mummer, a masquerade.

Mummery, plu. **mummeries**, mŭm'.mē.rīz, buffoonery.

German *munneret*; French *momerie*.

Mummy, plu. **mummies**, mŭm'.mīz, a dead body embalmed by the ancient Egyptians. **Mum'mify**, to convert a dead body into a mummy; **mummifies**, mŭm'.mī.fīze; **mummified**, mŭm'.mī.fīde. **Mummification**, mŭm'.mī.fī.kay''.shŭn. **mum'miform**.

To beat to a mummy, to beat to a mash.

Diodorus Siculus v. 1 says: "The people of the Bales'ric Isles beat the bodies of the dead with clubs to render them flexible, in order that they may be deposited in earthen pots called *mummae*."

"Mummy de l'arabe *moumyd*, mot formé de deux mots coptes, dont l'un signifie mort, et l'autre sel; c'est-à-dire mort préparé avec le sel." (*Dict. des Scien.*, &c.)

The derivation more generally given is *mum*, wax, from its use in the ceremonies or mummy-cloths.

- Mump**, to move the lips while closed like a rabbit;
Mumps, a swelling in the glands of the neck.
Mum'pers, Christmas waits are so called in Norwich.
Mump'-ish, sullen; **mump'-ish-ly**, **mump'-ish-ness**.
In the mumps, in a sullen temper, in the sulks.
 "Mump," Ger. *mummeln*, to mumble. "Mumps," Dutch *mumms*.
Munch, to chew ravenously; **munched** (1 syl.), **munch'-ing**,
munch'-er. (Fr. *manger*, to eat; Lat. *mandūco*, to chew.)
Mundane, *mūn'.dāne*, earthly; **mundane-ly**. (Lat. *mundānus*.)
Mun'go, *plu. mun'goes, -gōze*. **Shoddy**, *plu. shoddies, shōd'.diz*.
Mungo, woollen cloth manufactured from cast-off fine-
 woollen clothes respun and mixed with new wool.
Shoddy, woollen cloth manufactured from fluff, old carpets,
 and other coarse woollens, mixed with new wool.
 "Mungo," *mongrel cloth*, partly new and partly old.
 "Shoddy," formed from *shed*, provincial past tense *shod*, p.p. *shotten*
 the fluff *shod* or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving.
Municipal, *mā.nīs'.ī.pāl*, corporate, belonging to a corporate
 town or corporation; **municipal-ly**.
Municipality, *plu. municipalities, mā.nīs'.ī.pāl''ī.īz*.
 Latin *municipalis*, *municipium*, a free town (*mūnus cōpio*).
Munificent, *mū.nīf'.ī.sēnt*, very generous; **munificent-ly**;
Munificence, *mū.nīf'.ī.sense*, great liberality.
 Lat. *mūnificens*, gen. *-centis* (*mūnus ficto* [*facto*], to make a present).
Muniment, *mū'.nū.ment*, a stronghold, a charter, title-deed,
 record. (Latin *mūnimentum*, *mūnio*, to fortify.)
Munitions of war, *mū.nīsh'.ūnz ov wor*, materials used in war.
 Latin *mūnitio* or *mūnitium*, *mūnio*, to fortify.
Mural, *mū'.rāl*, pertaining to the city walls; **mural crown**, a
 wreath of gold given by the Romans to him who first scaled
 the walls of a besieged city. (Lat. *mūrālis*, *mūrus*, a wall.)
Murchisonia, *mur'.kī.sō''.nī.ah* (not *mer'tchī.sō''.nī.ah*), a long
 spiral shell deeply notched in the outer lip;
Murchisonite, *mur'.kī.sōn.īte*, a greyish felspar.
 So named from their discoverer, Sir Roderick Murchison.
Murderer, *fem. murderess, mur'.dē.rer, mur'.de.ress*.
Murder, to kill a human being maliciously; **murdered**,
mur'.derd; **murder-ing**; **murderous**, *mur'.dē.rūs*;
murderously, **murderous-ness**.
To murder the Queen's English, to commit errors of
 spelling and grammar. (Old Eng. *morther*, *morth*, death.)
 Our forefathers had a good word for "malice prepense," *morther-
 hēte*, murder-hate, animosity leading to murder.

Mu'rex (not *murix*), a genus of rock-shells; **murexide**, *mu.rex'ide*, purpūrate of ammonia; **murex'an**, purpūric acid obtained from murexide. (Lat. *mūrex*, a shell-fish.)

The usual way of forming words is to take the crude form, not the nom. case. The crude form of murex is *mūric*, and therefore Prout ought to have written his words *mūrtan* and *mūrtide*.

Muriate, *mū'.rī.ate*, a salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with a base: as *muriate of soda* (-ate denotes a salt formed by an acid in -ic with a base);

Muriatic acid, *mū'.rī.āt'ik ās'sid*, hydrochloric acid.

Lat. *mūria*, brine, sea-water; Gk. *almurōs*, briny. Muriatic acid is procured by the action of sulphuric acid on brine or salt.

Murky, *mur'.ky*, gloomy, misty; **murk'i-ness** (R. xi.), *murk'i-ly*. Danish *mørk*, gloom; *mørke*, murky.

Murmur, *mur'.mur*, a low dull sound, a muttered complaint, to murmur; **mur'mured** (2 syl.), **mur'mur-ing**, **mur'mur-ing-ly**, **mur'mur-er**; **mur'murous**, -ūs.

Latin *murmur*, v. *murmūro*; Greek *mormūros*, v. *mormūro*.

Murrain. **Murrhine**. **Myrrhine**, *mūr'ren*, *mūr'rīn*, *mer'.rīn*.

Mūr'ren, a cattle plague. (Sp. *morriña*; Lat. *mōrtor*, to die.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, porphery ware. (Latin *murrhīna*.)

Myrrhine, *mer'.rīn*, adj. of myrrh. (Latin *myrrhīnus*.)

Murray, *mūr'ry*, mulberry colour. (Lat. *mōrum*; Gk. *mōrōs*.)

Murrhine, *mūr'rīn*, a porphery ware. (See **Murrain**.)

Murza, *mur'.za*, second grade of Turkish nobility.

-mus (Latin [-m]us) nouns, becomes -ous in adj. = -us

Muscadine. **Muscardin**. **Muscardine**.

Muscadine grapes, grapes with a *musky* odour grown in the South of France and dried on the vines for raisins.

Muscardin, *mūs'.kar.dīn*, a dormouse. (Fr. *muscardin*.)

Muscardine, *mūs'.kar.dīne*, a fungus very fatal to silk-worms. (French *muscardine*.)

Muscatel grapes, *mūs'.kāt'ēl*, same as muscadine (*q.v.*)

Muscatel wine, wine made of muscatel grapes.

Muscatel pears, pears with a musky odour.

Not from Latin *musca*, a fly, but French *musc*, musk; Latin *moschus*.

Muschel, *moo'shēl*. **Muscle**. **Mussel**. **Mussulman**.

Muschel-kalk, *moo'shēl kalk*, a shelly limestone (German).

Muscle, *mūs'l*, a fleshy animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussel, *mūs'sēl*, a shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Mussulman, plu. **Mussulmans**, a moslem. (Turk. *muṣṣalīm*.)

Muscle. Mussel. Muschel-kalk. Mussulman (*v. Mytilaceæ*).

Muscle, *müs'ʔl*, animal fibre capable of contraction and relaxation; **muscle**, *müs'ʔl*, having large muscles;

Muscular, *müs'.kü.lar*, full of muscles, brawny; **mus'cular-ly**.

Muscularity, *müs'.kü.lar'ri.ty*, a muscular state.

Muscular tissue, *mus.ku.lar tis.sue* (not *tish'shu*).

Muscular Christianity, a healthy religion which braces one to the battle of life. (Charles Kingsley's phrase.)

Lat. musculus, dim. of *mus*, a mouse; *Gk. müs*, a mouse, a muscle.

Muscoid, *müs'.koid*, moss-like, a moss-like plant.

A hybrid: *Latin muscus*, *Greek -eidos*, moss-like.

Muscology, *müs.köl'.ö.gy*, that part of bot. which treats of mosses.

A hybrid: *Latin muscus*, *Greek lögös*, a treatise on mosses.

Muscovado sugar, *müs'.kö.vay''.do shüg'gar*, raw sugar.

A corruption of Spanish *mascabado*, an inferior sugar.

Our spelling quite destroys the character of the word, which is a compound of *mas acabado*, "more perfect," i.e., carried a process further than when in a state of syrup. *Muscovado* is sheer nonsense, being Spanish *musco vado*, a chestnut-colour ford.

Muscovy, *müs'.kö.vy*, of or from *Moscow* or *Moskva*, in Russia.

Muscovite, *müs'.kö.vite*, a native of Moscow.

Mus'covy-duck (not *mus.kö'.vy...*).

Mus'covy-glass, a variety of *mī'ca*.

Mūse (1 syl.), goddess of poetry and music. **Mews**, stables.

Muse, in classical mythology there are nine Muses, sisters, and daughters of Zeus (Jove).

- (1) **Calliope**, *kāl'.ä.ö.pē* (not *kal.lē.o.pē*), the epic Muse.

Greek kalliope (*kallōs ops*), Muse with the beautiful voice.

- (2) **Clio**, *klē'.o*, Muse of history. (*Gk. kleio*, from *klēōs*, rumour.)

- (3) **Erato**, *ēr'ra.to* (not *e.ray'.to*), Muse of erotic poetry.

Greek ērōto, from *ērōtōs*, beloved (*ērōs*, love).

- (4) **Euterpe**, *eu.ter'.pe*, Muse of music and melody.

Greek euterpe [*mousa*], delightful muse.

- (5) **Melpomene**, *mēl.pōm'.ē.nē*, the Muse of tragedy.

Greek melpōmēnē [*mousa*], the singing muse (*melpo*, I sing).

- (6) **Polyhymnia**, *pōl'.i.hīm''.nī.ah*, Muse of sacred poetry.

Greek polū-hymnia (*pōlūs hymnos*), muse of many hymns.

- (7) **Terpsichore**, *terp.sik'.ō.rē*, the Muse of dancing.

Greek terpei chōrē, delighting in the dance (*terpō*, I delight).

- (8) **Thalia**, *thā.lī'.ah* (not *thā'.ä.ah*), the Muse of comedy.

Greek thaleia [*mousa*], the blooming muse.

- (9) **Urania**, *u.rūn'.i.ah* (not *u.ray'.nī.ah*), Muse of astronomy.

Latin form of the Greek ourānia, the heavenly [*muse*].

- Muse**, to meditate; **mused** (1 syl.), **mūs'-ing** (Rule xix.), **mūsing-ly**, **mūs'-er**, **muse'-fully**. (French *muser*.)
- Museum**, *mu.zee'.ŭm*, a building set apart for curiosities.
 Latin *museum*; Greek *mousetion*, temple of the muses.
 "Muse," Lat. *musa*; Gk. *mousa*. "Mews," Fr. *mus*, a cage [for hawks].
- [**ush**. **Mash**. **Mesh**.
Mūsh, meal of maize boiled in water. (German *mas*.)
Mash, barley meal, &c., mixed with hot water for horses and poultry. (German *meischen*, to mash.)
Mesh, an interstice of a net, a net. (Welsh *masg*.)
- [**ushroom**, *mush'.room'*, an edible fungus; **mushroom-spawn**, mushroom seed in a mass; **mushroom-ketchup**, a sauce made from mushrooms. (Fr. *mousseron*, *mousse*, moss.)
- [**usic**, *mū'.sik*; **musical**, *mū'.sī.kŭl*; **mu'sical-ly**, *mū'sīkal-ness*.
Musician, *mu.zīsh'.an*; **music-seller**; **music** of the spheres, the supposed musical sounds made by the heavenly bodies as the result of their movements.
Musical glasses, glasses of different tones sorted so as to be used for a musical instrument.
 (The five words, *Arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric*, derived from the French, are sing., but all other words denoting a science with a similar termination are plu. Rule lxi.)
 "Music," Fr. *musique*; Lat. *musica*; Gk. *mousikē*. Our word means both the art, and the result obtained from musical instruments as exponents of that art. These being totally distinct ought not to be expressed by the same word.
- [**usk**, a plant, an animal perfume. **Mosque**, *mosk* (q.v.)
Animal musk is obtained from a bag near the navel of the musk deer, a native of the Asiatic Alps.
Musk cat, musk deer, musk duck, musk ox, musk rat.
Musk apple, musk cherry, musk mallow, musk melon, musk orchis, musk rose, all so called from their odours.
 French *musc*; Latin *moschus*; Greek *moschos*, musk, the musk-cat.
- [**usket**, *mūs'.kēt*, a gun used at one time by soldiers of the line.
Musket-eer, *mūs.kē.teer'*, a soldier armed with a musket; **musket-proof**; **mus'ketoon'**, a blunderbus.
Musketry, *mūs'.kē.try*, the art and practice of gunnery.
 (The *musket* succeeded the *arquebuse*, and was itself succeeded, first by the *fusil*, and then by the *rifle*.)
 (It was a Spanish invention, a little prior to 1521. It was used in the English army in 1521. The Duke of Alva introduced it into the Low Countries in 1569, and Strozzi, an Italian, at the close of the century introduced it into France.)
 Germ. *muskete*, *musketier*, *musketon*, *muskettiere*; Span. *mosquete*; Ital. *moschetto*; Fr. *mosquet*. The word is from *mosca*, a fly, and compared with the heavy arquebuse it was "light as a fly."
- [**uslin**, *mūz'.līn*, a fine delicate cotton cloth; **muslin-et**, *mūz'.līn nēt*, a coarse muslin; *mousseline de laine*, *mooz'.līn dē lane*, a wool muslin. (*Moussul*, Asiatic Turkey.)

Mussel. **Muscle.** **Muschel-kalk.** **Mussulman** (v. *Mytilaceæ*).

Mussel, *mūs' sel*, a bivalve shell-fish. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muscle, *mus' l*, animal fibre. (Latin *musculus*.)

Muschel-kalk (Germ.), *moo' shēl kalk*, a shelly limestone.

Mussulman, *plu.* **Mussulmans** (not *mussulmen*), a moslem.

Mussulmanic; **Mussulman-ly**. (Turkish *musslim*.)

(The word means a "true believer." The termination (as in German, Roman) has no connection with our word "man.")

Müst, new wine, an indeclinable verb implying "obligation."

Must is one of the verbs which stands in regimen with other verbs without the intervention of *to*: as *I must go*, *You must obey* (not "I must to go," "You must to obey").

"*Must*" (the verb), Old Eng. *mōst*. The verb is, *ic mōt*, *thū mōst*, *he mōt*, *plu. mōton*, past tense *ic mōste*, *he mōste*, *we mōston*.

"*Must*" (new wine), Old English *must*; Latin *mustum*.

Mustache, *plu.* **mustaches**, *mus.tāsh'*, *mus.tāsh' ez*, hair on the upper lip; *mustached*, *mūs.tāshd'*. Also written *mustachio*, Spanish *mostacho*, Italian *mostacchio*, and French *moustache* (Gk. *mustax*, gen. *mustākos*; Lat. *mustax-ācis*).

The best of all these varieties of spelling is *mustache*.

Mustang, *mūs'. tāng*, the wild prairie horse of Mexico, &c.

Mustard, *mūs'. tard*, a plant, the mustard seed made into flour.

Welsh *mostardd* (*mws*, a pungent flavour, *tardd*, issues).

Mūs'ter, a gathering, to gather together; **mustered**, *mūs'.terd*; **muster-ing**. To pass muster, to pass without censure.

Mustered, *mus'.terd*, assembled. **Mustard**, a condiment.

German *mustern*, n. *musterung*, *muster-rolle*.

Musty, *mūs'.ty*, spoiled with damp, mouldiness, or age; **must'i-ness** (R. xi.), **must'i-ly**. (O. E. *must*; Lat. *mustum*, *must*.)

Mutable, *mū'. tā.b'l*, changeable; **mu'table-ness**, **mu'tably**.

Mutability, *mū'. tā.b'il''. i.ty*. **Mutation**, *mū.tay'. shūn*.

Latin *mutābilis*, *mutābilitas*, *mutatio*, v. *mutāre*, to change.

Müte (1 syl.), one dumb, a hired attendant at a funeral, an instrument to deaden the sound of a violin, the letters *k*, *p*, *t*, silent, dung of birds.

Latin *mūtus*; French *mutir*, to void as a bird.

Mutilate, *mū'. tī.late*, to maim; **mu'tilāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **mu'tilāt-ing** (Rule xix.), **mu'tilāt-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Mutilation, *mū'. tī.lay''. shūn*, curtailment, a maiming.

Latin *mūtillatio*, *mūtillātor*, v. *mūtillāre*, supine *mūtillātum* (*mūtillus*, maimed; Greek *mutēlos*, curtailed).

Mutiny, *plu.* **mutinies** (Rule xlv.). *mū'. tī.niz*, insubordination, to revolt; **mutinies**; **mutinied** *mū'. tī.nēd*; **mu'tiny-ing**.

Mutineer, *mū'. tī.neer'*, one who mutinies;

Mutinous, *mū' .t̄ .nūs* ; *mu'tinous-ly*, *mu'tinous-ness*.

Mutiny Act, an act of parliament respecting mutiny.

French *mutiner*, *emeute* ; Latin *emotus*, aroused ; German *wente*, &c.

Mutter, *mūt' .ter*, to mumble ; *muttered*, *mūt' .terd* ; *mut'ter-ing*, *mut'ter-ing-ly*, *mut'ter-er*. (Lat. *mutto*, v. *mūtio*, to mutter.)

Mutton, *mūt' .t'n*, the flesh of sheep. (French *mouton*.)

En Italien *montone*, dérivé lui-même de *mont*, parce que ces animaux aiment à paître sur les lieux élevés. (*Bouillet*.)

Mutual, *mū' .tū .āl*, reciprocal ; *mu'tual-ly*, *mutual'ity*.

"Mutual" is never used except the parties referred to are two, actually or virtually : Thus, we cannot say, *He is a mutual friend of A, B, and C*, although we can say, *He is a mutual friend of us both*, because "both" is virtually *one party* and the friend *the other*.

Latin *mūtūus* (verb *mutāre*, to change). The word means a loan which belongs to one and is used by another.

Muzzle, *mūz' .z'l*, a snout, a fastening for the mouth, to put on a muzzle ; *muzzled*, *mūz' .z'ld* ; *muzz'ling*. (Fr. *muselière*.)

Muzzy, *mūz' .zy*, bewildered, stupid from drink. (Lat. *musso*.)

My, adj. pron., belonging to me, *plu. our*, belonging to us ; mine, used for *my* before vowels (in poetry and the Bible) : as *mine ears* hast thou opened. "Mine" is also used at the end of a clause when the noun is not repeated : as *this is your hat but that is mine* ; *myself*, *plu. ourselves*.

Old English *mīn*. Thus : N. *ic*, G. *mīn*, D. *me*, Acc. *mec*.

Plu. N. *we*, G. *üser*, D. *üs*, Acc. *üsic*.

Mycelium, *plu. mycelia*, *mī .see' .t̄ .ūm*, *mī .see' .t̄ .ah*, filament of a fungus, a rudimentary fungus.

Mycology, *my .kōl' .ō .gy*, a description of the fungi, study of fungi ; **mycologist**, *my .kōl' .ō .d̄jst* ; **mycologic**, *my' .kō .lōdg' .īk* ; **mycological**, *my' .kō .lōdg' .ī .kāl*.

Greek *mukēs*, a fungus ; *mukēs lōgōs*. (An ill-compounded word.)

Myelitis, *my' .ē .lī' .t̄ .is*, inflammation of the spine.

Greek *muēlōs*, the [spinal] marrow (*-itis* denotes inflammation).

Myiodon, *my' .lō .dōn*, a gigantic fossil animal noted for its huge grinders. (Gk. *mulos ὀδους*, gen. *odontōs*, millstone-tooth.)

Mynheer, *mine .heer'* (Dutch), sir, my lord.

Myology, *my .ōl' .ō .gy*, treatise on the muscles, study of the muscles ; **myologist**, *my .ōl' .ō .d̄jst* ; **myological**, *my' .ō .lōdg' .ī .kāl*. (Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs lōgōs*.)

Myositis, *my' .ō .sī' .t̄ .is*. **Myosotis**, *my' .ō .sō' .t̄ .is* ;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle ;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs*, a muscle (*-itis*, inflammation).

"Myosotis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs otos*, mouse ear.

Myotomy, *my .ōt' .ō .my*, anatomy of the muscles, division of a muscle in a surgical operation.

Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs temno*, I cut a muscle.

Myops, *my'ops*, a near-sighted person; **myopic**, *my'ɒp'ɪk*.

Greek *mudops*, near-sighted, (*mud ops*) close-eyed, shut-eyed.

Myosotis, *my'.o.sɔ''tɪs*. **Myositis**, *my'.o.sɪ''tɪs*;

Myosōtis, the plant called mouse-ear;

Myositis, inflammation of a muscle.

"Myosotis," *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs* *ōtōs*, mouse ear.

"Myositis," Greek *mūs*, gen. *mūsōs*, a muscle (*-itis*, inflammation).

Myriad, *mɪr'ri.əd*, ten thousand, a countless number.

Greek *muriōs*, numberless, as a definite number 10,000.

Myricaceæ, *my'.rɪ.kay''sɛ.ɛ*. **Myrtaceæ**, *mɪr.tay''sɛ.ɛ*. Both natural orders of the genus myrtle with this difference:

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Myrica, *my.rɪ'ka*, the typical genus of the myrica'ceæ.

Myrtus, *mur'tɪs*, the typical genus of the myrta'ceæ.

(*-ca*, in *Botany*, a genus of plants, *-aceæ*, a natural order).

Lat. *myrica*; Gk. *mūrikē* [the tamarisk], being already appropriated, ought not to have been perverted to a totally different plant. If, however, *myrica* has been formed (as botanists say) from the Greek *murōn*, "sweet ointment," it is still more unpardonable. I apprehend the word is a corrupt form of the Lat. *myrrha*, Gk. *murra*, the "Arabian myrtle," and is, in fact, a series of blunders.

Myrmidon, *mɪr'mɪ.dɒn* (not *myrmadon*), a rough policeman, "bull-dog," or other employé under a merciless or desperate leader; **myrmidonian**, *myr'mɪ.dɔ''nɪ.ən*.

So called from the *Murmidōnēs*, a people of Thesaly, subjects of Achilles, and his chief soldiery in the Trojan war.

Myrrh, *mer*, a fragrant Arabian gum; **myrrh-ic**, *mur'ɪk*.

Myrrhine, *mer'ɪn*. **Murrhine**, *mur'rine*. **Murrain**, *mūr'ren*.

Myrrhine, *mer'ɪn*, made of porphery or fluor spar;

Murrhine, *mur'rine* (same meaning).

Murrain, *mūr'ren*, cattle plague. (Spanish *morriña*.)

Latin *myrrha*, *myrrhinus*, made of myrrha (*myrrha* is either myrrh or porphery); *murrhinus* (adj. of *murrha* or *murra*, a kind of porphery); Greek *murra*, *murrinos* (v. *muro*, to trickle).

The words "myrrhine" and "murrhine" being synonymous, the former should be abolished, as it confounds the word with the drug.

Myrtle, *mer'tl*, an evergreen; **myrtaceous** (Rule lxvi.), adj.

Myrtaceæ, *mer.tay''sɛ.ɛ*. **Myricaceæ**, *mɪ'.rɪ.kay''sɛ.ɛ*.

Myrtaceæ, natural order of the flowerless myrtle;

Myricaceæ, natural order of the flowering myrtle.

Latin *myrtus*, *myrtaceus*; Greek *myrtos*. **Myrtaceæ** (q.v.)

Myself, plu. ourselves, *my'self*, *our.selves* (a reflexive personal pronoun), the same, the identical; **I myself**.

Old Eng. *N. Ic selfa*, G. *mîn selfes*, D. *me selfum*, Acc. *me selfe*.

Plu. *We selfe*, *ge-selfe selfe*, &c. *Ic ma self*, *I myself*.

Mystery, *plu. mysteries* (Rule xlv.), *mīs'.tē.rīz*, something profoundly secret, something past understanding, a drama;

Mysterious (not *misterious*, R. lxvi.), *mīs'.tē'.rī.ūs*, obscure; *myste'rious-ly*, *myste'rious-ness*.

Mystics, *mīs'.tīks*, a religious sect; **mystic**, *mīs'.tīk*, secret, involving a secret meaning; **mystical**, *mīs'.tī.kūl*; *mys'tical-ly*, *mystical-ness*.

Mysticism, *mīs'.tī.sizm*, tenets of the mystics.

Mystify, *mīs'.tī.fy*, to render obscure, to obfuscate; **mystifies**, *mīs'.tī.fize* (R. xi.); **mystified**, *mīs'.tī.fide*; **mys'tify-ing**. **Mystification**, *mīs'.tī.fī.kay''shūn*.

Lat. *mysterium*, *mysticus*: Gk. *mysterion*, *muthikos* (*mustēs*, one initiated). The mysteries were those things of the "secret societies" of Greece and Rome which were revealed only to the initiated. In the middle ages, the most delicate parts of many mechanical arts were kept profoundly secret, and hence the word came to be applied to anything reserved as a deep secret or past understanding.

Myth, *mīth*, a poetic fiction, a fabulous tale; **mythic**, *mīth'.īk*; **mythical**, *mīth'.ī.kūl*. (Greek *mūthos*, *mūthikos*.)

Mytho-, *mī'.rho-* (Gk. prefix), *myths*. (Greek *mūthos*.)

Mythographer, *mī.thōg'.rā.fer*, a writer of myths.

Greek *mūtho-* [*muthos*] *graphō*, I write myths.

Mythology, *plu. mythologies* (Rule xlv.), *mī.thōl'.ō.djīz*, tales of gods and goddesses reduced to a system; **mythologic**, *mī'.rho.lōdg'.īk*; **mythological**, *mī'.rho.lōdg'.ī.kūl*; **myth'ological-ly**; **mythologist**, *mī.thōl'.ō.djīst*. **Mythologise** (Rule xxxi.), *mī.thōl'.ō.djīze*; **mythol'ogised** (4 syl.); **mythol'ogis-ing** (Rule xix).

Greek *mūthologta* (*mūthos lōgta*, mythic legends).

Mytho-poëic, *mī'.rho.pē'.īk*, myth-making; **mytho-poëist**.

Greek *mūtho-* [*muthos*] *poieō*, I make myths.

Mytilacæ. **Myrtacæ**. **Myricacæ**.

Mytilacæ, *mī'.tī.lay''.sē.ē* (not *mīt'.ī.lay''.sē.ē*), the family of molluscs of the mussel type; **mytilacean**, *mī'.tī.lay''.sē.ān*, one of the mytilacæ; **mytilidæ**, *mī.tīl'.ī.dē*, the mussel group.

(*Mytilidæ* is a better word than *mytilacæ*, the termination *-acæ* being used in botany for a natural order of plants, and *-idæ* (a Greek patronymic) for a family or group of animals.)

Mytilite, *mī'.tī.līte*, a fossil mussel (*-ite*, a fossil).

Mytiloid, *mī.tī.lōid*, shells resembling the mussel.

Greek *mūtīlō-* [*mūtīlōs*] *eidos*, like a mussel.

Myrtacæ, *mīr.tay''.sē.ē*, native order of the flowering myrtle.

Greek *murtos*, a myrtle. (*-acæ* denotes an "order" of plants.)

Myricacæ, *mī'.rī.kay''.sē.e*, natural order of the barren myrtle. (See *Myri'ca*.)

N- (native prefix), negative: as *one*, *n-one*.

Nāb, to catch with a snap; nabbed, *nābd*; nabbing (Rule i.)

Danish *nappe*, to snap at, catch at, *nep*, a snatch.

Nabob, *na'bbōb*, a native Indian governor, a man of great wealth.
Hindustanee *nawdb*, a governor.

Nacre, *nay'.kr*, mother of pearl; nacreous, *nā'.krē.ūs*.

Nacrite, *nay'.krite*, a sort of mica. (French *nacre*.)

Nadir, *nay'.der*, that part of the heavens directly under our feet, the opposite point is the zenith; *ze'nith*.

Two Arabic words *Nadhara* or *nazir* means opposite [the zenith].

Nāg, a small horse, to scold constantly; nagged, *nāgd*; nagging (Rule i.), nagging-ly, nagging-er, nagging-y.

"Nag" (horse), Danish *negge*, to whinny as a horse.

"Nag" (to find fault), Dan. *nag*, v. *nage*, to gnaw (a "nagging" pain).

Naiad, plu. naiads, *nay'.ādz*, a water-nymph; naiades, *nay'.ādz* (in *Geol.*), fresh-water mussels. (Greek *nāīadēs*.)

Nail, *nāle* (1 syl.), the horny substance on the back of our finger-tips, &c., a metal pin, to fasten with a nail; nailed, *nailed*; nailing, *nail'-ing*, nail'-er; nail'-ery, a nail manufactory.

On the nail, immediately. To hit [it] on the nail, to strike home. To hit the nail on the head, to catch the exact meaning, to do the right thing at the right time.

Old English *nægel*, v. *nægl[ian]*, past *næglode*, past part. *næglod*.

Naive (French), *ni'ef*, ingenious; naive-ly, *ni'ef.ly*.

Naive-té, *ni'ef.ty* (French), artless simplicity.

Naked, *nay'.kēd*, without clothing, nude; naked-ly, *nā'ked-ness*; naked-eye, the eye unassisted by any optical instrument. (Old English *næcud* or *naced*.)

Namby-pamby, wishy-washy [literature].

Applied by Pope to the poetry of Ambrose Phillips. "Namby" is *Ambrose*, and "Pamby" a jingling corruption of the surname.

Nāme (1 syl.) noun and verb, *nāmed* (1 syl.). *nām'ing* (R. xix.). *nām'-er*, *name'-less*, *name'-less-ly*; *name'-sake*, one bearing the same Christian name; *name'-plate*, a door-plate.

Christian name, *kris'.tī.an*, a personal name.

Sur-name, a family name. Nickname, a sobriquet.

Prop'er name, the name of a man, place, &c.

In the name of, on the authority of, in behalf of.

To call names, to abuse. To take [God's] name in vain, to utter it lightly or profanely.

Old English *nama*, v. *nam[an]*, *nameleas*. "Name-book" (*nom-bōc*), a "catalogue," might be reintroduced.

Nankeen, *nūn.keen'*, a buff-coloured cotton cloth (*Nankin*.)

Nāp. **Nāpe** (1 syl.), the back of the neck. **Knap**, *nāp*, to break.

Nāp, a short doze, the villous surface of cloth or hats, to take a doze; **napped**, *nāpt*; **napp'ing** (Rule i.), **napp'-er**, **napp'-y**. **Nap'-less**, threadbare; **napp'i-ness**.

"Nap" (doze), O. Eng. *hnæpp[ian]*, past *hnæppode*, p. p. *hnæppod*, n. *hnæppung*, a napping or nap. "Nap" of cloth, O. E. *noppa*.

"Nape," Old English *cnæp*. "Knap," Old English *hnip[an]*.

Nāpe (1 syl.), the back of the neck. (O. E. *cnæp*, Welsh *cnap*.)

Napery, *nāp'.e.ry*, made-up linen, table-linen.

French *nappe*, cloth; Latin *nappa*, a table-cloth, a napkin.

Naphtha, *nāf'.rhāh*, rock-oil, &c.; **naphthalic**, *nāf'.rhāl.ik*.

Naphthaline, *nāf'.rhāl.in*, a substance which incrusts pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

Latin *naphtha*; Greek *naphtha*, oleum Medææ, bitumen.

Napkin, a cloth used at meals for wiping the fingers and lips.

Napkin-ring, a ring for holding a table napkin.

French *nappe*, a cloth, with *kin* an English dim.

Napoleon, *nā.pō'.lē.ōn*, a French gold coin = 20 francs.

First issued by Napoleon I. to replace the Louis d'or.

Narcissus, *plu. narcissus-es* (not *narcissi*), a bulbous flower.

Fable says the boy Narcissus was changed into this flower.

Greek *narkissis* (*narkēsis*, torpor), the odour, a medicine.

Narcotic, *nar.kōt.ik*, inducing sleep, a medicine to produce sleep; **narcotical-ly**, *nar.kōt'.i.kāl.ly*.

Narcotin, *nar'.kō.ĕin*; **narcotism**, *nar'.kō.tĭzm*.

Greek *narkotikos* (v. *narkaō*, to numb, to deaden).

Nard, an ointment prepared from the spikenard plant.

Old English *nard*; Latin *nardus*; Greek *nardos*, an Eastern word.

Narrate, *nār.rāt'é*, to tell as a story, to relate; **narrāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **narrāt'-ing** (Rule xix), **narrāt'-or** (Rule xxxvii.)

Narration, *nār.ray'.shūn*. **Narrative**, *nār'rā.tĭv*; **nar'ra-tive-ly**; **narrable**, *nar'ra.b'l*.

Latin *narrābilis*, *narratio*, *narrātor*, v. *narrare*; French *narration*.

Narrow, *nār'ro*, not wide, to contract; **nar'rowed**, *nār'rowd*; **nar'row-ing**; (*comp.*) **nar'row-er**, (*super.*) **nar'row-est**, **nar'row-ly**, **nar'row-ness**.

Narrow cloth, cloth less than fifty-two inches wide.

Broad-cloth, cloth double of fifty-two inches in width.

Narrow gauge, *-gage* (of railways) 4 ft. 8½ in. wide.

Broad gauge, 7 feet between the two rails.

Narrow-mind, illiberal mind; **narrow-minded**, illiberal; **narrow-minded-ness**, having mean and contracted views.

Old English *nearo*, *nearolice*, narrowly, *nearones*, narrowness, v. *nearow[ian]*, past *nearrode*, past part. *nearrod*.

Narwhal, *nar'wül*, the sea unicorn. **Wal'rus**, the sea-horse.

Danish *nar-hval*; German *narwal* (*narr-wallfisch*), the foolish whale.
We have taken the Old English *hwæl*, a whale, for the last syl.
"Walrus," German *wall-rosse*, the whale-horse.

Nasal, *nay'z'l*, pertaining to the nose, through the nose.

French *nasal*, *nasale*; Latin *nāsus*, the nose (Greek *nasō*, to flow).

Nascent, *nās'sent*, sprouting; **nascency**, *nās'sēn.sy*.

Latin *nascens*, gen. *nascēntis*, rising (v. *nascor*, to arise, to be born).

Nasturtium (Latin), *nās.tur'shē'ūm* (not *nas.tur'shūn*), the tropæolum Great Indian cress, or nose-smart.

Nomen accepit a narium tormento (*Plin. xix. 44*).

Nasty, *nās'ty*, disagreeable, dirty; **nas'ti-ly** (R. xi.), **nas'ti-ness**.

A corrup. of *nasty*. O. E. *n-asca*, not dust, i.e. mud; Ger. *nass*, wet.

Natal, *nay'tāl*, native, pertaining to birth, anniversary of a birth-day. (Latin *natālis*, v. *nascor*, *nātus*, to be born.)

Natant, *nay'tānt*, swimming, floating; **na'tant-ly**.

Natation, *na.tay'shūn*. **Natatores**, *nay'tā.tōr'rēz*, web-footed birds; **natatorial**, *nay'tā.tōr'rē.āl*.

Natatory, *nay'tā.tō.ry*, adapted for swimming.

Lat. *nātant*, gen. *nātantis*, *nātātio*, *nātātōrius*, v. *nātāre*, to swim.

Nathless, *nāth.less*, nevertheless. (Old English *nātheles*.)

Nation, *nay'shūn*; **nation-al**, *nāsh'ōn.āl*; **national-ly**.

Nationality, *plu. nationalities*, *nāsh'ōn.āl'ī.tēz*.

Nationalise (Rule xxxi.), *nāsh'ōn.āl.ize*, to make national;

Naturalise, *nāt'tchūr.āl.ize*, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native.

Nationalised (4 syl.), **nationalis-ing** (Rule xix.), *nāsh'ōn.āl.ize'ing*. **National-ism**, *nāsh'ōn.āl.izm*.

National debt, *nāsh'ōn.āl dēt*, the government debt.

National guards, *gardz*, the militia of France.

National law or **law of nations**, international law.

(Except in "nation" the first syllable is always short. See **Nature**.)

French *nation*, *national*, *nationaliser*, *naturaliser*; Latin *natio*.

Native, *nay'tiv*, born in a place, indigenous; **native-ly**.

Nativity, *plu. nativities* (Rule xliv.), *nay'tiv'ī.tēz*.

Latin *nātivus*, *nativitas*; French *natif*, *nativité*.

Natron, *nay'trōn*, a native carbonate of soda. **Natrium**, *nay'trē.ūm*, an early chemical term for sodium.

Natrolite, *nay'trō.lite*, a mineral containing a large quantity of natron or soda.

German *natrum* or *natron*; French *natrum* or *natron*, *natrolithe*.

"Natron" is the nitre of the ancients. Now "natron" is a native carbonate of soda, and "nitre" is a nitrate of potassa.

Natty, *nāt.ty*, spruce, prim and smart. (Dim. of *neat*, Welsh *nith*)

Nature, *nay'tchür*; **natural**, *nät'tchür.äl*; **nat'ural-ly**, **nat'ural-ness**; **natural-ism**, *nät'tchür.äl.izm*.

Naturalise (R. xxxi.), *nät'tchür.äl.ize*, to invest a foreigner with the civil rights of a native, to acclimatise; **nat'ural-ised** (4 syl.); **naturalis-ing** (R. xix.), *nät'tchür.äl.ize''.ing*.

Naturalisation, *nät'tchür.äl.izay''.shün*.

Nat'ural-ist, one who studies the productions of nature.

Originally this word meant, one who believes in "natural religion only, and not in "Revealed Religion."

Natural history, a scientific description of the productions of the earth (sometimes limited to the *animal kingdom*).

Natural philosophy, *-fī.lōs'.ō.fy*, the science of *material* bodies, their forces, combinations, motions, and effects.

Natural projections, *-pro.jēk'.shünz*, perspective drawings of surfaces on a given plane.

Natural religion, *-rē.līdg'.ōm*, religion so far as it is discoverable without revelation.

Natural scale, *-skāle* (in *Mus.*), without sharps and flats.

Natural selection, *-sē.lēk'.shün*, that process in nature by which the stronger supersedes the weaker.

Good-nature, **good-natured**; **ill-nature**, **ill-natured**.

(As in "nation" (q.v.) the first syl. is always short, except in "nature.")
Latin *nātūra*, *nātūralis*; French *naturel* (wrong), *naturalisme*, *naturaliste*, *naturalisation*, *naturaliser*, *nature*.

Naught, *nawt*, worthless. **Nought**, *nawt*, nothing.

It is naught. it is naught [*worthless*], says the buyer. (*Prov. xx. 14.*)

The city is pleasant, but the water is naught. (*2 Kings ii. 19.*)

Doth Job t-ar God for nought [*nothing*]. (*Job i. 9.*)

Ye have sold yourselves for nought. (*Isa. lli. 3.*)

Naughty, *naw'ty*, bad; **naugh'ti-ness** (R. xi.), **naught'i-ly**.

To set at naught (not *nought*), to treat as worthless.

"Naught," Old English *naht*, i.e., *n-dht*, not aught [of value].

"Nought," Old Eng. *nōht*, i.e., *n-dht*, not ought [not anything at all].

Naumachy, *naw'.mā.ky*, a spectacle representing a sea-fight.

Greek *naumāchia*, *naus mächē*, ship battle.

Nausea, *naw'.shē.ah*, sickness, loathing; **nauseous**, *naw'shē'ūs*; **nau'seous-ly**, **nau'seous-ness**.

Nauseate, *naw.shē.ate*; **nauseāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nauseāt-ing**. (Latin *nausea*; Greek *nausia*, *naus*, a ship.)

Nautical, *naw'.tī.kāl*, relating to ships or sailors; **nau'tical-ly**.

Nautical Al'manac, an almanac for seamen, published by the Admiralty.

Nautical astron'omy, astronomy in its application to navigation. (Latin *nauticus*; Greek *nautikōs*, *naus*.)

Nautilus, *plu.* nautilus-es or nautili, *naw' .t̃.lūs, naw' .t̃.lūs.ēz, naw' .t̃.lī*, a mollusc with its organs of motion placed round its head (a *ceph'ālōpōd*).

Nautilidae, *naw' .t̃.lī' .dē*, a family of molluscs of which the nautilus is a type (*-idae*, a Greek patronymic denoting a "family," "descendants").

Nautilite, *naw' .t̃.līte*, a fossil nautilus (*-ite* denotes a fossil, Greek *lithos*). **Nautiloid**, *naw' .t̃.lōid*, fossils resembling the nautilus (Greek *eidos*, like).

Greek *nautilōs*, nautilus or sailor, (*naus*, a ship); Latin *nautilus*.

Naval, *nay' .v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Na'vel** [of the body].

Nāve (1 syl.) **Knave**, *nave*. **Naïve**, *ni'ev*, ingenuous.

Nave, the centre of a wheel, the main part of a church.

Navel, *nay' .vel* [of the human body]. **Naval** (*q.v.*)

Navel string, the umbilical cord.

Knave, a scoundrel. (Old English *cnafa*, a youth.)

Naïve, *ni'ev*, ingenuous. (French *naïve*.)

"Nave" (of a wheel), Old English *nafu*; *nafela*, the navel.

"Nave" (of a church), Fr. *nef*; Gk. *nāos*, the innermost part of a temple, where the "God" was placed (not Lat. *nāvis*, a ship).

Navigate, *nāv' .i.gate*, to traverse the sea; **nav'igāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nav'igāt-ing** (R. xix.), **nav'igāt-or** (R. xxxvii.)

Navigation, *nāv' .i.gay' .shūn*. **Navigable**, *nāv' .i.gā'b'l*; **nav'igable-ness**, **nav'igably**, **nav'igabil'ity**.

Latin *nāvigātilis*, *nāvigātio*, *nāvigātor*, v. *nāvigāre*, *nāvis*, a ship.

Navy, *nāv' .vy*. **Navy**, *nay' .vy*.

Navy, *plu.* navvies, *nāv' .vīz*, workmen employed in the construction of railroads, canals, tunnels, &c.

Navy, a fleet. (Latin *nāvis*, a ship.)

In the north a canal is called a *navvy*, and men employed in constructing it *navvies*. Halliwell gives *navy*, "a canal," and *navies*, "excavators," in his *Archaic Dict.*

Navy, *plu.* navies, *nay' .vīz*, a fleet. **Navvy**, an excavator (*v.s.*)

Naval, *nay' .v'l*, pertaining to the navy. **Navel** [of the body].

Latin *nāvalis*, *nāvis*, a ship. "Navel," Old English *nafela*.

Nawab, *nā.wawb'*, an Indian governor, same as **Na'bob**.

Nay, **No**. **Yea**, **Yes**. **Neigh**, *nay*, to whinny.

The distinction between *say* and *no*, *yea* and *yes*, is not now observed, but it was a very good one. It was this:

A question formed *affirmatively* had *Yea* or *Nay* for its answer.

A question formed *negatively* had *No* or *Yes* for its answer.

G.E.—Are you going to town to-night? Answer, *Yea* or *Nay*.

Are you not going to town? Answer, *Yes* or *No*.

A *yea-nay* [sort of a man], a shilly-shally.

Old English *gea*, *yea*, *geſe*, *yea*, negatives *ne-gea*, contracted to *na*.

Nazarene. Nazarean. Nazarite.

Nazarene, *naz'.ā.reen'*, applied to Jesus Christ and his disciples, one of the sect of the Nazarenes.

Nazarean, *naz'.ā.ree''.ān*, pertaining to Nazareth, pertaining to the Nazarenes.

Nazarite, *naz'.ā.rite*, a Jew bound by a vow of abstinence and purity of life; *naz'aritim*.

Nazareth, a city of Galilee, where Jesus Christ was brought up.
 "Nazarite," Hebrew *nasar*, to separate, one set apart.

Nāze (1 syl.), a headland. (Germ. *nase*; Lat. *nāsus*, a nose.)

-noe, -ncy (Latin *-nt[ia]*) *nouns*, possessed of, result of, state of.

Fragrancy, possessed of fragrance; **infancy**, infant state.

-nd (Lat. *-nd[us]*) *nouns*, something to be [done].

Legend, something to be read; **deodand**, something to be given to God; **stipend**, something to be paid as wages.

Neap-tide, *neep'-tide*, lowest tide. **Spring-tide**, highest tide.

Neap-tides occur during the quarter moons;

Spring-tides occur during new and full moons.

Old English *nep*, *nep-floed*, neap-flood or neap-tide.

Near, *nē'r*, close by. **Ne'er**, *nāre*, contraction of *never*.

Near, (*comp.*) *near-er*, (*super.*) *near-est*;

Near, to draw near; *neared*, *ne'rd*; **near-ing**.

Near-ly, almost; **near'-ness**, proximity, closeness of neighbourhood or relationship, parsimoniousness.

Near at hand, close by. **Near-sighted**, *nē'r-sī'ted*.

Old English *neah*, (*comp.*) *nearra*, (*super.*) *neahst*, *neahlīce*, nearly.

Neat, *neet*, tidy, black cattle; **neat'-ly**, *neat-ness*; **neat-handed**, clever and natty. **Neat-herd**, a cow-keeper; **neat's-foot**, **neat's-tongue**; **neat-cattle**, oxen, &c.

"Neat" (tidy). Welsh *nieth*, pure; Latin *nitidus*, neat.

"Neat" (cattle). Old English *neat* or *næt*, *neit-hyrde*, a neatherd.

Nebula, *plu. nebulae*, *nēb'bū.lah*, *plu. nēb'bū.lē*, also written *nebule*, *plu. nebules*, *nēb'bū.le*, *plu. nēb'bū.les*, white spots in the starry heavens many of which have been resolved into groups of stars or planetary systems.

Nebular, *nēb'bū.lar*, pertaining to nebulae.

Nebulous, *nēb'bū.lūs*, cloudy; **neb'ulous-ness**.

Nebulosity, *plu. nebulosities* (Rule xlv.), *nēb'bū.lōs''.ī.tiz*; **nebuly**, *nēb'bū.ly*, covered with wavy lines.

Nebular hypothesis, *-hi.pōth'.ē.sis*, the theory which supposes that the sun was once a luminous mass out of which the planets and their satellites were gradually evolved. (Latin *nēbūla*, *nēbūlōsus*, *nēbūlōsitas*.)

two, three *needle-fuls* means a needleful repeated two or three times, but two, three *needles-ful* would mean two or three needles all full.

Needler, a needle-maker. **Needle-book**, a hussif.

Needle-fish, the pipe-fish. **Needle-gun**, a gun fired by the impact of a needle on detonating powder.

Needle-ore, a sulphuret of bismuth. **Needle-pointed**.

Needle-stone, a mineral. **Needle-work**, done by the needle.

Needle-woman, *plu.* needle-women, -wim'en, a woman who earns her livelihood by sewing, if she uses the "sewing-machine" she is called a **machinist**, *mā.sheen'ist*.

Old English *nædel* or *nædl*. (*Needel* is the older spelling.)

Ne'er, *nare*, contraction of never. **Near**, *ne'r*, close by. (*See Near*.)

Nefarious (Rule lxvi.), *ně.fair'ri.űs*, wicked; **nefa'rious-ly**, **nefa'rious-ness**. (Latin *něfārius*, *něfas*, wicked.)

"Fas" means what may be spoken (*fari*, to speak), *ne-fas* what may not be spoken; the allusion is to the "mysteries of secret societies."

Negative, *něg'.ű.tiv*, a word or sentence which denies, to deny; **neg'ative-ly**; **negatived**, *něg'.ű.tivd*; **neg'ativ-ing** (Rule xix.), **neg'ative-ness**. **Neg'ative sign**, -*sine* (thus —).

Negative quality, *plu.* -**qualities**, -*kwol'.i.űs*, a quality preceded by not, as *not good*, &c.

Negative quantity, *plu.* -**quantities**, -*kwon'.ű.űz*, a quantity with a *negative sign* before it, as — *a*.

Negation, *ně.gay'.shűn*, denial.

Latin *negativus*, *negatio* (*negare*, to deny); French *negation*, &c.

Neglect, *neg.lect'*, want of care, to omit to do, to slight, &c.; **neglect'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **neglect'-ing**, **neglect'ing-ly**, **neglect'-er**, **neglect'-ful** (R. viii.), **neglect'ful-ly**.

Negligent, *něg'.ű.djent*; **neg'ligent-ly**. **Neg'ligence**.

Negligee, *něg'.ű.zha*, a loose morning gown; **en negligee**, *ah'n neg'.ű.zha*, in undress (Eng.-Fr. for "en négligé," *ah'n na'.glě.sha'*, in domestic or slouch dress).

Latin *neglectus*, *negligens*, gen. *negligentis*, *negligentia*, v. *negligere*, supine *neglectum* (i.e., *ne* [non] *lego*, not to choose).

Negotiate (not *negociate*), *ně.gō'.shě.ate*, to trade, to bargain, to transact business; **negoti'at-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **negoti'at-ing**.

Negotiator, *fem.* **negotiatress**, *ně.gō'.shī.ű.trěs*.

Negotiatory, *ně.gō'.shī.ű.t'ry*, of a business character.

Negotiable, *ně.gō'.shī.ű.b'l*, current in the money market.

Negotiability, *ně.gō'.shī.ű.bűl''i.ty*, transferability.

Negotiation, *ně.gō'.shī.ű''shűn*, business transaction.

Latin *negotiatio*, *negotiātor*, *negotiātrix*, *negotiātorius*, v. *negotiāri*, *negotium*, business. (In French spelt with a c.)

Negro, *plu.* negroes (Rule xlii.), *fem.* negress, *plu.* negresses, *nē'gro*, *plu.* *nē'groze*, *fem.* *nē'grēs*, *plu.* *nē'grēs.ēz*.

Sp. negro (*negrillo*, "a young negro," might be introduced); *Lat.* *niger*.

Negus, *nē.gūs*, a mixture of wine and hot water spiced, &c.

A favourite drink of Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's reign. (*See* Grog.)

Neigh, *nay*, to whinny. *Nay*, no. *Nee*, *nay*, by birth. *neighed*, *nayd*; *neigh'-ing*, *nay'.ing*.

Old Eng. *hnæg[an]*, *hnægung*, a neighing Latin *hinnio*, to neigh.

(It will be seen that *neigh* and *whinny* are varieties of the same word.)

Neighbour, *nay'.b'r*, one who lives close by, to live near; *neighbourd*, *nay'.b'rd*; *neighbour-ing*, *nay'.b'ring*; *neighbourhood* (-hood, "condition" of locality). *Neigh'-bour-ly*, *neigh'bourli-ness* (Rule xi.)

Old English *neagebir* or *nedhbir*, i.e., *nedh bir*, a near dwelling.

(The *o* is introduced to compensate for the lost accent. The spelling of the first syl. is very much to be deplored. Why not *neahbur*?)

Neither, *nee'.rher*, neg. of *Either*, *ē.rher*. *Nether*, *nērk'er* (q.v.)

Either and *Neither* are used in two ways:

- (1) When they head two or more co-ordinates, in which case *or* in one case, and *nor* in the other, must stand before the last of the terms: as

Either John or James. *Either* John, Thomas, or James.

Neither John nor James. *Neither* John, Thomas, nor James.

- (2) When they stand without *or*, *nor*, they can refer to only two terms: as

Will you have tea or coffee? *Neither* (or) *Either*.

Neither of the Evangelists [Mark and Luke] was an Apostle.

Both may excite our wonder, but *neither* is entitled to our respect.

- (3) The verb or pronoun in regimen with *either* or *neither* must be singular not plural.

Errors of Speech.—

Of the few chairs . . . *neither* of them was fit for use [none of them].

Nadab and Abihu . . . took *either* of them his censer [each] (*Lev.* x. 1)

And two thieves with him, on *either* [each] side one (*John* xix. 18).

So parted they as *either's* way them [him] led (*Shakespear*).

Injustice springs from only three causes . . . *neither* [not one] of these

causes can be found in a being all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good.

Neither of them *thirst* [thirsts] for Edward's blood (*Marlowe*).

Thersites' body is as good as Ajax',

And *neither* are [is] alive (*Cymb.* iv. 2).

"*Neither*," Old English *nāthor*, *ne*, neg., *ne-athor*, not *either*.

"*Nether*" (lower), Old English, *nīthor*, lower, comp. of *nīther*.

Nem. con., *nēm kōn*, abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente* (*nēm'.i.nē kōn'.trū-di.sēn'.tē*), unanimously.

Nemean, *nēm'.ē.ān*, adj. of Nēm'ēa, a valley in Ar'gōlis of ancient Greece. **Nemēan lion**, **Nemēan game**.

As hardy as the Nemēan lion's nerve (*Ham.* i. 4).

Prōdigia, ēt vāstūm, Nēmēs sūb rūpē lēōnēm (*Æn.* viii. 295).

Nemesis, *nēm'.ē.sis*, retribution. (Greek *nēmēsis*, vengeance.)

Nemesis was the goddess of retribution (v. *nemó*, to allot).

Neó- (Greek prefix), new, fresh, young, recent. (Greek *nēōs*.)

Neology, *ne.ōl'.ō.gy*, rationalism, theology subjected to reason rather than faith; **neologic**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.īk*; **neological**, *nē'.ō.lōdg''.ī.kūl*; **neolog'ical-ly**; **neologist**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djīst*. **Neologise**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djize*; **neol'ogised** (4 syl.), **neol'ogis-ing**. **Neol'ogism**, *ne.ōl'.ō.djīzm*.

Greek *neō-* [*neos*] *lōgōs*, new interpretation.

Ne'o-phyte, *-fite*, a new convert, a proselyte.

.Greek *néophytēs* (*neos phytōn*, a new plant).

Ne'o-teric, *-tēr'rik*, one of modern times, recent.

Greek *nēōtērīkōs*, recent (*nēōs*, new, *nēōtērōs*, comp.)

Ne'o-zoic (not *-zoik*), *-zō'.īk*. The whole geological period of organised life is divided into three groups: the **palæo-zoic** [*pāl'.ē.o-zō'.īk*], **meso-zoic**, and **neo-zoic**. The *palæo-zoic* or archaic group begins with the Cambrian period, the *meso-zoic* with the Trias, and the *neo-zoic* with the Tertiary rocks.

Greek *néo-* [*nēōs*] *zōon*, recent or modern animal-life.

Nepenthe, *ne.pen'.rhe*, a magic drug supposed to produce oblivion of grief. **Nepenthes**, *ne.pen'.rhēz*, the pitcher-plant.

Greek *nē-pēnthēs*, freedom from sorrow, assuaging grief.

Nephew, *fem. niece*, *nēv'vu*, *neece*, son and daughter of a brother or sister. (Old Eng. *nefa*, nephew (*nefe*, niece); Fr. *nièce*.)

Ne plus ul'tra (Latin), nothing superior, superlative.

Nepotism, *nēp'.ō.tīzm*, state patronage handed over to relations.

French *nepotisme* (Latin *nepos*, a nephew); Ital. *nepotismo*, church patronage unduly bestowed by popes on their nephews.

Neptune, *nēp'tchune*, the classic sea-god; **neptunian**, *nēp.tū'.nī.ūn* (not *nēp.tchū-nī.ūn*), adj. of Neptune;

Neptu'nian rocks, the stratified rocks or those which have been deposited in layers by the action of water.

Neptunian theory, the theory which attributes all the geologic "rocks" to the action and agency of water.

The Pluto'nian theory attributes them to the action and agency of fire or heat.

Neptunist, *nēp'.tū.nīst*, an advocate of the neptunian theory.

Plu'tonist, an advocate of the Plutonian theory.

Nereid, *nē'.rē.īd* (not *nē'.rīd*), a sea-nymph; **nereites**, *nē'.rē.ītes*, fossil tracks of sea-worms (*-ite* denotes a fossil).

Nerita, *ne.rī'.tah*, a genus of univalvular shell-fish;

Nerit, *nē'.rīt*, one of the nerita.

Greek *néreis*, gen. *néreidos*, a nereid (daughter of Nereus, 2 syl.)

Nerve (1 syl.), a fibrous cord, an organ of sensation, to give vigour to; **nerved** (1 syl.), **nerv'-ing** (R. xix.), **nerve-less**.

Nervine, *ner'.vîn*, a medicine to act on the nerves.

Nervous, *ner'.vûs*, relating to the nerves, vigorous, over-sensitive; *ner'vous-ness*, *ner'vous-ly*.

Nervure, *ner'.vûre*, the vein of a leaf, nerve or muscle of an insect's wing. **Nervation**, *ner.vay'shûn*.

Nervous system, *-sis.têm*. **Ner'vous tem'perament**.

Neural, *nû'.ral*, pertaining to the nerves. (*See Neural*.)

Latin *nervinus*, *nervosus*, *nervus*; Greek *neuron*, a nerve.

-ness (a native postfix), added to abstract nouns. Of the 1387 words with this termination about half a dozen are not abstract words: viz., *fastness*, *harness*, *likeness* (a picture), *madness*, *witness*, *wilderness*, and the *fem.* nouns *lion-ess*, *govern-ess*, *marchion-ess*, &c. (which end in *-ess* preceded by *-n-*). Of the rest only about 25 have a plural, and these plurals signify *repetitions*.

The most common are *illness-es*, *kindness-es*, *sickness-es*, *weakness-es*. The others are: *coarseness-es*, *craftiness-es*, *crudeness-es*, *faintness-es*, *fondness-es*, *forgiveness-es*, *giddiness-es*, *grossness-es*, *lewdness-es*, *littleness-es*, *obsceness-es*, *politeness-es*, *profaneness-es*, *quaintness-es*, *rudeness-es*, *sadness-es*, *waywardness-es*, *wildness-es*, *vileness-es*, leaving about 1300 without a plural.

Ness, a headland, a cape, often used as a postfix: as *Bowness*, *Shoebury-ness*, *Fife-ness*. (Old English *næs* or *nesse*.)

Nest (not *neest*), a bird's seat for incubation; **nest'-ed**, recovered from the feebleness and slime of hatching.

Nest-egg, an egg left in a nest to induce a hen to return to it, something laid by as the beginning of a "saving."

Nestle, *nēs'l*, to fondle, to cuddle; **nestling**, *nēs'ling*, a young bird still in its nest-state. **cuddling**; **nestled**, *nēs'ld*. O. Eng. *nest*, v. *nestl[ian]*, to nestle, *nestling*, *nist[ian]*, to build a nest.

Net, a texture made with meshes, clear of all deductions (as *net weight*), to catch in a net, to spread a net over, to clear in trade as a profit; **nett'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nett'-ing** (R. i.), **nett'-y**, **net-work**.

Net proceeds, *-pro'.seeds*, the sum cleared after every charge is paid. **Net-weight**, *-wait*, the exact weight after all deductions for casks, refuse, waste, &c. have been made. **Net sum**. **Net profit**, &c. **Gross weight**, **gross sum**, **gross profits**, **gross proceeds**, &c., before the proper deductions have been made.

"Net" (of thread, &c.), Old Eng. *net* or *nett*, *net-rðpas*, rope-net.

"Net" (not gross), Ital. *netto*; Fr. *net*; our *neat*; Lat. *nitidus*.

Nether, *nēr'h'er*, lower. **Neither**, *nee'.rhēr*, not either.

Neth'ermost; **nether lip**, the lower lip.

"Nether," Old Eng. *nither*, (comp.) *nithor*, *niothmost* or *nithwest*.

"Neither," Old English *nithor* or *navthor*.

Nethinim, *nēth' .i.nīm*, servants employed in the Jewish temple.

The Gibeonites were condemned to this service by Joshua (*Josh. ix. 27*). The word means *given* to God.

Nettle, *nētl' .t'l*, a plant, to irritate; *nettled*, *net.t'ld*; *nettling*; *nettle-rash*, a skin eruption. **Dead-nettle**, *ded net' .t'l*, a nettle that does not sting. (O. E. *netels*, *netle* or *nytle*.)

Neur- (before vowels), **neuro-**, *nu'ro-* (before conson.); Greek prefix, nerve. (*Neuron*, a nerve.)

Neural, *nu' .rāl*, pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

Neurine, *nu' .rīn*, nervous substance or matter.

Neur-algia, *nu' .rāl' .dʒi.ah*, pain of a nerve; **neuralgic**, *nu' .rāl' .dʒik*. (Greek *neuron algos*, nerve pain.)

Neuro-logy, *nu' .rōl' .dʒy*, a scientific description of the nerves; **neurological**, *nu' .rō.lōdʒ' .i.kāl*; **neurologist**.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *logos*, a treatise on the nerves.

Neuro-pathy, *nu' .rōp' .āth.y*, affections of the nervous system.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pathos*, nerve suffering.

Neuro-ptera, *nu' .rōp' .tē.rah*, an order of insects; **neuropter**, *nu' .rōp' .ter*, one of the neuroptera; **neuropteran**, *nu' .rōp' .tē.rān*, same as neuropter; **neuropteral**, *nu' .rōp' .tē.rāl*; **neuropt' erous**, *nu' .rōp' .tē.rūs*, adj. of neuroptera, &c.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *pteron*, nerve wing, so called from the finely-reticulated nervures of their wings.

Neuro-pteria, *nu' .rōp' .tē.ris*, a genus of fossil ferns.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *ptēris*, nerve fern.

Neurosis, *nu' .rō' .sis*, nervous affection acting on the organs of sense and motion without any ostensible disease.

Greek *neuron*, a nerve (*-osis* denotes a disease or affection of).

Neuro-skeleton, *nu' .ro skēl' .ē.tōn*, the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous axis.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *skēlēōs*, nerve skeleton.

Neurotic, *nu' .rōt' .ik*, seated in the nerves, a medicine for disease of the nerves. (Greek *neurōtikōs*.)

Neuro-tomy, *nu' .rōt' .ō.my*, dissection of a nerve; **neuro-tomical**, *nu' .ro.tōm' .i.kāl*; **neurot' omist**.

Greek *neuro-* [neuron] *tōmē*, nerve cut or dissection

Nerve (1 syl.); **nervous**, *ner' .vūs*; **nervous-ness**. (v. *Nerve*.)

Neuter, *nu' .ter*, taking no part with disputants, indifferent, an intransitive [verb], without sex (like a working bee), without stamen or pistil; **neutral**, *nu' .trūl*; **neu'tral-ly**.

Neutrality, *nu' .trūl' .i.ty*. **Neutralise** (R. xxxi.), *nu' .trūl' .ise*, to render void, to counteract; **neu'tralised** (3 syl.), **neu'tralis-ing** (R. xix.), **neu'tralis-er**. **Neutralisation**, *nu' .trūl' .i.zay' .shūn*. **Neutral tint**, a grey pigment composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

Latin *neuter*, neither, *neutralis*; **French** *neutralisation*.

Neuvaines, *nū'vainz*, prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days. (French *neuvaine*, *neuf*, nine.)

Never, *nēv'er* [n-ever], "not ever," at no time, not at all.

Never-the-less, notwithstanding. (Old Eng. *nō thý leas*.)

The following Scriptural uses of *never* are not to be imitated:

- (1) Ask me *never* so much dowry. . . . I will give [it] (*Gen.* xxxiv. 12).
 - (2) [It] refuseth to hear the voice of the charmer, charm he *never* so wisely (*Ps.* lviii. 5, *Pray. Bk.* V.), that is, however wisely he charms.
 - (3) He answered him to *never* a word (*Matt.* xxvii. 14).
- Here to is the obsolete adverb meaning over-and-above, altogether. Thus, Tyndale says, "If the potech be burned to [wholly] . . . Mercutio's icy hand had *alto* frozen mine (*Rom. & Jul.*, 1562), i.e., *altogether*. The phrase "never a word" is a mistranslation of οὐδέ ἐν ῥῆμα, where οὐδέ ἐν is simply οὐδ-ἐν resolved, (οὐδ-εἰς [δουδὲ εἰς] οὐδε-μια, οὐδ-ἐν [οὐδέ ἐν] not one [single] word. The whole sentence is "He answered [to] him over-and-above not one [single] word." ἀπεκρίθη αὐτῷ πρὸς οὐδέ ἐν ῥῆμα.

Old Eng. *næfre*, i.e. *n-æfre* or *ne-æfer*. "Nevertheless," *nó thý leas*.

New. **Knew.** **Gnu.** **News.** **Gnus.** **Noose.** **Noes.** **Nose.**

New, *nū*, recent; **new'-ish** (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); **new'-er**, **new'-est**, **new'-ly**, **new'-ness**. **Renew**, to make new; &c.

Knew, *nū*, did know. (Old Eng. *cniw[an]*, past *cneow*.)

Gnu, *nū*, plu. **Gnus**, *nūze*, South African ox. (S. African.)

News, *nūze*, intelligence, tidings; **news-boy**; **news-man**, plu. **news-men**; **news-monger**, a tittle-tattle; **news-agent**, **news-seller**, **news-vendor**; **news-galley**, a metallic frame used by printers for containing columns in type for proofs in slips. **News-paper**. **News-room**, a room where newspapers are provided for subscribers.

The Daily News, a newspaper; 2, 3... **Daily News** (not *newses*).

Noose, *noo's*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nose, *noze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Noes, those who vote *no* to a question. (Old Eng. *no*, *nā*.)

News, singular or plural?

When Shakespeare lived, *News* was used indifferently with a singular or plural construction: thus

SING. The news which is called true (*Winter's Tale* v. 2).

This news hath made thee a most ugly man (*Kg. John* iii. 1).

This news, I think, hath turned your weapons' edge (2 *Hen.* VI. ii. 1).

PLU. You breathe these dreadful news in [a] dead. . . . ear (*Kg. John* v. 7).

These news . . . have in some measure made me well (2 *Hen.* VI. i. 1).

Ten days ago I drowned these news in tears (3 *Hen.* VI. ii. 1).

¶ Modern custom gives it only a singular construction.

Old Eng. *neowe* or *niwe*, v. *niw[ian]*, past *niwode*, past part. *niwod*, *nīwōt*, newly, *niwnes*, newness, *niwe-cuma*, a new-comer.

Newt, *nūte*, an eft or efet. (O. E. *efete*, sim. "art" from *æmete*.)

Newtonian system, *nū.tō'nī.ăn sīs'.tēm*, the Coper'nican system developed by Sir Isaac Newton.

Newtonian philosophy, *-fi.lōs'ō.fy*, the laws, &c., laid

down by Sir Isaac Newton in explanation of celestial phenomena. A *Newto'nian*, one who accepts the Newtonian system and believes in it.

Next. *Near*, (*comp.*) *near'-er*, (*super.*) *near'-est* or *next*.

Old Eng. *neah*, *comp.* *neah-ra* or *nyr*, *super.* *neah-st*, *nehst* or *neest*.

Nexus, *nex'-ūs*, a tie, an annexation. (Latin *nexus*, v. *nector*.)

Nib, the point of a pen; nibbed (R. i.), *nib'd*. (Old Eng. *nib*.)

Nibble, *nib'b'l*, a little bite, to gnaw; nibbled, *nib'b'ld*; nib'bling, nibbling-ly; nibbler, *nib'b'ler*.

German *knarpeln*, to crunch. Norse *knibe*, to nip, &c.

Nibelungen lied, *nib'.ēl.ūn''.gēn leed*, the lay of the nibelungen hoard. This hoard was taken from the Nibelungs by Siegfried (*Sege-freed*), and given to his wife; the second part of the epic is called the *Nibelungen nōt*.

Nice (1 syl.), pleasant, squeamish. **Niece**, *neece* (a relative).

Nice-ly, *comme il faut*; *nice'-ness*, minute exactness, &c.

Nicety, *plu. niceties*, *nī'si.tiz*, a dainty food, a minute distinction. **More nice than wise**, more concerned to observe minutiae than practically wise.

Old Eng. *hnesce*, tender, delicate, *hnesclīce*, nicely, *hnescnys*, delicacy.

Nicene Creed, *nī'seen'...*, the summary of religious doctrines drawn up by the council held at Nice in A.D. 325.

Niche, *nitch*, a recess in a wall [for a statue, &c.]; niched, *nitch'd*, having a niche. (French *niche*; Italian *nicchia*.)

Nick, a notch, a score, the exact moment, the devil, to cut a nick, to hit the exact moment; nicked, *nikt*; *nick'-ing*.

Nick-nack, *plu. nick-nacks*, small articles of vertu.

Nick of time, the exact moment required.

"Nick" (a notch), Ital. *nicchia*; Fr. *niche* (or) Dan. *snit*, a cut.

"Nick" (the devil), in Scandinavian myth. a kelpie or water-wraith.

Nickel, *nīk'.ēl*, a white metal; **nickel-ic**, *nīk'.ēl.ik*.

Nickeline, *nīk'.ēl.īn*, native arsenate of nickel.

Nickel [silver], German silver made of nickel and tin.

German *nickel*, a contraction of *kupfern-nickel*, strumpet copper, so called by German miners, who thought it base copper-ore.

Nickname, *nīk'.name*, a sobriquet, to give one a sobriquet: **nicknamed** (2 syl.). **nicknām-ing** (R. xix.). **nicknām-er**.

Either an *eke name*, an additional name, an *ag-nomen*, or French *nom de nique*, a name of derision.

Nicotin, *nīk'.ō.tīn*. **Nicotian-in**, *nī.kō'.shē.ā.nīn*.

Nicotin, a poisonous liquid extracted from tobacco;

Nicotianin, the volatile oil of tobacco.

Nicotiana, *nī.kō'.shē.ak''.nah*, a genus of plants of which the tobacco plant is the type. **Nicotian**, *nī.kō'.shē.ān*.

So named from Jean Nicot, lord of Villemain, who introduced the plant into France, in 1560, while he was ambassador at Lisbon.

Nictate, *nik'.tate*. **Nictitate**, *nik'.t̃tate*.

Nictate, to wink; **nictāt'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **nictāt'-ing**; **nictation**, *nik.tay'.shūn*. (Latin *nictāre*, to wink.)

Nictitate, to sweep the lid over the eye in order to clean it; **nic'titāt-ed**, **nic'titāt-ing** (Rule xix.); **nictita'tion**, *-shūn*, a sweeping of the eye, a nervous flickering of the eye-lid.

Nictitāting membrane, a membrane which birds can draw over their eyes to protect them from injury in flying.

Nidification, *nid'.ā.ft̃.kay''.shūn*, the act of building a nest.

Latin *nidificatio*, v. *nidificare* (*nidus*, a nest).

Nidus, *ni'.dūs*, the place where parasites, worms, insects, &c. lay their eggs and breed. (Latin *nidus*, a nest.)

Niece, *fem.* of nephew, *niece*, *nēv'.vu*. **Nice** (1 syl.), agreeable.

Niece, nephew, daughter and son of a brother or sister.

Fr. *nièce*; O. E. *nefa*, a nephew, *nefe*, a niece. "Nice," O. E. *hnesce*.

Niggard, a sordid person; **niggard-ly**, **nig'gardli-ness** (R. xi.)

Welsh *nig*, straitened, v. *nigiaw*, *nigiad*. The termination *-ard* occurs in *dot-ard*, *slugg-ard*, *lubb-ard*, *drunk-ard*, *dull-ard*, *poll-ard*, &c., and means one of a species or kind.

Nigger, *nig'.er*, a negro. (Latin *niger*, black.)

Nigh, *ni*, (comp.) **nigh'-er**, (super.) **nigh-est** or **next**.

Old English *nieh* or *nih*, comp. —, super. *nyhst*.

This is a variety of *neah*, near. Similarly "high" from *heah*.

Night, *nite*, from sunset to sunrise. **Knight**, *nite*, a deg. of rank.

Night-ward; **night-cap**, a cap to wear in bed, a tumbler of hot grog at bed-time; **night-dress**, **night-gown**, **night-shirt**; **night-fall**, evening; **night-fly**, *plu.* -flies, *flize*, a moth that flies at night; **night-glass**, a telescope for night use; **night-hawk**; **night-jar**, the goat-sucker; **night-man**, *plu.* -men, one who empties cess-pools, &c. at night-time; **night-ra'ven**; **night-season**, *-see'.zōn*; **night-soil**, the contents of cess-pools, &c., cleared at night; **night-time**; **night-vision**, *-vīzh'.un*, a dream; **night-walker**, *-wawk'.er*, a somnambulist; **night-watch**, the guard set at night; **night-watch'ing**; **night-work**.

In the night, during the night, unexpectedly.

By-night, during the night, in the night-time.

To-night, this very night. **A-nights**, *adv.*, nightly.

Nightshade (3 syl.), a plant, called *deadly* because it was used at one time to blacken the eyes in mourning.

Nightingale (3 syl.), a bird that sings by night.

Nightmare, *nite'.mare*, an incubus. (Old Eng. *niht mære*.)

"Night," Old English *niht*, *nihtlice*, nightly, *to-niht*, to-night, *niht-kraefen*, night-raven, *nihtgale*, nightingale, *niht-scae*, night-shade, *niht waco*, night watch, *niht-wæcca*, night-watching, *niht-weorc*, night-work. (It will be seen that the *-g-* of *night* is interpolated.)

Nil (contraction of Latin *nihil*), a term in book-keeping meaning "cancelled," not to be counted-in, no effects, &c.

Nilly, in the phrase *Willy-nilly*, whether willing or not.

Old English *will[an]*, *n-ill[an]* or *nyll[an]*, i.e. *ne-will[an]*.

Nilometer, *nī.lōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile; **Nilōt'ic**, adj.

Nimble, *nīm'.b'l*, brisk, expert, active; **nimble-ness**, *nīm'bly*, **nimble-footed**; **nimble-fingered**, *fing'gerd*. (O. E. *numol*.)

Nimbus. Aureola. Glory. Halo.

Nimbus, *nīm'.būs*, a band of light painted by Christian artists round the top of the head, or a series of rays round the head and face of consecrated persons.

Aureola, *au'.rē.ō.lah* (not *au.ree'.ō.lah*, nor yet *au.rē.ō'.lah*), a mantle of rays encompassing the body of saints, &c.

Glory, *glōr'ry*, the nimbus and aureola combined, or more correctly a back-ground of clouds symbolising the Trinity. Sometimes the heavens are opened and the three persons of the Trinity are shown encompassed with angels.

Halo, *hā'.lo*, a luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Nimbus clouds, rain and storm clouds.

"Nimbus," Latin *nimbus*, a storm, a head-dress, a "nimbus."

"Aureola," Latin *aureola*, a golden nimbus, *aureolus*, golden.

"Glory," Lat. *gloria*. "Halo," Lat. *halo*, a circle round the sun, &c.

Nincompoop, *nīm'.kōm.poop*, a poor creature almost an idiot.

A corruption of the Latin *non compos* [mentis], not of sound mind.

Nine (1 syl.), one less than ten; **ninth** (an ordinal); **nine-teen'**, nine added to ten; **nine-teenth** (an ordinal); **nine'-ty**, nine multiplied by ten; **ninetieth** (an ordinal); **ninth-ly**, nine-fold; **nine-holes**, a game; **nine-pins**, a game. The sacred Nine, the Muses.

Old English *nigon*, 9; *nigontyne*, 19; *nigotha*, 9th; *nigonteothe*, 19th.

Ninny, *nīm'.ny*, a simpleton. (Spanish *niño*, Latin *nānus*.)

Nino means one no better than a child, *nānus*, a dwarf, hence "Ninny" means a grown-up person with the mind of a child;

"Nincompoop" means one "not in his right senses;" "Idiot," one of imbecile mind. (Degrees of mental weakness.)

Niobe, *nē'.ō.bē*, a woman who wept herself into stone at the loss of her fourteen children; **niobium**, *ne.ō'.bi.um*, a metal.

Nip, a pinch, to pinch; **nipped**, *nīpt*; **nipp'-ing** (R. i.).

Nipp'-er, one who nips. **Nippers**, *nīp'.perz*, pincers.

(Articles made in pairs have no sing. when the two parts are joined together. If a pair consists of two perfect articles, each part can be referred to in the singular number: as a *glove* (gloves), a *shoe* (shoes); but *nippers*, *pincers*, *tongs*, *nutcrackers*, &c., have no sing.

Dutch *knippen*, to nip, to pinch; Danish *knibe*, a nip, to nip.

Nipple, *nīp'.p'l*, a teat, part of the lock of a gun; **nipped** (2 syl.), **nipply**. (Old English *nypell*.)

Nisan, *nî'.zan*, in the Hebrew calendar, the first month of the year, called Abib before the captivity—about Easter.

Nisi prius, *nî'.sî pri'ûs*, a law term applied to trials of local or county courts. The words mean *unless before*.

The writ runs that the cause shall be tried at the Westminster court, *unless* the circuit judges have *previously* disposed of it. "*Nisi prius justiciarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venerint.*" The hypothesis is, of course, a mere legal fiction.

Nit, the egg of a louse. **Knit**, *nît*, to weave together.

Nitt'-y, *nitt'i-ness*. (Old English *hnitu* or *hnit*.)

"Knit," Old English *cnytt[an]*, past *cnytte*, past part. *ge-cnyt*.

Nitre, *nî'.tr*, saltpetre, nitrate of potash; **nitriary**, *nî'.trî.ăry*, an artificial bed where nitre is formed.

Nitric acid, *nî'.trîk ōs'sîd*, five parts oxygen to one hydrogen. (*-ic*, in chemistry, denotes an acid which contains the largest possible quantity of oxygen.)

Nitrous acid, *nî'.trûs ōs'sîd*, a similar combination to nitric acid but with less oxygen.

(*-ous*, in chemistry, denotes an acid with less oxygen than *-ic*.)

Nitrate, *nî'.trate*, a salt formed by the combination of *nitric* acid with a base, as *nitrate of soda*.

(*-ate*, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in *-ic*.)

Nitrite, *nî'.trite*, a salt formed by the combination of *nitrous* acid with a base.

(*-ite*, in chemistry, denotes a salt from an acid in *-ous*.)

Nitrated, *nî'.tra.ted*, combined with nitre.

Nitriferous, *nî'.trîf'.ĕ.rûs*, producing nitre. (Latin *fero*.)

Nitrify, *nî'.trî.fy*, to convert into nitre; **nitrifies**, *nî'.trî.fize*; **nitrified**, *nî'.trî.fide*; **nitrify-ing**; **nitrification**, *-kay''shûn*.

Latin *nitrum-facio*, to make nitre. In compounds, *facio* is *scip*.

Nitrate of silver, silver dissolved in nitric acid.

Nitrate of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda.

Nitrous oxide, *nî'.trûs ox'ide*, laughing gas.

Nitro-, *nî'.tro-* (Latin *nitrum*, Greek *nitron*, prefix), formed by nitric acid, combined with nitric acid.

Nitro-benzole, *-bĕnzôlĕ'*, artificial oil of bitter almonds.

Nitro-calcite, *-kăl'site*, nitrate of lime. (Latin *calx*.)

Nitro-glycerine, *-glîs'sĕ.reen*, a blasting oil, prepared by the action of nitric [or sulphuric] acid on glycerine.

Nitrogen, *nî'.trô.djĕn*, an elemental gas the basis of nitric acid. **Nitrogenise**, *nî'.trôdg'.ĕ.nize*; **nitrog'enised** (4 syl.), **nitrog'enis-ing** (Rule xix.)

Nitrogenous, *nî'.trôdg'.ĕ.nûs*, containing nitrogen.

"Nitrogen" was called at one time **azote** (ăz'ôte).

Nitrometer, *nī.trōm'.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing the quality and value of nitre.

Greek *nitron*; Latin *nitrum*; French *nitre*, a mineral alkali.

Niveous (not *nivious*, Rule lxvi.), *nīv'.ē.ūs*, snowy, like snow.

Latin *nivēus* (*nīx*, gen. *nivis*, snow; Greek *nīphas*, a snow-flake).

Nizam, *nī.zām'*, a native Ind. prince. **Nī'san**, a Hebrew month.

No, not so, not any. **Know**, *nōw* (to rhyme with *grow*), verb.

Noes. **Nose**. **Knows**. **Noose**. **Gnus**. **News**.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no." The **noes** have it, those who vote "no" are the more numerous.

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nasu* or *nosu*.)

Knows, *nowz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *cndw[an]*, past *cneow*, past part. *cndwen*.

Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Gnus, *nūze*, a South African animal of the ox kind.

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *niwe*, new.)

No-where, *-ware*, in no place. (O. E. *nā hwær* or *-hwār*.)

No-whit, *-wit*, not in the least. (Old English *nā hwit*.)

No-whither, *-wīth'.er*, to no place. (Old Eng. *nā hwæthre*.)

No, *nay*. **Aye**, *yea*, *yes*.

"No," "Yes," ought to be the answers of *negative* questions:

"Nay," "Yea," ought to be the answers of *affirmative* questions: but the distinction has been dropped, and "nay," "yea," are very rarely used.

Old Eng. *nā* or *nō*: "Yea" is Old Eng. *gea*; "Nay" is *ne-gea* (*n'ea*):

"Yes" is Old Eng. *gese*, clearly. "Aye" is another form of *gea*.

Noachian, *nō.ā'.kī.ăn*, pertaining to *Noah*, as the *Noachian flood*.

Nōb, the head. **Snōb**, a vulgar pretender. **Knob**, *nōb*.

Nōb, a man of rank, and **nōbb'-y**, generous, grandiose, are not yet elevated from familiar slang (cont. of *noble*).

Snob is *nob* with *s-* privative.

Similarly, "scape" is *s-capi*, not to be taken, "sober" is *s-ebrius*, not tipsy. We have in Latin *se-grego*, *se-paro*, *se-cerno*, *se-jungo*, &c. So in Italian, *calzare* (to put on your shoes), *s-calzare* (to take them off); *fornito*, *s-fornito*; *flotta*, *s-flottare*, &c.

Knob, *nōb*, a lump. (Old English *cnap*; German *knopf*.)

"Nop," German *knöbel*, a nob, *knopf*, a knob; Danish *knop*, a nop.

Noble, *nō'.b'l*, a nobleman, an ancient gold coin = 6s. 8d., illustrious, admirable; (*comp.*) nobler, *nō'.bler*; noblest, *nō'.blēst*; nobly, *nō'.bly*; noble-man, *plu. -men*.

Noble-ness, *nō.b'l-ness*. **Noblesse** (Fr.), *nō.blēs'*, the nobility.

Noblesse oblige, *-ō.bleej'*, noble birth demands noble conduct and principles.

Nobility, *nō.bīl'.ī.ty* (a collective noun), titled families, noble birth, high-mindedness, excellence;

Noble metals, *met'ls*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat only: as *gold*, *silver*, *plat'inum*, &c.

Enno'ble, to make noble; ennō'bled (3 syl.), ennō'bling.

Lat. *nōbilis*, *nōbilitas*, v. *nōbilitāre*, to ennoble; Old Eng. *nubelines*.

Nobody, *plu. nobodies*, *no'.bōd.iz*, no one. (O. E. *nā* or *nō bodig*.)

Nocturnal, *nōk.tūr'.nāl*, nightly. during the night; nocturnal-ly.

Nocturn, *nōk.tūr'n*, a midnight service in the Latin church.

Noctograph, *nōk'.tō.grāf*, a writing-frame for the blind, or for those who want to write in the dark.

A wretched hybrid meant for *nūctograph*, Gk. *nukto-grapho*, I write by night. Anyhow, *nocto-* is neither Greek nor Latin. The Latin prefix is *nocti-* and the Greek prefix *nūcto-*.

Lat. *nocturnus* (*nox*, gen. *noctis*, Gk. *nuktos*, prefix *nocti-*, *nucto-*).

Nōd. Bōw (to rhyme with *nōw*).

Nōd, a quick and slight inclination of the head in recognition of an equal.

Bōw, a slow formal inclination of the head and back in recognition of respect. Out of doors, a bow to ladies and superiors (recognized as *friends*) is performed by taking off the hat, but by servants, workmen, soldiers, &c., by touching the hat or cap.

Nōd, to give a nod, to doze; nodd'-ed (R. xxxvi.), nodd'-ing (R. i.), nodd'ing-ly, nodd'-er. (Lat. *nūto*, Gk. *neud*.)

Noddle, *nōd.d'l*, the head (a pet expression, "the little nodder").

Noddy, *nōd.dy*, a simpleton, a sea-fowl noted for its silliness.

Neddy-noddy, a donkey. (*Query* Greek *nōthēs*, stupid.)

Nōde (1 syl.), the point where the orbits of two planets intersect each other, or where a planet intersects the ecliptic. (In *Bot.*) that part of a stem out of which the leaf grows; nodal, *nō'.dāl*. (Latin *nōdus*, a knot.)

Nodule, *nōd'dūle*, a little knot or irregular concretion: as the nodules of *flint*, &c.; nodular, *nōd'dū.lar*; nodduled, *nōd'duled*, having nodules (2 syl.); nodulous, *nōd'dū.lūs*.

Latin *nōdulus* (dim. of *nōdus*, a knot), *nōdūlōsus*.

Noes, *nōze*, those who vote "no" or against a measure. (*See* No.)

Noggen, Noggin, Nogging, *nōg'n*, *nōg'.in*, *nōg'.ing*.

Noggen, made of nogs or hemp, clumsy.

Noggin, an earthen mug bellied out towards the middle.

Nogging, the "stopping" (whether of brick or grout) between the panels of a house-wall made partly of wood. (If with brick it is called brick nogging).

Welsh *nogto*, to stop, *nog*, a stopping. Wooden bricks are *nogs*.

Noise, *noyz*, uproar, loud sounds; *nois-y*, *noy'.zy*; *noisi-ly*, *noisi-ness* (R. xi.), *noise'-less*, *noiseless-ly*, *noiseless-ness*.

It got noised abroad, it was rumoured, talked about.

French *noise*, a quarrel; the French for "noise" is *bruit*.

Noisome, *noy'süm*, injurious (-some, full of); **noisome-ly**, **noisome-ness**. (A hybrid, Norman *noisive*, Teutonic *-some*.)

Latin *noceo*, to hurt, *noctuus*, whence *noctife* (*nois'-some*).

Noli-me-tangere (Latin), *nō'li me tǎn'jě.rě*, "touch-me-not," plants of various sorts, as the squirting cucumber.

Nolle *prosequi* (Latin), *nōl'.le pro'sě.kvi* (not *prō.sě'.kvi*), a notice from a plaintiff to stop proceedings in a suit.

Nomad or **nomade**, *nōm'.ād*, one who leads a wandering life; **nomadic**, *no.măd'.ik*; **nomadism**, *nōm'.ăd.izm*.

Nomadise, *nōm'.ăd.ize*; **nom'adised** (8 syl.), **nom'adis-ing**.

Gk. *nomas*, gen. *nomădōs*, roaming, v. *nomeuō*, to drive flocks afield.

Nomenclature, *nō.měn.klay''tchūr*, the vocabulary of scientific terms; **nomenclator**, *nō.měn.klay''tor*.

Latin *nōmenclātor*, *nōmenclātūra*; Greek *ōnōma kălōō*, I call names.

Nominal, *nōm'.x.nāl*, not real, "vox et præterea nihil"; **nom'inal-ly**. **Nom'inal-ism**, the tenets of the Nominalists, which in the middle ages were opposed to the Realists.

The point in dispute was this: are *abstract words* the names of real existences, or merely words which require some real thing to be joined to them before they can be even thought about? For example: Is *beauty* a real thing or a mere word? The Nominalists maintained it to be nothing but a word, of varying meaning according to the object to which it is applied, as "beauty" of a nose, of a picture, of a face, of a star, &c., all quite different. The Realists maintained that "beauty" exists *per se*, and would exist even if we could form no idea of it.

Latin *nōminālis* (*nōmen*, gen. *nōmīnis*, a name; Greek *ōnōma*).

Nominate, *nōm'.x.nāte*, to propose, to designate, to name; **nom'ināt-ed** (R. xxxi.), **nom'ināting** (R. xix.), **nom'ināt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **nominee**, *nōm'.x.nē*, one proposed or named for some office or vacant post. **Nom'inal** (*q.v.*)

Nomination, *nōm'.x.nay''shūn*; **nom'inative-ly**, *-na.tiv.ly*.

Nominative case, *nōm'.i.na.tiv*, the case which names the subject that the verb speaks about.

The **Objective Case** is that which reveals the object to which the verb leads. For example: *I write books*. "I" (the *nominative case*) is the subject to be spoken about, and "books" (the *objective case*) reveals what it is that "I" write.

Lat. *nōminātio*, *nōminātivus*, *nōminātor*, v. *nōmināre*, to nominate.

Nōn- (Lat. prefix). Generally, but not always, united by a *hyphen*.

Nonage, *nonchalance*, *nondescript*, *nonentity*, *nonpareil*, *nonplus*, *nonsense*, and *nonsuit* are without a hyphen.

Nō'na- (Latin prefix), nine. In one example (*nonillion*) **nōn-**.

No'na-genarian, *-djě.nair''rǎn*, one who has passed his ninetieth birthday. (Lat. *nōnāgēnārius*, *nōnāgeni*, ninety.)

No'na-gesimal, *-djěs'.x.māl*, the ninetieth [degree] or highest point of the ecliptic. (Latin *nōnagesimus*, the ninetieth.)

Nona-gon, *nŏn'.ă.gŏn*, a plain figure with nine angles and nine sides. (A hybrid, *-gon* being Greek *gŏnia*, an angle.)

The Greek would be **enneagon**, *en'.nĕ.ă.gŏn*, nine angles.

Nones, *nŏnz*, in the Roman calendar the ninth day before the *Ides* (1 syl.) of the month. (Latin *nŏnæ*.)

Nonillion, the ninth power of a million. That is, one followed by fifty-four ciphers (*non-* [nono-] *million*).

A million is 1 followed by 6 ciphers, and $6 \times 9 = 54$ ciphers.

Nŏn- (Lat. prefix). **Dis-** (Gk. and Lat. prefix). **Un-** (native prefix).

Non- denotes *failure* in agents, but is simply *privative* where no agency is concerned.

Dis- denotes severance or active antagonism.

Un- denotes simply absence or being without.

In- is the Latin prefix equivalent to our *un-*.

Non-appear'ance, failure of putting in an expected appearance. **Dis-appearance**, withdrawing from view.

Non-appoint'ment, failure in receiving an expected appointment. **Dis-appointment**, frustration of hope.

"Non-appointment" refers to the office not obtained;

"Dis-appointment" to the hope overthrown.

The *non-appointment* was a great *dis-appointment*.

Non-arri'val, failure of arriving as was expected.

Non-atten'dance, failure to attend as was expected; **non-attention**. **In-attention** denotes a simple fact.

Non-bituminous, *-bĭ.tū'.mĭ.nūs*, containing no bitu'men.

Non-chalance, *no'[n].shăl.aunts*, indifference; **non-chalant**, *no'[n].shăl.ahn*, supine, indifferent.

Non-cohesion, *-kŏ.hĕ'.shŭn*, absence of cohesion.

Non-commissioned officer, *nŏn-kŏm.mish'.ŭnd ōf'.fĭ.ser*, an officer below a commissioned officer.

In the *army*, any officer below an ensign.

In the *navy*, any officer below a lieutenant.

Non-committ'al (Rule iv.), not being pledged or committed.

Non-communion, *-cŏm.mŭ'.nĭ.ŏn*; **non-communion-ist**, one who fails to come to the "Lord's supper."

Non-compli'ance, failure of expected compliance.

Non-condensing engine, a high-pressure engine.

Non-conduct'-or (Rule xxxvii.), a substance which does not conduct electricity, light, sound, heat, &c.; **non-conduct-ing**; **non-conduction**, *-kŏn.dŭk'.shŭn*.

Non-conform'ist, one who does not conform to the church by law established; **non-conform-ing**; **non-conform'ity**.

Non-contagious, *-kŏn.tay'.djŭs*, not communicated by touch; **non-conta'gious-ness**, not of a contagious character.

Non-content', one who votes "No" in the House of Lords.

Dis-content, positive or active dissatisfaction.

Mal-content, a grumbler who shows his discontent by overt acts. (Latin *māle contentus*.)

Non-contributor, one who is not a contributor.

Non-deliv'ery, failure of an expected delivery.

Non-descript', abnormal, not easily described.

Non-devel'opment, failure of development.

Non-discovery, *-dis.kūv'ĕ.ry*, failure of finding out.

Non-elast'ic, not possessed of elasticity.

Non-elect', not one of the elect; **non-election**, *-e.lĕk'.shŭn*, failure of obtaining an election.

Non-electric, *-e.lĕk'.trik*, a substance not an electric.

An *electric* can be made to *exhibit* electricity, but not to *conduct* it.

A *non-electric* can be made to *conduct* electricity, but not to *exhibit* it.

Non-entity, *plu. non-entities*, *-en'ĕ.tĭz*, what has no existence, one of no influence.

Non-en'try, failure of making a due and proper entry.

Non-episcopal, *-e.pĭs'.ko.pāl*, not under the rule of a bishop. (Latin *episcōpus*, a bishop.)

Non-essential, *-ĕs.sĕn'.shŭl*, not indispensable.

Non-execution, *-ex'.ĕ.kŭ''.shŭn*, failure of performance.

Non-exis'tence, having no existence; **non-exis'tent**.

Non-fulfil'ment, failure of an expected fulfilment.

Non-ju'ror, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the successor of James II.; **non-ju'ring**.

Non-metal'lic, destitute of metallic properties.

Non-naturals, *-nŭt'tchŭ.rālz*, (in *Med.*) denotes all abnormal states of body or function.

Non-obedience, *-o.bĕ'.dĭ.ence* (not *-o.bĕ'.djence*), failure in expected obedience.

Non-obser'vance, failure of expected observance.

Non-pareil, *-pā.rĕĭ*, without an equal, an apple, a type.

Non-pay'ment, failure of expected payment.

Non-perfor'mance, failure of doing something expected.

Non-plus, to puzzle, to confound with perplexity; **nonplussed**, *non'.plŭst*; **non'pluss-ing**. ("Plus" is treated as a word of one syllable, Rule i.)

Non-production, *-pro.dŭk'.shŭn*, failure of producing something expected; **non-productive-ness**.

- Non-professional**, not belonging to the profession, not in a professional capacity: as a *non-professional visit* from a medical adviser. **Un-professional**, not according to the etiquette or practice of the profession.
- Non-proficient**, *-pro.fish'ent*, not up to the mark of proficiency; **non-proficiency**, *nŏn-pro.fish'en.sy*.
- Non-res'ident**, one not residing where his property lies; **non-res'idence**, absenteeism.
- Non-resis'tance**, passive obedience; **non-resis'tant**, one who thinks it wrong to resist a law however much he disapproves of it; **non-resist-ing**, *-re.zist'ing*; **-resis'tive**.
- Non'sense**, not sense, absurdity; **nonsensical**, *non.sen'si.käl*; **nonsensical-ly**, **nonsensical-ness**.
- Non-sequitur**, *-sek'kwĭ.tur* (in *Log.*), something that does not follow as a logical sequence from the premises stated. As "matter is inert, therefore it could not be the author of the material world." This does *not follow* from the statement "matter is inert," although it may be true.
- Non-sexual**, *-sĕx'.ŭ.ăl*, having no sexual organs.
- Non-sol'vent**, not able to pay his debts; **in-solvent**, a declared bankrupt; **non-sol'vency**, **insolvency**.
- Non-submission**, *-sŭb.mĭsh'.ŭn*, failure of due submission; **non-submissive**, *nŏn-sŭb.mĭs'.sĭv*.
- Non-suit**, *-sŭte*, the abandonment of a law-suit by the plaintiff (when actually in court) on the discovery of some error or omission; to determine that the plaintiff shall drop his suit; **non-suit-ed**, adjudged to have dropped his suit; **non-suit-ing**, adjudging that the plaintiff has abandoned his suit.
- None**, *nun*, not one. **Nun**, a female religious recluse.
 "None," Old Eng. *nān* (*n-ān*, n-one). "Nun," Old Eng. *nunne*.
- Nones**, *nŏnz*, in the Rom. caland. 9 days before the Ides (*nŏnæ*).
- None-such**, *nŭn.sŭtch*, an apple (without a peer).
- Nonillion**, *nŏ.nĭl'.yŭn*, a million raised to the ninth power.
 It consists of 1 followed by 54 ciphers ($6 \times 9 = 54$).
- Noodle**, *noo'.d'l*, a dunce. **Noddle**, *nŏd'.d'l*, the head.
 Welsh *nwydol*, whimsical, *nwydo*, a whim, *nwydyllt*, harebrained.
 "Noddle," dim. of *nod*, the "little thing that nods."
- Nook** (to rhyme with *book* not *noo'k*), a corner, a small recess.
oo before *k* is shorter than when a labial or liquid follows: Thus *book* (not *boo'k*), *brook*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, *look*, *nook*, *rook*, *shook*, *took*; but *foo'l* (long), *roo'm*, *noo'n*, *poo'r*, *loo'p*, &c.
- Noon**, *noo'n*, mid-day; **noon-day**, **noon-tide**; **high-noon**, exact mid-day; **fore-noon**, the morning up to noon; **after-noon**, between noon and sun-set. (O. Eng. *nŏn*, *nŏn*-(*ŭn*).

Noose. News. Gnu. Noe. Nose. Knows.

Noose, *noo'z*, a running knot, to catch in a noose, to tie a noose; noosed (1 syl.), noos'-ing, R. xix. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *niwe*, new.)

Gnus, *nūze*, plu. of *gnu*, a sort of ox, South Africa.

Noe, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a measure. (O. E. *nā*.)

Nose, *nōze*, a feature of the face. (Old Eng. *nosu* or *nasu*.)

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), doth know.

Old English *cndw(a)n*, past *cneðw*, past part. *cndwæn*.

Nor, correlative of *neither* or *not*: as *neither James nor John*. *It was not James who did it nor [yet] John*. Gnaw, *nōr*, to bite, to nibble. ("Nor" is *n-or*, as "none" is *n-one*.)

"Gnaw," Old Eng. *gnag(a)n*, past *gnōh*, past part. *gnagen*.

Normal, *nor'māl*, according to rule. Ab-normal, not according to rule. Normal School, a school for training teachers intended for elementary schools.

Latin *norma*, a rule, a square to work by, a law, *normālis*, made to the square or by rule; *normālis linea*, a perpendicular line.

Norman, plu. Normans, a Norwegian or north-man, a colony of whom settled in France and called the part colonised by them Normandy, hence a native of Normandy.

Nornas, *nor'nūz* or Norns (in Scandinavian *Mythol.*), the three Fates: *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*.

Nōr'roy, king-at-arms, the third of the three heralds, his jurisdiction lies north of the Trent (*nor-roy*, i.e., *north-roy*).

The other two are Garter and Clarencieux, *kla.ren'so*.

Norse (1 syl.), the language of the ancient Scandinavians;

Norseman, plu. Norsemen, a native of Scandinavia.

Nōrth, opposite the South. From North to East are seven points, and from North to West are seven points, called (1) N. by E., (2) NN.E., (3) N.E. by N., (4) N.E., (5) N.E. by E., (6) E.N.E., (7) E. by N. By substituting W. (West), we have the points in the opposite direction.

North-wind, *-wind*. North-east, north-eastern, north-easterly. North-west, north-western, north-westerly.

Northern, *nōrh'ern*; northerly, *nōrh.er.ly*.

Northern-most, *nōrh.ern-most*. Nōrth'ing, tending north, distance [of a planet] from the equator northwards. Southing, its distance from the equator southwards.

Northward (*adj.*): as a *northward direction*.

Northwards (*adv.*), in a northern direction. (-s is our native adverbial suffix: as *now-adays*, *anights*, &c.)

North-star, the pole-star

Northern Lights, ...*lites*, the *aurōra boreālis*.

Northman, *plu.* **Northmen**, native of ancient Scandinavia.

North pole, the most northern extremity of the earth's axis.

North frigid zone, all the north of our globe up to the arctic circle. The opposite zone is the **South frigid**.

North temperate zone, between the arctic circle and the torrid zone. The opposite zone is the **S. temperate**.

North-west Passage, a passage for ships through the Boreal regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

'Discovered by Capt. M'Clure in 1850-1851.'

Northern hemisphere, *-hēm'.i.sfeer*, that half of the globe which lies north of the equator. That half which lies south of the equator is called the **Southern hemisphere**.

Northern Drift, the erratic boulder group brought by polar currents from the north.

Northern Signs, *sines*, those signs of the zō'diac which appear north of the equator. Those south of the equator are called **The Southern Signs**.

THE NORTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Aries* (3 syl.), (2) *Taurus*, (3) *Gem'ini*, (4) *Cancer*, (5) *Leo*, (6) *Virgo*.

THE SOUTHERN SIGNS are (1) *Libra*, (2) *Scorpio*, (3) *Sagitta'rius*, (4) *Capricor'nus*, (5) *Aquar'ius*, (6) *Pisces*.

Old Eng. *north*, *northern*, *northan-west*, *north-weard*, *north-weardea*.

Norwegian, *nor.wē'.gī'ān*, a native of Norway, adj. of Norway.

Nose, *nōze*. **Noes**, *nōze*. **Knows**. **Noose**. **News**. **Gnus**.

Nōse, a feature of the face (Old English *nosu* or *nasu*.); **nōsed** (1 syl.), having a nose, suspecting, prying out; **nose-less**; **nose-bag**, a bag with food attached to a horse's head; **nose-band**, part of a bridle; **nose-gay**, a bouquet.

Nosing, the edge of stairs.

Nostril, *nōs'.trīl*, one of the cavities of the nose.

To lead by the nose, to lead unresistingly.

To thrust [one's] nose into..., to interfere with.

The length of [one's] nose, a very short way.

To turn up [one's] nose, to show contempt.

Under [one's] nose, quite near at hand.

5 **Noes**, *nōze*, those who vote "no" to a question.

Knows, *nōwz* (to rhyme with *grows*), understands.

Old English *endw(an)*, past *cnēw*, past part. *cnāwen*.

Noose, *nōo'z*, a running knot. (Latin *nōdus*.)

News, *nūze*, tidings. (Old English *neowe* or *newe*, new.)

Gnus, *nūze*, plu. of *gnu*, a sort of ox (South Africa).

"Nostril," Old English *nosu thyrel*, nose hole.

- Noso-**, *nōs'.o-* (Greek prefix), disease, diseases. (Greek *nōsōs*.)
Noso-graphy, *nō.sōg'.ră.fy*, scientific description of diseases.
 Greek *noso*-[*nōsōs*]*grapho*, I describe diseases.
Noso-logy, *nō.sōl'.ō.gy*, systematic classification of diseases, doctrine of diseases; **nosological**, *nōs'.o.lōdg'.i.kāl*;
nosologist, *nō.zōl'.ō.djīst*, one skilled in diseases.
 Greek *noso*-[*nōsōs*]*lōgton*, treatise on diseases.
- Nostalgia**, *nōs.tāl'.djī.ah*, home-sickness; **nostal'gic**.
 Greek *nostos algos*, distress to-return-home.
- Nostril**, *nōs'trīl*, one of the apertures of the nose. (*See Nose*.)
- Nostrum**, *nōs'.trūm*, a quack or patent medicine.
 Latin *nostrum*, our own [private patent medicine].
- Nōt**. **Knot**, *nōt*. **Knout** (to rhyme with *out*). **Newt**.
Not, *adv.* of denial. (Old Eng. *nāht* [*n-ōht*], not ought.)
Knot, *nōt*, a tie, to tie a knot. (Old Eng. *cnott*, *v. cnyt*[*an*].)
Knout, a whip for criminals in Russia. (Russian *knūt*.)
Newt, *nūte*, an eft or efet, (Corruption of *an-est*.)
- Notable**, *nōt'.ă.b'l*, clever, *nōte'.ă.b'l*, remarkable.
Notably, *nōt'.ă.bly*, cleverly, *nōte'.ă.bly*, especially.
Notable-ness, *nōt'.ă.b'l-ness*, *nōte'.ă.b'l-ness*.
Notability, *nōt'.ă.bīl.ī.ty*, *nōte'.ă.bīl.ī.ty*.
 Latin *nōtābilis*, *nōtābilitas* (*nōtāre*, to distinguish, to note).
- Notary**, *plu.* notaries, *nō'.tā.rīz*, an officer authorised to attest contracts, and to protest foreign bills of exchange, &c.
Notary Public, *plu.* Notaries Public (same meaning);
notarial, *nō.tair'ri.āl*; **notar'ial-ly**. (Latin *nōtārius*.)
- Notation**, *nō.tay'.shūn*, record by symbols, the nomination of a line of figures, representation of musical signs by notes.
Notator, *no.tay'.tor*. (Latin *nōtātio*, *nōtātor*.)
- Nōtch**, a nick, to nick; **notched** (2 syl.), **notch-ing**, **notch-er**.
- Nōte** (1 syl.), an observation in writing or printing upon something stated in the text, a short letter, a memorandum, a musical character, a bank-note, to make a note, to jot down, to observe; **nōt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **nōt'-ing** (R. xix.), **nōt'-er**; **nōt'-ed**, remarkable; **nō'ted-ly**, **nō'ted-ness**, **note'-worthy**, **note'-less**, **note'-book**, **note'-paper**.
 To note a bill, to record on the back its non-acceptance.
 French *note*, *noter*; Latin *nōta* (*nosco*, supine *nōtum*, to know).
- Nothing**, *nūth'ing*, no-thing; **noth'ing-ness**, nothing less.
 To make nothing of it, not to understand it.
 Old English *næht* or *nāht*, or rather *nō* or *nō thing* or *thingc*.

Notho-saurus, *plu.* notho-sauri, *nōth'ō-saw'rūs*, -*saw'ri*, or notho-sau'rian, *plu.* -sau'rians, a fossil saurian fish of the Devo'nian period (Gk. *nōthōs saurōs*, bastard lizard.)

Notice, *nō'tis*, information officially made, civility, attention, to observe, to pay attention to; **noticed**, *nō'tist*; **notic-ing** (R. xix.), *nō'tis-ing*. **Notice-able** (only -*ce* and -*ge* retain the -*e* before able); **no'ticeably**. (Fr. *notice*, Lat. *notitia*.)

Notify, *nōt'ify*, to declare, to make known, to give notice; **notifies** (Rule xi.), *nōt'ifize*; **notified**, *nōt'ifide*; **not'ifi-er**, **not'ify-ing**. **Notification**, *nōt'if'ikay'shūn*.

Latin *nōtificatio*, *nōtificāre*; French *notification*, v. *notifier*.

Notion, *nō'shūn*, opinion, sentiment, idea, knowledge; **notional**, *nō'shūn.āl*, existing in idea only, imaginary; **notional-ly**, **no'tionist**. (Latin *nōtio*, *nōtum*, known.)

Notorious, *nō.tōr'ri.ūs*, publicly known [in a bad sense]; **notor'iously**, **notor'ious-ness**. **Notoriety**, *nō.tō.rī'ē.ty*, disrepute. (Latin *nōtōrius*, *nōtōria*, an indictment.)

Nōt'o- before cons., **Not-** before vowels (Gk. prefix), southern.

Not-ornis, *nō.tor'nis*, a fossil bird of the coot kind found in New Zealand. (Greek *nōt-[nōtōs]ornis*, south bird.)

Not'o-therium, -*t'hē'r.ūm*, an extinct gigantic quadruped found in Australia. (Gk. *nōto-[nōtōs]*, *t'hērion*, a beast.)

Not-wheat, *nōt'weet*, unbearded wheat.

Old English *hnot whæte*, smooth or shorn wheat.

Not-with-stand'ing, however, nevertheless, although, in spite of. *Withstand* means to resist, *not-withstanding*, "non obstante."

Nought, *nawt*, nothing. **Naught**, *nawt*, worthless.

Old English *n-ōht*, not ought, *n-aht*, not aught.

Noun, a substantive. **Common noun**. **Proper noun**, a "proper name." (Latin *nōmen*, Greek *ōnōma*.)

Nourish, *nūr'ish*, to sustain, to feed, to cherish; **nour'ished** (2 syl.), **nour'ish-ing**, **nour'ishing-ly**, **nour'ish-er**, **nour'ish-ment**, **nourish-able** (Rule xxiii.) *See* **Nutrimēt**.

French *nourrir*, *nourrice*; Latin *nutrire*, supine *nutritum*.

Novel, *nōv'el*, a tale of human life, new; **novelte**, *nōv'ēl.ēt'*, a short novel (-*ette*, Fr. dim.); **nov'el-ist**, a writer of novels.

Novelty, *plu.* **novelties** (Rule xlv.), *nōv'ēl.tiz*.

Latin *novellitas*, *novellus* (*nōvus*, Greek *nēōs*, new).

November, *no.vēm'ber*, the ninth month from March, the proper beginning of the year, as in this month the sun crosses the equator for his northern route.

The words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), and *December* (10th month), are relics of the calendar which began the year with March. We in England began the year in March from the 14th to the middle of the 18th century. The change was made in 1752.

Novice, *nŏv'iss*, a beginner, a female religious recluse who has not yet taken the vow, a proselyte; **novice-ship**.

Novitiate, *no.vish'kate*. (Fr. *novice*, *noviciat*; Lat. *nŏvitiŭs*.)

Nŏw, at this present time, very lately; **now'-adays**, in this age;

Now and then, occasionally. (Old Eng. *nŭ*, *nŭ hwænne*.)

"Now and then" is a corruption of *nŭ-hwænne*, sometimes.

Nowhere, *no'.ware*, in no place. (Old English *nŏ hwær*.)

Nowise (not *noways*), *no'.wize*, not at all; in **nowise** (not in *noways*), by no means. (Old English affix *-wis* with *no*.)

Noxious, *nŏk'shŭs*, baneful, hurtful; **noxious-ly**, **noxious-ness**.

Latin *noxius* (*noxa*, hurt, v. *nŏcere*, to hurt).

Noyau (Fr.), *nŏ'.yŏ'*, a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds.

Noyade, *noŭ'.yard*, destruction of many persons at once by sending them to sea in a boat and skuttling it. Devised by Carrier in the first Fr. Revolution. (Fr. *noyer*, to drown.)

Nozzle, *nŏz'.z'l*, the snout, the air-tube of a pair of bellows, the thing that holds the wick of a lamp (diminutive of *nose*.)

Nucleus, plu. **nuclei**, *nŭ'.klĕ.ŭs*, *nŭ.klĕ.t*, the germ, the basis, that round which an accumulation gathers; **nucleated**, *nŭ'.klĕ.ate.ĕd*, having a nucleus. (Lat. *nŭclĕus*, *nux*, a nut.)

Nŭde (1 syl.), naked; **nude'-ly**. **Nudity**, *nŭ'.dĭ.ty*, nakedness.

Latin *nŭditas*, *nŭdus* (Greek *nĕ-dud*, not to clothe).

Nudge, to jog one's arm to arrest attention; **nudged**, **nudg'-ing**.

Nugatory, *nŭ'.ga.t'ry*, ineffectual. (Lat. *nŭgatŏrius*, *nugæ*, trifles.)

Nŭg'get, a piece of gold picked up in a "digging."

Bengalee *nuggut pisa*, "hard cash," from Persian *nugud*, cash (*Notes and Queries*). Generally derived from an *ingot*.

Nuisance, *nŭ'sŭnse*, an annoyance. (Fr. *nuisance* [obsolete].)

Nŭll (Rule v.), void. **Nul'lity**. **Nullify**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fy*, to render void; **nullifies**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fize*; **nullified**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fide* (Rule xi.), **null'ifi-er**, **null'ify-ing**. **Nullification**, *nŭl'.lĭ.fĭ-kay''shŭn*. (Latin *nullitas*, *nullus*, none.)

Numb, *nŭm*, torpid from cold, without sensation, to render numb; **numbed**, *nŭmd*; **numb-ing**, *nŭm'ing*; **numb-ness**, *nŭm.ness*, torpor from cold, insensibility.

Old English *num[an]*, to take away, past *nŭm*, past part. *numen*.

Number, *nŭm'.ber*, a figure, a good many, one part of a serial, to count, to affix a number to; **numbered**, *nŭm'.brd*; **num'ber-ing**, **num'ber-er**, **number-less**.

Book of Numbers, the fourth book of the Bible.

Cardinal number, one, two, three, &c.

Or'dinal number, first, second, third, &c.

Golden number, the cycle of the moon.

Add 1 to the year, then divide by 19, the quotient will be the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the "Golden Number."

So called because in ancient almanacs it was displayed in gold.

Abstract number, a number per se, as five.

Concrete number, a number applied, as five men.

Prime number, a number not divisible (except by unity), as one, two, three, five (four is not prime).

Square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself, as 4 which is 2×2 , 9 which is 3×3 .

Cubic number, the product of a number multiplied twice by itself, 8 which is $2 \times 2 \times 2$, $27 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$.

Whole number, an unbroken number, i.e., not a fraction.

Noun of number, a noun which refers to a collection of persons or things, as *people*.

Nouns of number have this peculiarity, they may have either a sing. or plu. construction. The strict rule is: if the reference is to a mass considered as an indivisible *whole* the singular construction should be used, but if the reference is to a mass considered as a number of independent *individuals* the plural construction must be employed: thus "The *band* was playing in the park," "The *clergy were* in their robes." The "*band*" is no band at all except in union. "The *clergy were* in their robes" means each clergyman present wore his robe.

French *nombre*; Latin *númerus*, v. *númerāre*, to number.

Numeral, *nū'mě.rāl*. Numerical, *nū.měr'ri.kāl*.

Numeral, the symbol of a number, pertaining to a number.

Numerical or numeric, *nu.měr'rik*, consisting of figures, expressed by a number.

We say *numeric difference*, *numeric algebra*, &c., that is, the difference "expressed by a number," algebra with *figures* (not letters) for coefficients, as $2b$, *numerically greater or less*, but we called X , V , L , C , D , &c., *numeral* (not numerical) letters.

("Numeral" is sometimes a noun, but "numerical" never.)

Numeral-ly, adv. of numeral. Numerical-ly, adv. of numerical, as it is expressed by figures.

Arabic numerals, the ordinary figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Roman numerals, the numeral letters, i, v, x, l, c, &c.

Numerate, *nū'mě.rate*. Enumerate, *e.nū'mě.rate*.

Numerate, to put numbers to. Enumerate, to count up.

We *numerate houses*, but *enumerate a series of figures*.

Nu'merāt-ed (Rule xxxvi.), nu'merāt-ing (Rule xix.)

Nu'merator, one who numerates. (In *Arith.*) the upper part of a fraction, the lower part is the Denom'inator.

Thus, in $\frac{2}{3}$, "2" is the *numerator*, and "3" the *denominator*.

Nu'merable, that may be numbered. Enu'merable, countless.

Numeration, *nū'.mē.ray''shŭn*, the art of reading off a series of figures or expressing their values in words.

Numerous, *nū'.mē.rŭs*; **numerous-ly**; **nu'merous-ness**.

Num'ber, numbered (2 syl.), **number-ing**.

Super-nu'merary, extra, more than needful.

Latin *nūmērālis*, *super-nūmērārtus*, *nūmērātio*, *nūmērātor*, *v. nūmērāre*, *nūmērōsus*, *nūmērus*; French *numération*.

Numismatic, *nū'.miz.mŭt''ik*, pertaining to coins and medals.

Numismat'ics, the science which explains coins and medals.

Numismatology, *nū.miz'.mă.tŏl''ŏ.gy*. (Greek *lŏgŏs*.)

Numismatologist, *nū.miz'.mŭ.tŏl''ŏ.djŭst*.

The following have the "m" doubled.

Nummery, *nŭm'.mŭ.ry*, relating to money or coin.

Nummulite, *nŭm'.mŭ.lite*, a fossil resembling a coin (-ite, a fossil); **nummulitic**, *nŭm'.mu.lŭ''ik*.

Nummulitic Formation, limestone full of nummulites.

Latin *numisma*, Greek *nomisma*, legal coin (*nomizo*, *nomos*, law).

Latin *nummus*, Greek *nommos*, coin. Aristotle tells us there was a Tarentine coin so called = three obŏl, but *nūmēro*, to count, seems the true derivation, and one "m" the correct spelling.

Numskull, *nŭm'.skŭl*, a dunce. (Old English *num[en]* *scol*.)

The verb *num[an]*, to take away, past *nŭm*, past part. *numen*.

Nŭn, a female religious recluse. **None**, *nŭn*, not one.

Nunnery, *plu. nunneries*, *nŭn'.nē.rŭz*; **nunn'-ish** (Rule i.)

"Nun," Old English *nunne*. "None," *n-one*, Old English *n-dn*.

Nuncio, *plu. nuncios* (Rule xlii.), *nŭn'.shē.ōze*, an ambassador from the pope to a sovereign, a courier. **Nunciature**, *nŭn'.shē.ă.tchŭr*, office of a nuncio.

Spanish *nuncio*, Latin *nuntius*.

Nuncupative, *nŭn.kŭ'.pŭ.tiv*, nominal, verbal, not written; **nuncupatory**, *nŭn.kŭ'.pŭ.t'ry*.

Lat. *nuncŭpātivus*, *v. nuncŭpāre*, i.e., *nŏmen-căpĕre*, to take a name.

Nuptials, *nŭp'.shŭlz*, marriage ceremony; **nupt'ial** (*adj.*), **nuptial-ly**. (Latin *nuptiālis*, *v. nŭbĕre*, sup. *nuptum*.)

"Nuptials" regards the ceremony from the woman's side, *nupta* (a bride), but "marriage" regards the union from the man's side, *maritus* (a husband). Our native word "wed" regards the union as a contract, "wed" (a pledge, agreement, vow).

Hence "Nuptials" means the *bridal* ceremonies.

"Wedding," the vows made of mutual fidelity.

"Marriage," the taking of a husband.

Nurse, a woman who has the care of little children, to suckle, to cherish, to take care of the sick; **nursed**, *nurst*; **nurs'-ing**; **nurse-ling** (-ling, offspring, diminutive.)

Nursery, *plu. nurseries*, *nŭr'.sĕ.rŭz* (not *nŭs'.ĕ.rŭz*.)

Old Eng. *norice* (Lye, Dict. Saxon.); French *nourrice*; Lat. *nutria*.

Nurture, *nurt'yer* (not *nūr'.tchūr*), erudition, bringing up, diet, to feed, to train up; *nurtured*, *nurt'y'rd*; *nurturing* (Rule xix.), *nurt'yēr'ing*.

Fr. *nourriture*, v. *nourrir* (Lat. *nūtrio*; Gk. *nutérō*, I feed the young).

Nūt, a shell-fruit, a kernel, a screw, to gather nuts; *nutt'ed* (Rule xxxvi.), *nutt'ing* (Rule i.), *nutt'-y*, **Nut-brown**, **nut-gall**, **nut-shell**; **nut-crackers**, an instrument for cracking nuts; **nut-cracker**, one who cracks nuts.

"Nut-crackers" has no sing. Pairs have a sing only when each part of the pair is perfect and independent: as a *shoe* (shoes), &c. *Nutcrackers*, *longs*, &c., united by a joint, have no sing.

Nutation, *nu.tay'.shūn*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis.

Latin *nūtātio*, a nodding (v. *nūtāre*, to nod); French *nutation*.

Nutmeg, *nūt'.mēg*, the fruit of an East Indian tree; *nutmegged*, *nūt'.megd*, seasoned with nutmeg; *nut'megg-y*, tasting of or like nutmeg. (Treated as two words hyphenated, R. i.)

Latin *nux moschata*, the aromatic nut; French *noix muscade*.

Nutritious (not *-cious*), *nū.trish'.ūs*, nourishing; **nutritiously**.

Nutritive, *nū'.trī.tiv*, nutritious; **nutritively**.

Nutrition (Rule xxxiii.), *nu.trish'.un*, nourishment.

Nutriment, *nū'.trī.ment*; **nutriment'al**.

Latin *nūtrimentum*, *nūtritius*, v. *nūtrire*, supine *nūtritum*.

Nux vomica (Latin), *nūx vōm'.ī.kah*, the vomit nut, it yields strychnia and is the fruit of the East Indian *strychnos*.

Nymph, *nīm'f*, a goddess who presided over some part of nature.

The nymphs are innumerable, but the chief are—

Dryad, plu. **Dryads** or **Dryades**, *dri'.ā.dēs*, Wood-nymphs.

Greek *drus*, a forest tree, *Druādēs*.

Echo, *ēk'kō*, one of the Mountain-nymphs. (See **Oread**.)

Ham'a-dryad, plu. **Ham'a-dryads** or **Hamadry'adēs**, Tree-nymphs (Gk. *hama drus*, i.e., [they live and die] with the tree they preside over).

Hyad, *hī'.ad*, plu. **Hyads** or **Hyades**, *hī'.ā.dēs*, Rain-nymphs.

Greek *hudōr*, water, *nymphai hudēs*.

Lim'niad, plu. **Lim'niads**, Lake-nymphs (*limnē*, a lake).

Limō'niad, plu. **Limō'niads**, Meadow-nymphs (*leimōn*, a meadow).

Mē'liad, plu. **Mē'liads** or **Meliades**, *mē'.lī.ā.dēs*, nymphs of fruit-trees.

Nymphs of *Mēlis*, one of the Cyclādes (Latin *mālum*, fruit).

Naiad, *nay'.ād*, plu. **Naiads** or **Naiades**, *nay'.ā.dēs*, Water-nymphs.

Greek *naō*, to flow. *Naidēs*.

Napēs, *na.pē'.ē* (no sing.), Valley or glen nymphs (Gk. *napē*, a glen).

Nereid, *nē'.rē'.id*, plu. **Nereids**, nymphs of the Mediterranean sea, daughters of Nereus [*nē'.ruce*], the Old Man of the Sea, *nērē'idēs*.

Oceanid, *ō'.ē'.ān'.id*, plu. **Oceanids** or **Oceanides**, *ō'.ē'.ān'.ī.dēs*, Ocean nymphs. (Greek *ōkēānōs*, the ocean.)

Oread, *ō'rē'.ād*, plu. **O'reads** or **Oreades**, *ō'rē'.ā.dēs*, Mountain nymphs.

Greek *ōrōs*, a mountain. *Oreādēs*.

Petrēs, *pē'.trē'.ē* (no sing.), Rock nymphs. (Greek *petraia*, *petrōs*.)

Potameid, *pot.ā.mē'.id*, plu. **Potame'ids** or **Potameides**, *pōt'.āmē'.ī.dēs*, River nymphs. (Greek *pōtāmōs*, a river.)

Nympha, *plu.* *nymphæ*, *nīm'fah*, *plu.* *nīm'fē*, the third state of an insect. (Same as *pūpa* or *chrysalis*, *kris'ā* *ūs*.)

(The 1st state is the *egg*; 2nd, the *larva*; 3rd, the *pupa*, *chrysalis*, or *nympha*; and 4th, the *imago*.)

Nymphæan, *nīm'fē.ăn* (not *nīm'fē.ăn*), *adj.* of nymph; **nymph-like**, **nymph-ish**. (*-ish* added to nouns means "like," added to adjectives it is diminutive.)

Latin *nympha*, *nymphæus*; Greek *nymphê*, *nymphis*.

O' (Irish), son of, Welsh *Ap*-, Scotch *Mac*-, Eng. *Fitz*-. Like French *de*, German *von*, it often indicates aristocratic birth or one of the landed gentry. *O'Neil*.

O.S., Old Style, 11 days later than the New, so that the 1st Jan. O.S. is the 12th. Still retained in Russia and Greece.

O. Oh! Owe. Ho. Hoe. How.

O, sign of the vocative case: as *O king*, live for ever.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

Owe (to rhyme with *grōw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!*)

Hoe, *hō*, an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hū*.)

Oaf, *ōfe*, an idiot, a changeling by the fairies; **oaf-ish**, stupid.

Corruption of *ouph* (elf). It was once thought that idiot children were changelings by the fairies, who carried off the good child.

Oak, *oke*, *plu.* *oaks*, a forest tree. **Hoax**, *hōkes*, a trick.

Oak-en, *oke'n*, made of oak (*-en*, made of: as *wood-en*, *gold-en*, &c.); **oak'-ling**, a young oak (*-ling*, diminutive, offspring). **Oak-apple**, **oak'-bark'**, **oak-galls**, **oak'-tan'**.

Oak-paper, paper for walls in imitation of oak.

Old English *dc* or *aac*, *dc-corn*, an acorn, *dc-en*.

Oak'um, old rope pulled into loose fibres for calking ships.

Old English *acumba* or *acemda*, oakum, the coarse part of flax.

Oar. O'er. Ore. Or. Hoar. Hors. Haw. Whore.

Oar, *ō'r*, a machine for rowing boats: **oared**, *ō'rd*, furnished with oars; **oar-y**, *ō'r'ry*; **oars-man** (not *oar-man*, so *boats-man*, i.e., "man-of-the-oar or boat," meaning skilled in its management).

To boat the oars, to lay the oars in the boat.

To feather the oar, to turn the blade horizontally with the top aft as it comes out of the water.

To lie on the oars (not *lay*), to cease from giving strokes and merely to dip the oars and raise them.

To muffle the oars, to wrap something round that part of the oars which works in the rowlocks, to deaden the sound.

- To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.
- ; O'er, contraction of *over*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)
- Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)
- Or (*conj.*), a contraction of *other*. (Old English *oththe*.)
- Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)
- Hors, *hor* (French), disabled as *hors de combat*.
- Haw, the berry of the hawthorn. (Old English *hæg*.)
- Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)
- "Oar," Old English *dr*, *dr-blæd*, oar-blade, *dr-locu*, the rowlock.
- Asia, plu. *oases*, *ō'ā.sis*, *ō'ā.seez* (not *o.ā'sis*), a fertile spot in a desert. (A Coptic word, called *auasis* by Herodotus.)
- Oats (1 syl.), a grain. An oat, one single grain; oat'-en (-en, made of or from). Oat-cake; oat-meal, *ote-meel*;
- Wild-oats, the wild habits of young men.
- To sow [your] wild oats, to live in youthful dissipation.
- He has sown his wild oats, he has become steady.
- (This is the only grain in the plural number: we say *barley*, *millet*, *maize*, *rye*, *wheat*, &c., all in the singular number.)
- Old English *dtan*, oats, *dta*, an oat-grain.
- Oath, *ōrh*, a profane expression, an appeal to God in confirmation of what is said. False-oath, perjury. (O. E. *āth*.)
- Ob- (Latin prefix), opposed to, reversed, against, drawn towards, for a purpose. (Sometimes emphatic.) It becomes
- Oc- before "c," except in *ob-compressed*, *ob-conical*, *ob-cordate*.
- Of- before "f," except in *ob-fusate*.
- O- before "m," except in *ob-mutescence*.
- Op- before "p," as *op-pose*, *op-press*.
- All words beginning with *ob* are from the Lat., except the following: *obsidian* (Greek), *Obi* (African), *oboe* (Italian), *obeisance* and *oblique* (Latin through the French).
- Ob-durate, *ob'dū.rate*, obstinate; ob'durate-ness, ob'durate-ly.
- Obduracy, *ob'du.ra.sy*, obstinacy. (Lat. *obdurāre*, *ob* emph.)
- Obedient, *o.bē.dī.ent* (not *o.bē'.djent*), submissive; obe'dient-ly.
- Obedience, *o.bē'.dī.ense*, submission; obedience, -*bē'.dī.en.sy*.
- Passive obedience (*Eng. Hist.*), that unqualified obedience which some think is due from a subject to a ruler.
- Obey, *o.bay'*; obeyed, *o.bayd'*; obey'-ing, obey'-er.
- Latin *obediens*, gen. *obedientis*, *obedientia*, *obēdire* (*ob-audio*.)
- Obeisance, *o.bay'.sance* (not *o.bē'.zance*), a bow, a sign of obedience, a humble salute. (Fr. *obéissance*, Lat. *obēdire*.)
- Obelisk, *ōb'.ē.lisk*, a spiral monument with four faces & a reference mark (+), also called a dagger. (Latin *obeliscus*.)

Obelus, *ōb'ē.lus*, a mark in printing. **Ob'olus**, a coin (an *obol.*)

In the Septuagint the obelus (÷) indicates that the passage does not occur in the Hebrew text. The mark (—) in modern books indicates a break, as *If thou didst ever thy dear father love* — (Hamlet).

Lat. *ōbēlus*, Gk. *ōbēlos* (a spit), a mark to indicate that something is amiss, or not finished. The word means "obolus," Gk. *ōbōlos*.

Oberon, *ō'.bē.rŏn*, king of the fairies and husband of Titan'ia.

Corruption of *Auberon* (*Alberon*), Germ. *Alberich*, King of the elves.

Obese, *o.bece'*, fat; **obese'-ness**; **obesity**, *o.bē.si.ty*, fatness.

Latin *ōbēstas*, *ōbēsus*, v. *ōbēso*, to cram and make fat.

Obey, *o.bay'*; **obeys'**, **obeyed'** (2 syl.), **obey'-ing**. (*See Obedient.*)

Obfuscate, *ōb.fūs'.kate*, to bewilder, to obscure; **obfus'cāt-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **obfus'cāt-ing**; **obfuscation**, *ōb.fūs.kay''shŭn*.

Latin *obfuscare*, supine *obfuscatum* (ob intens., *fuscus*, dusky).

Obi, *ō'.be*, the witchcraft of the West Indian negroes; **obi-man**, **obi-woman**, *plu.* **obi-men**, **obi-women**, *-wim'n*, the sorcerer and sorceress of the West Indian negroes.

Obit, *ō'.bit*, funeral obsequies. **Or'bit**, the route of a planet.

Postōbit (not *post or'bit*), Latin "after death," a deed to come into force after the funeral; **obit'ual**, *o.bit'.ū.āl*.

Obituary, *plu.* **obituaries** (Rule xlv.), a register of deaths.

Latin *obitus*, death, dead, v. *obire*, supine *obitum*, to die (ob eo).

Object, (noun) *ōb'.jekt*, (verb) *ōb.jekt'*, a thing seen, a ridiculous figure, to disapprove, to suggest objections;

Ob'ject-less; **ob'ject-glass**, a glass to form the image of the "object" looked for: as the *object-glass of a telescope*.

Ob'ject'-ed (R. xxxi.), **ob'ject'-ing**, **ob'ject'ing-ly**, **ob'ject'or**.

Objective, *ōb.djĕk'.tĭv*; **ob'ject'ive-ly**, **ob'ject'ive-ness**.

Objectivity, *ōb.djĕk'.tĭv''.i.ty*, state of being objective.

Objection, *ōb.djĕk'.shŭn*; **objection-able**, **objectionable-ly**.

Lat. *objectus*, v. *objectāre* (*ob-ſicō* [jācio], to throw out in opposition).

Objurgate, *ōb.djur'.gate*, to chide; **objurgāt-ed** (Rule xxxvi.);

objurgāt-ing (R. xix.); **objurgation**, *ōb'.djur.gay''shŭn*; **objurgāt-or** (R. xxxvii.); **objurgatory**, *ōb'.djur.ga.t'ry*.

Latin *objurgatio*, *objurgātor*, *objurgātorius*, *objurgāre* (ob *jurgo*).

Oblate, *ob.late'*, flattened at the poles; **oblate spheroid**, *sphē'.roid*, a spheroid flattened at the poles.

The corresponding French word is *aplati* (Greek *platús*, flat, wide-spread); our word is coined from the Latin *lātus*, wide, but is objectionable because the word is used in another meaning.

Oblation, *ōb.lay'.shun*, an offering. (Latin *oblātio*.)

Oblige, *ob.lidge'*, to do a favour, to compel; **obliged'** (2 syl.), **oblig'-ing** (R. xix.); **obliging-ly**, *civilly*, *kindly*; **oblig'-er**.

- Obligation**, *ôb' .lî.gay' .shŭn*. **Obligato**, *ôb' .lî.gàh' .to* (in *Music*), the essential part as it contains the melody: thus a *violin obligato* is not an accompaniment of chords, but the main part which carries out the melody.
- Obligatory**, *ôb' .lî.gă.t'ry* (not *ob.lig' .a.t'ry* nor *-găy' .t'ry*).
- Obligor**, *ôb' .lî.djor*, he who receives an obligation, a debtor;
- Obligee**, *ôb' .lî.djē*, he who confers the obligation, a creditor.
Lat. obligatio, obligare (*ob ligo*, to bind down, to bind by kindness).
- Oblique**, *ôb.leek'*, aslant, not direct; **oblique'-ly**, **oblique'-ness**.
- Obliquity**, *plu. obliquities*, *ôb.lîk' .wî.tîz*, irregularity.
- Oblique angle**, any angle except a right angle (90 deg.)
- Oblique-angled triangle**, a triangle without *one* right angle.
French oblique; *Latin obliquus* (Greek *lîz*, oblique).
- Obliterate**, *ôb.lî'.ĕ.rate*, to efface; **obliterat'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **obliterat'-ing** (R. xix.) **Obliteration**, *ôb.lî'.ĕ.ray' .shŭn*.
Latin oblitteratio, oblitterare (*ob litēra*); *French obliteration*.
- Oblivion**, *ôb.lîv' .lî.ŏn*, forgetfulness, amnesia; **oblivious**, *-lîv' .lî.ŭs*; **oblivious-ly**, **oblivious-ness**. (*Latin obliuio, obliuioſus*.)
- Ob'long**, a rectangular four-sided figure longer than it is broad.
 A round fig. longer than it is broad is called an **Oval**, *ô' .vŭl*.
 "Oblong," *Latin oblongus*. "Oval," *Latin ovālis*, egg-shaped.
- Obloquy**, *ôb' .lŏ.kwî*, reproach, ill repute. (*Latin obloquor*.)
- Obnoxious**, *ôb.nox' .shŭs*, hateful, odious, exposed, liable; **obnox'ious-ness**, **obnoxious-ly**. (*Latin obnoxius*.)
- Oboe**, *ô' .boy* or **Hautboy**, *hŏ' .boy*, a wind instrument.
French haut bois, long stalk or mouth piece; *Italian oboe*.
- Obolus**, *ôb' .ŏ.lŭs*, an obol (coin). **Ob'elus**, a mark in printing.
 "Obolus," *Lat. obŏlus*; *Gk. obŏlŏs*. "Obelus," *Lat. obelŭs*; *Gk. obelŏs*.
- Obovate**, *ôb.ŏ' .vate* (in *Bot.*), ovate-reversed, that is with the smaller end downwards. (*Lat. ob ovātus, ovum*, an egg.)
- Obscene**, *ôb.seen'*, indecent; **obscene'-ly**, **obscene'-ness**.
Obscenity, *plu. obscenities*, *ôb.see' .nî.tîz*, indecency.
Latin obscœnus, obscœntias; *French obscène, obscénité*.
- Obscure**, *ôb.skŭr'*, indistinct, remote from observation, to darken; **obscured** (2 syl.), **obscŭr'-ing**, **obscure'-ly**, **obscŭr'ity**, **obscuration**, *ôb' .sku.ray' .shŭn*. (*Lat. obsŭrus, obsŭritas*.)
- Obsequies**, *ôb' .sĕ.kwîz*, funeral solemnities. (*Latin obsequium*.)
- Obsequious**, *ôb.sĕ' .kwî.ŭs*, fawning, meanly servile; **obse'quious-ly**, **obse'quious-ness**. (*Latin obsequium, obsequiŏsus*.)
- Observe**, *ôb.zerv'*, notice; **observed'** (2 syl.), **observ'-ing** (R. xix.), **observing-ly**, **observ'-er**, **observ'-able**, **observ'able-ness**, **observ'ably**. **Observ'ance**, **observ'ant**, **observ'ant-ly**.
- Observanda** (*Latin*), *ôb' .zer.văn' .dah*, things to be observed.

Observation, *ôb'zer.vay''shûn*; **observation-al**.

Observatory, *plu.-ries*, *ôb'zer'.vâ.t'riz*, a building for astronomical observations. **Obser'vator** (Rule xxxvii.)

Latin *observâtilis*, *observans*, gen. *observantis*, *observantia*, *observatio*, *observâtor*, *observâre* (*ob servo*, to keep for a purpose).

Obsidian, *ôb.sîd'.i.ân*, volcanic glass. (Latin *obsidiânus*.)

It was discovered in Ethiôpia, by *Obsidiânus*, a Roman.

Obsidional, *ôb.sîd'.i.ô.nâl*, pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown. (Latin *obsidionâlis*, *ob-sedeo*.)

Obsolete, *ôb'.so.leet*, out of use; **obsolescent**, *ôb'.so.lës''sent*, growing more and more out of use. (*-sc-*, inceptive.)

Ob'solete-ly, **ob'solete-ness**, (in *Zool.*), want of development.

Latin *obsoletus*, v. *obsolere*, *obsolescere*, *obsolescens*, gen. *-entis*.

Obstacle, *ôb'.stâ.k'l*, a hinderance. (Latin *obstacûlum*.)

Obstetrics, *ôb.stet'.rîks* (not *ôb.stet'.iks*), art of midwifery; **obstetric**, *ôb.stët'.rîk*; **obstetrician**, *ôb'.stët.trîsh''ân*.

Except *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, and *rhetoric* (which are from the French) all the sciences with this termination are *plural*.

Latin *obstétrix*, a midwife, for *obstrix* (*obstato*, *obstitum*).

Obstinate, *ob'.stî.nate*, stubborn; **obstinate-ly**, **obstinate-ness**.

Obstinacy, *ob'.stî.nâ.cy*. **Obstination**, *ob'.stî.nay''shûn*.

Obstinacy is stubbornness in a bad sense;

Obstination is pertinacity in a good sense.

Latin *obstinâtio*, *obstinax*, gen. *obstinâcis*.

Obstipation, *ob'.stî.pay''shûn*, costiveness; **ob'stipât-ed**, costive.

Latin *obstipâtio*, *obstipâtus*, v. *obstipâre*, to stop chinks. That which is immovable, like a log-stuck-in-the-ground (*stipes*).

Obstreperous, *ôb.strep'.ê.rûs*, noisy; **obstreperous-ly**, **-ness**.

Latin *obstrépétus*, *obstrépère* (*ob strepo*, to make a great noise).

Obstruct', to hinder; **obstruct'-ed**, **obstruct'-ing**, **obstruct'-er**.

Obstruction, *ob.strûk'.shûn*; **obstructive**, *ob.strûk'.tiv*; **obstructive-ly**. (Latin *obstructio*, *obstructor*, v. *obstruo*.)

Obtain, *ob.tain'*, to gain; **obtained'**, **obtain'-ing**, **obtain'-er**, **obtain'-able** (R. xxiii.), **obtain'-ment**. (Latin *obtinere*.)

Obtrude, *ôb.trûde'*, to thrust oneself in unwelcome; **obtrûd'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **obtrûd'-ing** (R. xix.), **obtrûding-ly**, **obtrûd'-er**.

Obtrusion, *ob.trû'.shun*. (Verbs ending in *-de* or *-d*, *-se* or *-s*, add *-sion* not *-tion*.) **Obtrusive**, *ob.trû'.siv*; **obtrusive-ly**, **obtrusive-ness**. (Lat. *obtrûdère*, sup. *obtrusum*, *ob trudo*.)

Obtuse, *ob.tuce'*, blunt, dull, stupid; **obtuse'-ly**, **obtuse'-ness**.

Obtuse-angle, an angle more than ninety degrees.

Acute angle, *â.kûté'* ..., an angle less than ninety degrees.

Right angle, *rite* ..., an angle exactly ninety degrees.

Oblique angle, *ôb.leek'* ..., any angle except a right angle.

Obtuse-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* obtuse angle.

Right-angled triangle, a triangle with *one* right angle.

Acute-angled triangle, a triangle with three acute angles.

Oblique-angled triangle, any triangle except a right ang.

Latin *obtusus*, v. *obtundo*, supine *obtusum*, to make blunt.

Obverse, *ob.verse'*. **Inverse**. **Reverse**.

Obverse (of a coin), the side which shows the *sovereign's head*.

Reverse (of a coin), the other side, called the "tail."

Inverse, upside down, placed in contrary order.

Obverse, (in *Bot.*) having the *base* of a leaf narrower than the top, having the point of the radicle of the seed approaching the eye or hilum. **Obverse-ly**.

Inverse, (in *Bot.*) any unusual position or attachment.

Obvert', to face; **obvert'-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **obvert'-ing**.

Latin *obvertère*, supine *obversum*, to turn towards the beholder; *revertère*, supine *reversum*, to turn away from the beholder; *invertère*, supine *inversum*, to turn the contrary way.

Obviate, *ob'.vi.ate*, to prevent, to intercept; **ob'viat-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **ob'viat-ing**. (Lat. *obviare*, sup. *-viātum*, *ob via*, on the way.)

Obvious, *ob'.vi.ūs*, evident; **obvious-ly**, **obvious-ness**.

Latin *obvius* (*ob via*, [meeting] on the way), face-to-face.

Oc-, the prefix *ob* before "c." (See *Ob-*.)

-oc (Welsh *-og*), *nouns*, full of, as *havoc*, *haf-og*.

-ock, a native diminutive, as *hill-ock* (*hyll-ock*).

All words beginning with *oc-* are from the Latin, except *ocelot* (Mexican), *octroi* (Fr.), *ochlocracy* (Gk.), and those beginning with *octa-*, with *octopus*, *octopod*, and *octogynous*, which are irregular.

Occasion, *ok.kay'.shūn* (not *o.kay'.shūn*, a very common error), opportunity, to cause, to give rise to; **occasioned**, *ok.kay'.shūnd*; **occasion-ing**; **occasion-er**, causer.

Occasion-al, *ok.kay'.shūn.āl*, occurring sometimes; **occasional-ly**. **Occa'sional-ism**, the doctrine that God controls the will and is the cause of whatever is.

Latin *occasio* (*oc* [*ob*] *cado*, to fall out, to happen).

Occident, *ok'.si.dent*, the west; **occident'-al**. **O'rient**, the east.

Latin *occidens*, gen. *occidentis*, the west (*oc* [*ob*] *cado*, to fall down).

Occiput, *ok'.si.pūt*, the back of the head; **occip'ital**.

Lat. *occiput* (*oc* [*ob*] *ciput*, the head turned away from the beholder).

Occult, *ok.kūlt'*, secret; **occult'-ly**, **occult'-ness**, **occult'-ed**.

Occultation, *ok'.kūl.tay'.shūn*, eclipse.

Occult sciences, *-si'.ēn.sēs*, magic, witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, &c. (Lat. *occultus*, *oc* [*ob*] *colo*, to cover by tillage.)

Occupy, *ôk'kû.py*, to employ, to keep possession of; **occupies**, *ôk'kû.pize*; **occupied**, *ôk'kû.pide* (Rule xi.); **oc'cupi-er**, **occupy-ing**; **oc'cupant**, one who has possession; **occupancy**, *plu. occupancies*, *ôk'kû.pân.siz* (Rule xlv.)

Occupation, *ôk'ku.pay''shûn*. **Aucupation**, *aw'ku...*

Occupation, employment. **Aucupation**, bird-catching.

Occupation-bridge, a bridge over a railway to connect parts of fields, &c., severed by the "cutting."

Latin *occûptâtio*, *occûptans*, gen. *occupantis*, v. *occûptâre* (oc [ob] capio).

Occur, *ôk.kûr* (not *o.kur'*), to happen; **occurred**, *ôk.kûrd'*; **occur'-ing** (R. iv.), **occur'-ence** (not *-ance*), *ôk.kûr'ênce*.

Latin *occurrere*, gen. *occurrentis*, v. *occurrere* (oc [ob] curro).

Ocean, *Main*, *Sea*, *ô'shun*, *mâne*, *see*.

Ocean, one of the great outward seas.

Sea, a large expanse of water land-locked. (Old Eng. *sé*.)

Main, one of the great oceans or seas. (Old Eng. *mægen*.)

Oceanic, *ô'sê.ân''îk* (not *ô'shê.ân.îk*).

Oceanides, *ô'sê.ân''î.dêze*, sea-nymphs. (Gk. *ôkeanidês*.)

Oceanua, *ô'sê.ân.us* (not *ô.sê.ân.us*).

Greek *ôkeânês*; Latin *ôcéânus*, *ôcéânicus*. The "ocean," according to Homer, was the watery boundary of the earth, hence it means an outward or out-lying body of salt water.

Ocelot, *ô'sê.lôt*, a Mexican pard. (Mexican *tlalocelot*.)

Ochlocracy, *ok.lok'.ra.sy*, mobocracy.

Greek *ochlos kratia*, mob rule. (See **Aristocracy**.)

Ochre, *ô'ker*, a clay used as a pigment; **ochraceous** (R. lxiii.), *ô.kray'.shê.ûs*, of the colour or quality of ochre.

Ochry, adj. of ochre. **Ochroite**, *ôk'.rô.ite*.

Latin *ôchra*; Greek *ôchrôs*, pale, wan; French *ocre* (wrong).

-ock (a native dim. postfix), as "hillock," *hyll-ock*, a little hill.

Octâ- (Greek), **Octo-** (Latin prefix), eight. **Oct-** before vowels.

Care should be taken to use *octa-* with Greek words, and *octo-* with Latin ones. One example (*octu-ple*) has *octu-* for *octo-*.

Octa-gon, *ôk'.tâ.gôn*, a figure with eight sides and angles; **octagonal**, *ôk.tâg'.ô.nâl*. (Greek *octa-*, *gônia*, an angle.)

Octa-hed'ron, a solid contained by eight equal sides; **octa-hed'ral**; **octa-hedrite**, *-hêd'.rite*.

Greek *octa-hedra*, eight seats, foundations, sides.

Oct-andria, *ôk.tâm'.drî.ak*, plants with eight stamens.

Oct-ander, *ôk.tâm'.der*, one of the octandria.

Oct-andrian, *ôk.tâm'.drî.an*; **octandrous**, *-tâm'.drûs*.

Greek *oct-* [*octa-*] *andria*, eight (instruments of) manhood.

Linnaeus termed "stamens" the manhood (*andria*), and "pistils" the womanhood (*gynia*) of plants.

Oct-angular, *øk.tăn'.gũ.lar*, having eight angles.

Latin *oct-* [octo-], *angŭlus*, an angle or corner.

Octant. **Sextant**. **Quadrant**, measuring arcs, the eighth, the sixth, and the fourth or quarter of a circle.

Octa-style, *øk.tă.stile*, a building with eight columns in front. (Greek *octa-stulos*, eight columns.)

Octave, *øk.tăve*, (in *Music*) the longest interval in the diatonic scale, from C to C, D to D, &c., the eighth part of a pipe of wine, the eighth day from a church festival.

Octavo, *plu. octavos*, *øk.tă.vôze* (Rule xlii.), a sheet folded into eight leaves, usually written 8vo., *plu. 8vos*.

Latin *octāvus*; Spanish *octavo*; French *in-octavo*; Italian *ottavo*.

Oct-ennial, *øk.těn'.nĩ.ăl*, every eighth year, lasting eight years; **octennial-ly**.

Latin *octennialis*, *octennium* (*octo annus*). In compounded words *annus* becomes *ennus*: thus *bi-ennial*, *tri-ennial*, *sept-ennial*, &c.

Octillion, *øk.tĩ'.yun*, a million raised to the eighth power, or 1 followed by forty-eight cyphers. A million contains six cyphers, and $6 \times 8 = 48$.

October, *øk.tõ'.ber*, the eighth month from March. At one time the year began with March. We changed from March to January in 1752.

Now that the year begins with January, the words *September* (7th month), *October* (8th month), *November* (9th month), *December* (10th month), are anomalous.

Octo-decimal, *-dēs'.ĩ.măl*, (in *Crystallog.*) a crystal is so called which is "8 and 10," that is having eight faces and two summits. The eight faces is "octo," and $8 + 2$ summits = 10 for "decimal." (Lat. *octo-decem*, eight, ten.)

Octo-decimo, *plu. octo-decimos*, *-dēs'.ĩ.moze* (R. xlii.), a sheet folded into eighteen leaves. Usually written 18mo, *plu. 18mos.*, and called *eighteen-mo.* (Latin *octo-decem*.)

Octo-dentate, *-dēn'.tate*, having eight teeth.

Latin *octo-dentātus* (*dens*, gen. *dentis*, a tooth).

Octo-fid, *øk.to.fĩd*, cleft into eight segments, as a cǎlyx.

Latin *octo-fido*, perf. *fĩdĩ*, to cleave.

Octo-genarian, *-djě.nair'.rĩ.ăn*, one who has attained his eightieth birthday. (Latin *octogenārius*.)

Octo-gynous (ought to be *octa-gynous*), *øk.tõg'.ă.nũs*, having eight pistils. (Greek *octa-gunē*, eight ladies.)

Octo-pod (ought to be either *octo-ped* or *octa-pod*), a crustacean or insect with eight feet and legs.

Latin *octo-pes*, gen. *pēdis*; Greek *okta-pous*, gen. *pōdēs*.

Octo-pus (ought to be *octa-pus*), *ok'.tō.pūs* (not *ōk.tō'.pūs*), a fish with eight arms. Plural *octōpi* or *octōpuses*.

Greek *okta-pous*, 8 feet. We have also the Greek words *okta-daktūlōs* (8 fingered), *okta-pōdēs* (8 feet long), *okta-tonos* (with 8 feelers), &c. *Octa-* is the normal Greek prefix, and *octo-* the Latin.

Octo-syllable, *-sil.la.b'l*, a word of eight syllables;
octo-syllabic, *-sil.lāb'.ik*, consisting of eight syllables.

Latin *octo-syllāba* (Greek *sul* [sun] *labē*), a syllable or that which "holds together" to make one sound.

Octroi, *ok'.troy*, a toll on consumable things paid in France on entering a town. (Low Lat. *auctorium*, i.e., *auctoritāte*.)

Levied "by authority" of the sovereign on (1) *drinks*, (2) *eatables*, (3) *fuel*, (4) *forage*, (5) *raw materials*.

Octu-ple, *ok'.tu.ple*, eight-fold. (Latin *octuplus*, *plīco*, to fold.)

Ocular, (not *ocular*), *ōk'.ū.lar*, pertaining to the eyes, with the eyes. **Ocular demonstration**, eye-sight proof. **Ocular-ly**, *ōk'.u.lar.ly*. **Oculist**, *ōk'.ū.list*, eye-doctor.

Latin *ocūlus*, the eye; Greek *okkos*, i.e. *ophthalmōs*, the eye.

Od, the way mesmerism acts. **Odd**, strange, not even.

Odilic, *od'.ū.līk*, adj. of "od." (Greek *hōdōs*, the way.)

This barbarous word was introduced by Baron Reichenbach, and has been used to explain the "phenomena" of table-turning, &c.

Odd, strange, not even. **Hōd**, a brick dorsel. **Ode** (1 syl.), a poem.

Odd-ly, **odd-ness**. **Oddity**, *plu. oddities* (R. xlv.), *ōd'.dī.tiz*.

Odds, *ōdz*, an uneven wager, difference, inequality.

Odds and ends, stray articles, fragments. **At odds**, at variance.

"Odds and ends," *ords and ends*, beginnings and ends (Skeat, *Chaucer*).

Welsh *odid*, peculiarity, rarity. This explains the double *d*.

"Hod," German *hotte*. "Ode," Greek *ōdē* (*aidē*, *aeidō*, to sing).

The monosyllables (not ending in *f*, *l*, or *s*) with a double final consonant are *add* and *odd*, *burr* and *err*, *ebb* and *egg*, *buzz* and *fuzz*, *bitt*, *mitt*, and *butt*, *fizz*, *frizz*, and *whizz*. (Add banns of marriage.)

-ode (Greek termination *-odes*), nouns. In *Medicine*.

-ode denotes disease in an unexcited state as *tet'anode*.

-ic denotes disease in an excited state as *tet'anic*.

Ode, *ōde*, a lyric poem. **Owed**, *ōwd* (to rhyme with *mowed*).

"Ode," Greek *ōdē*. "Owed," Old English *dht*, *ag(ān)*, to owe.

Odious, *ō'.dī.ūs* (not *ō'.džūs*), hateful; **odious-ness**, **odious-ly**.

Odium, *ō'.dī.um*, blame. **Odium theologicum**, *-rhē'o.-lōdg''.ī.kūm*, bitter hatred, hatred as intolerant as that excited by theological differences.

Latin *odiōsus*, *odīum*, v. *odī*, I hate.

Odometer, *o.dōm'.ē.ter* (should be *hodometer*), an instrument attached to a carriage wheel to measure the distance travelled over; **odometrical**, *ō'.dō.mēt''.ī.kāl*.

Greek *hodos metron*, a way-metre, a measurer of the road.

- Odont-** before vowels, **Odon'to-** before consonants (Gk. prefix), a tooth. (Greek *ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, a tooth.)
- Odont-algia**, *o' dōn. tāl' .dji. ah*, tooth-ache; **odontalgic**, *o' dōn. tāl' .djik*, a remedy for tooth-ache, pertaining to tooth-ache. (Gk. *odont-* [odontos] *algos*, pain of the teeth.)
- Odont-aspis**, *o' dōn. tās' .pis*, a genus of shark-like fishes found in the "chalk." (Gk. *odont-aspis*, teeth [like] shields.)
- Odonto**, *plu.* *odontos* (R. xlii.), *o. dōn' .tōze*, a tooth powder. Greek *ōdous*, gen. *ōdontōs*, the tooth.
- Odont-oid**, *o. dōn' .toid*, tooth-like. (Gk. *odont-*, *eidos*, like.)
- Odonto-graph**, *o. dōn' .tō. grāf*, an instrument used in the construction of wheel-work. **Odonto-graphy**, *o' dōn. tōg' .-ra. fy*, a description of the teeth of different animals. Greek *odonto-grapho*, I describe the teeth.
- Odon'to-lite**, *-lite*, a petrified tooth. (Greek *lithos*, stone.)
- Odonto-logy**, *o' dōn. tōl' .d. gy*, a treatise on teeth. Greek *odonto- lōgōs*, a word about the teeth.
- Odonto-pteris**, *o' dōn. tōp' .tēr. is*, a genus of fossil ferns, the leaflets of which have tooth-like lobes. Greek *odonto- pteris*, tooth[like] ferns.
- Odonto-stomatous**, *-stōm' .d. tūs*, having mandibles. Greek *odonto-*, *stōma*, gen. *stōmātos*, a mouth.
- Odour**, *o' dōr*, perfume; **odorous**, *o' dō. rūs*; **o'dorous-ly**. **Odoriferous**, *o. dō. rīf' .ēr. ūs*, sweet-smelling; **odoriferous-ly**, **odoriferous-ness**. **Odour-less**. Latin *odor*, *odoriferus* (*odor-fero*, I carry perfume).
- Odyle** (should be *hodyle*), *o' dīle*, the acting power of animal magnetism. **Odyle-force**. **Odylic**, *o. dīl' .ik*, adj. of odyle. **Od**, the way mesmerism acts; **od' ilic**. Greek *hodos hule*, the matter or that which constitutes "od."
- Odyssey**, *ōd' .is. sy*, the wanderings of *Odyseus*, *o. dīs' .suce* (Latin *Ulysses*), one of Homer's epics. Every word beginning with *od-* is Greek, except *odious* (Latin) and *odd* (Welsh).
- œcia**, *-ē. sī. āh* (Gk. postfix *oikos*, a house), *adj.* It denotes the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers.
- Mon-œcia**, one-house, the stamens and pistils "dwelling" on the same plant (Linnæus's Class xxi.)
- Di-œcia**, *dī. ē. st. āh*, two-houses, the stamens "dwelling" on one plant, and the pistils on another. (Lin. Class xxii.)
- Edema**, *ē. dē. mah*, a mild form of dropsy; **œdematous**, *ē. dē. -ma. tus*, adj. (Greek *oidēma*, a swelling, a puffiness.)
- Cœnanthic acid**, *e. nūn' .thīk ās' sīd*, the acid of fermented liquors or *œnanthic* ether mixed with sulphuric acid.

Oenanthic ether, -*ēr'hēr*, the fragrant principle of wine and other fermented drinks. (Greek *oinanthē*.)

The Greek word *oinanthē* has a different meaning. It is *oinē-anthē*, vine blossom, and refers to the young shoots and tendrils of the vine; but *enanthic* means *oinos-anthē*, the bouquet of wine.

Oenothera, *ē'no.rhē''rah* (not *ē.nōth'ē.rah*), evening primrose.

Greek *oinos thērāō*, to catch a wine [flavour], because the dried leaves "catch" a wine-like flavour.

O'er. **Ore**. **Ouz**. **Or**. **Hoar**. **Hors**. **Whore**.

O'er, *o'r*, contraction of *o'vēr*. (Old English *ober* or *ofer*.)

Ore (1 syl.), metal with some mineraliser. (Old Eng. *ora*.)

Oar, *o'r*, for rowing. (Old English *ār*.)

Or (*conj.*), contraction of *other*. (Old English *oththe*.)

Hoar, *hō'r*, white with age or frost. (Old English *hār*.)

Hors, *hor* (French), disabled, as *hors de combat*.

Whore, *hoo'r*, a prostitute. (Old Eng. *hōre*, Welsh *huren*.)

Of- (Latin *ob* [of] before *-f*) as *of-fend*. (See **Ob-**.)

Of-, off- (Teut. prefix), from, out-of, away, *of'-fal*, *off'-spring*.

Of, *ov* (prep.), stands between nouns in regimen: *a glass of wine*.

¶ Between two nouns it gives the latter an adjectival force, as *a man of courage* (i.e., a courageous man).

¶ "Of," followed by a [an], gives the noun preceding "of" an adjectival force, as *a brute of-a-dog* (a vile dog), *a monster of-a-man*, a monstrous man, *a love of-a-bonnet*, a lovely bonnet, *a brute of-a-woman*, a brutal woman.

¶ The "double genitive" is used in such elliptical sentences as these: *a bust of Milton's*, one which belonged to Milton; but *a bust of Milton* is one representing Milton.

In a few phrases "of" is written *o'*, as *Two o'clock*, *Jack o' lantern*, *Will o' the Wisp*.

Errors of Speech.—

"Of" for *on* or *with* is a mere vulgarism: as

(1) You have not called of [on] us for a long time.

(2) What can he want of [with] these things?

(3) What can he want of these men? (is correct).

Sentence (2) means *What can he want [to do with] these things*.

Sentence (3) means *What can he want [to get out of] these men*.

In sentence (2) the word "want" reflects back to the subject: *What can he want [for himself] with [i.e., having] these things*.

In sentence (3) the word "want" passes on to the object: *What of these men can he want? (i.e., what service)*.

Off, *awf*, begone!, distant, away, &c. (Old English *of*.)

Be off! **begone!** **From off** [the shelf] denotes removal.

Badly off, impecunious. **Badly off for**, ill-supplied with.

Off and on, changeable. **To stand off and on** (sea phrase).

Off-hand, impromptu. **Off-scouring**, refuse.

- Off-side** (in *driving*), to the right hand of the driver.
The off-horse, the horse on the right hand of the driver.
I must be off, I must go. To come off, to fare, to happen.
To get off, to alight, to escape.
To go off [as a gun], to get discharged, to desert, to depart.
To take off, to carry away. Well off, faring well.
- Offal**, *ɔf' fəl*, refuse (*off-fall*, German *abfall*).
- Offence**, *ɔf' fens* (not *o.fence*, a common error), an affront, a violation; **offence-less**, **offence-less-ly**. **Offensive**, *ɔf' fən' sɪv* (not *o.fən' sɪv*); **offen'sive-ly**, **offen'sive-ness**.
- Offend**, *ɔf' fend'* (not *o.fend'*); **offend-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **offend-ing**, **offend-ing-ly**, **offend-er** (not *o.fen'.der*).
 ("Offence" ought to be *offense*, we preserve the "s" in *offensive*. The blunder arises from confusing the word with *fence*.)
 Latin *offensio*, *offendere*, supine *offensum* (*of[ob]fendo*, to provoke much); French *offense*, *offensive*.
- Offer**, *ɔf' fer*, proposal, bid, to make a proposal; **offered**, *ɔf' ferd*.
Offer-ing, proposing, a sacrifice, a gift; **offer-er**, **offer-able**.
- Offertory**, *ɔf' fēr.tō.ry* (not *ɔf' frē.tō.ry*, a common error), certain sentences in the Book of Common Prayer, alms.
 Old Eng. *offritan*, past *offrode*, past part. *offrod*, *offrung*, offering.
 Lat. *offere* (*of[ob]fere*), to bring before [the gods], to offer.
- Office**, *ɔf' fɪs*, function, a place of trust, a room for transacting business; **office-bearer**, *-bāre'-er*, one who holds office.
- Officer**, *ɔf' fɪ.zer*, one holding a commission, a public servant; **officered**, *ɔf' fɪ.z'rd*, furnished with officers; **officer-ing**.
- Official**, *ɔf' fɪsh' āl*, one vested with office, pertaining to office, authorised by authority; **official-ly**.
- Officiate**, *ɔf' fɪsh' i.ate*, to perform the "service" [in church]; **officiat-ed** (Rule xxxvi.), **officiat-ing** (Rule xix.).
- Officious**, *ɔf' fɪsh' ũs*, over com'plaisant; **officious-ly**, **officious-ness**. **Office copy**, an official copy.
- Official manager**, one appointed to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock company.
 Latin *officium*, *officiālis*, *officiōsus* (*of[ob]facio*, to act for another).
- Official**, *ɔf' fɪs' i.nāl*. "Official" are drugs directed in the pharmacopæia to be kept in stock by druggists.
 Latin *officina*, a warehouse; French [*preparation*] *officināle*.
- Off-** (Teutonic prefix *of-*), apart from, severed from.
- Off-al**, *ɔf' fāl*, refuse food for pigs, &c. (*off-fall*, Germ. *abfall*.)
- Off-ing**, *ɔf' fɪŋ*, at a distance from the shore, steering from land. (Old English *of*, *-ung*, *off-ing*.)
- Off-scouring**, *awf.skōw'-ing*, dregs. (Old Eng. *of-scurung*.)

Off-set, *auf'-set*, a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root. **Offset-staff**, a measuring rod of ten links.

A set-off, one thing set against another to cancel both.

To set-off, to show to advantage, to start.

Old English *ofsetin*, an offset; *ofsettan*, to set off.

Off-shoot, anything arising out of another.

To shoot off, to fire. (Old Eng. *ofsceōtan*, *ofsceōtung*.)

Off-spring, progeny. (Old English *ofsprinc* or *ofspring*.)

Off-ward, *auf'.wīd*, leaning off from shore. (O. E. *of-weard*.)

Oft, contraction of often, frequently. (Old English *oft*.)

Often, *off'n* (not *off'.ten*), frequently; (*comp.*) *oftener*, *off'n.er*; (*super.*) *oftenest*, *off'n.est*.

Old English *oft*, *comp. oftor*, *super. oftoost*.

Ogee, *o.g* (often written O.G.), a moulding with a double curve, one concave and the other convex. (Should be *ogeeve*.)

French *ogive* or *augive*, from the Latin *augere*, to augment, because the "O.G. arch" raises the height of the crown by a second curve.

Ogham, *ōg'.ūm*, a cipher used by the ancient Irish.

Ogle, *ō'g'l*, a side glance, to cast a coquetish glance towards one of the opposite sex, to look at a woman through an eye-glass; *ogled*, *ō'g'ld*; *ō'gling-ly*, *ō'gler*.

Spanish *ojuelo*, an eye-glass.

Oglio or olio, *plu. olíos*, *ō'.lē.ōze*, a medley, a hotch-potch.

A corruption of *olla* (Spanish *olla podrida*, a pot of all sorts of fragments boiled up together, similar to the French *pot au feu*).

Latin *olla*, a pot, *ollāris*, potted, *ollārius*, kept in a pot. Probably some confusion between *olla* (a pot) and *olivo* (rind and peel) may have contributed to the manufacture of our word.

Ogre, *fem. ogress*, *ō'.g'r*, *ō'.grēs*, a bogey; *ogre-ish*.

Ogres (*ō'.g'rz*) were supposed to devour human beings.

Old Eng. *oga*, terror; French *ogre*. Supposed to be from the Ogurs, *Oigours* or Huns, said by the credulous historians of the middle ages to have drunk human blood and fed on human flesh.

Oh! O. Owe. Ho! Hoe. How.

Oh! exclamation of pain, distress, excitement.

O, sign of address: as *O king*, *live for ever!*

Owe (to rhyme with *grōw*), to be indebted to. (O. E. *āg[an]*.)

Ho! a call to arrest attention. (Welsh *ho!*)

Hoe, *hō*, an instrument for hoeing. (French *houe*.)

Hōw, in what manner, to what a degree. (Old Eng. *hū*.)

-oid (Gk. termination [*o*]-*eidos*), *nouns* resembling: as *spheroid*, *sphairo-eidos*, like a sphere.

These terminations ought to be open: as *spheroid*; in French the more correct form is employed *sphéroïde*, *sphéroidal*.

Oil, a fatty liquid. Hoyle, a writer on games: as *whist*, &c.

Oiled (1 syl.), **oil'-ing**, **oil'-y**, **oil'i-ness** (Rule xi.)

Essential oils, oils which evaporate in boiling.

Drying oils, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling: as linseed oil, poppy oil, nut oil.

Uctious oils, oils which do not dry: as olive oil, almond oil, rapeseed oil, whale oil.

Mineral oil, oil extracted from certain minerals: as lignite, bitu'men. *Paraffin* is a mineral oil.

Rock oil, oil which rises from wells or springs, and requires simply to be collected and packed: as *petrôlëum*.

Oil-cake, cakes made of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been extracted. It is a food for cattle.

Oil colour, a pigment mixed with oil. Pigments mixed with water are called **water colours**.

Oiled-paper, **oiled-silk**; **oil-cloth**, floor cloth; **oil-skin**, a sort of waterproof cloth; **oil-cups**, **oil gas**.

Oiling out, running a thin coat of drying oil over a part of a picture to be wiped out.

Oilman, *plu.* **oilmen**, one who sells oil.

Oil-mill, **oil-nut**, **oil-painting**; **oil-stone**, a hone.

Oil-spring, a spring from which oil issues; **oil-well**.

Oil of bricks, obtained by subjecting bricks soaked in oil to the process of distillation. Used by lapidaries.

Oil of vit'riol, sulphuric acid.

The *liquid* principle of oil is called **oleine**, *ô'.lě.în.*

The *fatty* or *suet*y part is **stearine**, *stě'.ă.rîn.*

Oleaginous, *ô'.lě.adj''.î.nūs*; **oleaginous-ness**.

Olefiant, *ô.lěf''.î.ant*, a manufactured oil.

Oleic, *ô'.lě.îk*; **oleiferous**, *ô'lě.îf''.ă.rūs*. (See **Oleic**.)

Oleom'eter (should be **Eleometer**), an oil gauge.

Latin *oleum*, *oleāgnus*; Greek *elaiôn metron*.

oint'ment, a salve. (Latin *unguentum*, *ungo*, to anoint.)

Old, (*comp.*) **old-er**, (*super.*) **old-est**. **Eld**, **eld-er**, **eld-est**.

(1) **Old**, **older**, **oldest**, is applied to both persons and things.

Eld, **elder**, **eldest**, is applied to persons only.

(2) **Older**, **oldest**, denote duration of *time*.

Elder, **eldest**, denote priority of *birth*, and have no reference to length of age, as one's eldest son may have lived fewer years than the youngest.

This is my *youngest* son (forty years old to-day), his *elder* brother (my *eldest* son) died in infancy.

Old-ness, old-ish (-ish added to adj. is dim., added to nouns it means "like"); olden times, of yore.

Old-fashioned, antiquated. Old age.

Old-clothesman, -klōthz-man, one who buys old clothes.

Old bachelor, fem. old maid, an unmarried man or woman past the usual marrying age. Old Tom, strong gin.

Old school, having the manners and opinions of times gone by. New school, having modern manners, &c.

An old song, worthless. Old style, the Julian mode of reckoning. New style, the reformed method.

Old Red Sandstone, the series of strata between the coal measures and the Silurian system.

Old Testament, the Bible from Genesis to Malachi. From Matthew to Revelation is the New Testament.

Old Eng. *eald*, comp. *yldra*, super. *yldest*, *ealdor*, an elder, *ealdorman*, an alderman. "Ealdfæder," aldfather, is a much better word than the hybrid *grandfather*, and so is *aldaldfather* than the meaningless *great grandfather*.

There is no reason why we should not revive the verb *eald[ian]*, past *ealdode*, past part. *ealdod*, to [grow] old.

Oleaginous, *ō'lē.ădg''ī.nūs*, oily, unctious; oleag'inous-ness. See Oil. (Latin *oleagīnus*, *oleum*, oil.)

Oleander, *ō'lē.ăn''der*, an evergreen shrub, the rose bay.

Oleaster, *ō'lē.ăs''ter*, the wild-olive-tree. (Latin *oleaster*.)

Olefiant gas (not *oli-*), *ō.lēf'.ī.ant gās*, made by heating sulphuric acid and alcohol. (Latin *oleum-fācio* [fācio].)

So called because it forms with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Oleic acid, *ō.lē.īk ūs'sid*, an acid resulting from the action of certain oils upon potash during the formation of soap.

Oleate, *ō.lē.ate*, a salt of oleic acid (-ate denotes a salt formed from an acid in -ic with a base).

Oleiferous, *ō.lē.īf''.ē.rūs* (not *ō.lēf''.ē.rūs*), producing oil.

Oleine, *ō.lē.īn*, the liquid portion of oil and fat. The suet or fatty part is called stearine, *stē'.ār.īn*.

As "stearine" is Greek (*stēār*, suet), "oleine" should be the Greek "elaine" [*e.lay'.īn*] also, and not the Latin "oleine."

Oleon, *ō.lē.ōn*, a liquid obtained from oleine and lime.

Oleometer, *ō.lē.ōm''.ē.ter*, an instrument for testing oils.

This hybrid should be *elæometer*, Greek *elaiōn-mētron*.

Oleo-phosphoria, -fos.fōr'rik, an acid found in brain, &c.

Oleo-resin, turpentine and vegetable balsam.

Oleo-saccharum, -sūk'kū.rūm, oil and sugar.

Latin *oleum*, *oleum-fero*, *oleum* with Greek *metron*.

Olfactory, pertaining to the sense of smelling. The **olfactories**, *ōl.fāk.tō.rīa*, the organs of smelling, the nose.

Latin *olfactus*. An ill-formed word. The Latin *olfactorium* means a "nose-gay," already appropriated to another meaning.

Olibanum, *ō.līb'.ā.nūm*, an aromatic gum resin. (Gk. *libānos*.)

"Libanos" is the tree, and *libānōtos* the gum resin; *al Arab* article.

Oligo-olig- before *a* (Greek prefix), a few, little (*olīgōs*, a few).

Olig-archy, *plu. oligarchies*, *ōl'.i.gar.kīz* (Rule xlv.), the rule vested in "the few"; **oligarch**, *ōl'.i.gark*, one of the rulers of an oligarchy; **oligarchical**, *ōl'.i.gar'.kī.kūl*; **oligarchical-ly**. (Greek *olīgōs archē*, rule of the few.)

Oligo-clase, *ōl'.i.go.klāz*, soda-felspar.

Greek *oligo-klasis*, little fracture, in allusion to its cleavage.

Olio, *plu. olíos*, a medley, a hotch-potch.

A corruption of *olla* (Span. *olla podrida*), Lat. *olla*, a pot. The Fr. *pot au feu* into which all sorts of fragments are boiled together.

Olive, *ōl'.iv*, a tree, the fruit of the tree, a brownish-green; **olivaceous**, *ōl'.i.vay'.shūs*, olive green, olive-like; **olive-brown**, a colour; **olive-crown**, given at the Olympic games; **olive branch**, emblem of peace; **olive-oil**, olive-yard. (Latin *olivum*, *olivaceus*.)

Olla podrida (Spanish), *ōl'.lah pōd.rē.dah*, a medley.

The tainted pot (Latin *olla*, a pot), being so often replenished and so rarely emptied and purified.

Olympiad, *ō'.līm'.pī.ād*, a period of four years (the interval between the Olympic games of Greece), this period formed the Grecian standard of computation, like our A.D.

Olympic, *ō'.līm'.pīk*, adj. [An] olympic, *plu. olympics*, the olympic festival. **Olympian**, living on Olympus.

(Zeus, the Muses, &c., are *Olympian* not *Olympic*. The games are *Olympic* not *Olympian*.)

Olum pia, a district of Elis, in Greece, where the games were held, *Olum pia*, the games, *Olum pteion*, *Olumpikos*. *Olumpōs*, a hill in Olympia the fabled residence of the gods. Unhappily we Latinise the Greek *u* and *k* into *y* and *c*, whereby we lose the softness of the *u* and the characteristic value of *k* for the too common *c*.

Ombre, *ōmē'.bray* (not *ōm'.ber*), a game at cards for three.

Spanish *hombre*, the man [who plays for the pool against two adversaries]. **Spadille** (ace of spades), the best card. **Manille** (lowest card in trumps), the next best card. **Basto** (ace of clubs), the third best card. **Ponto** (the ace of hearts or spades if *trumps*), the fourth best card. All the tricks in one hand *Vole*. The victory against *Ombre* is termed *Codille*.

Ombrometer, *ōm.brōm'.ē.ter*, a rain-gauge. (Gk. *ombros*. rain.)

Omega, *ō'.mē.gah* (not *ōm'.e.gah* nor *o.mē'.gah*), long o, and the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the end.

"I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end" (Rev. i. 8).

Omelet, *öm'.lēt* (not *om'.ē.lēt* nor *or'.mē.lēt*), a sort of pancake made of beaten eggs. (French *omelette* [*om.let*].)

Omen, *ō'.men*, a presage, a prognostic; **omened**, *ō'.mend*, prognosticated; **ominous**, *öm'.i.nūs*, foreboding, inauspicious; **om'inous-ly**, *om'inous-ness*.

Latin *omen*, gen. *ōmīnis*, *ōmīnōsus* (Greek *oiomai*, to forebode).

Omicron, *ō.mī'.krōn* (not *öm'.i.krōm*), short o in Greek.

Omission, *ō.mīsh'.on*, failure to do, neglect; **omissive**, *-siv*.

Omit, *ō.mīt'*, to leave out; **omitt'-ed** (R. xxxvi.), **omitt'-ing**, R. iv. (Latin *omitto*, supine *omissum*, *omissio*.)

Verbs in *-t* and *-te* sometimes take *-tion* and sometimes *-sion*. The rule is this: if the supine of the Latin verb is *sum*, "*-sion*" is to be used, if not "*-tion*." Thus "*omit*" makes *omission*, and "*dis-sent*" *dissension*, but "*inspect*" makes *inspection*, &c.

Om'ni- (Latin prefix), *nouns*, all, entirely (*omnis*, all).

Omnibus, *plu.* omnibuses (not *omnibi*), *öm'.nī.būs*, means a conveyance for all [who choose to use it].

It is the *dative case plural* of "*omnis*" and not a *nominative case*.

Om'ni-farious, *-fair'ri.ūs*, of all varieties of form.

Latin *omnifarius* (omnibus modis est fari).

Om'ni-percipient, *-per.sip'.i.ent*, understanding all things, seeing all things. **Omni-percipientce**.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*] *percipiens*, gen. *percipientie*.

Omni-potent, *öm.nīp'.ō.tent*, all-powerful; **omnipotent-ly**.

Omnipotence, **omnipotency**.

Latin *omnipotentia*, *omnipotens*, gen. *omnipotentis* (*omnis posse*).

Om'ni-pres'ent, every-where present. **Omnipres'ence**.

Latin *omni-præsens*, gen. *præsentis* (*præ sum*).

Omniscient, *öm.nīs'.i.ent* (not *öm.nīsh'.ūnt*), knowing all things; **omniscient-ly**. **Omniscience**, *öm.nīs'.i.ence*; **omniscieny**, knowledge of everything.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*] *scientia*, *sciens*, knowing all things.

Omnium gatherum, *öm'.nī.ūm gāth.ēr.ūm*, a familiar dog.

Latin phrase for a miscellaneous collection, a gathering-together of all-sorts-of-things.

Omni-vorous, *öm.nīv'.ō.rūs*, eating both vegetable and animal food. **Omnivores**, *öm.nīv'.ō.reez*, an order of birds.

Latin *omni*-[*omnia*] *vorans*, eating all-things.

On- (a Teutonic prefix), upon, forwards: *on-set*, *on-wards*.

-on (Fr. term., Lat. *-o*), *nouns*. In *Chem.* a metalloid: as *boron*.

-one, **-oon**, **-on** (augmentative), *nouns*, large: as *trom-bone* (a large wind instrument), *ball-oon* (a large ball), *million* (a large thousand).

On. *Upon, ʊp.ʊn.* There is no real difference between these two prepositions. We say:

It lies *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*rest*).

Put this *on* the table (or) *upon* the table (*motion*).

He got *on* the coach (or) *upon* the coach (*ascent*).

It fell *on* the ground (or) *upon* the ground (*descent*).

On this hint I spake (or) *upon* this hint (*as a consequence*).

On better acquaintance (or) *upon* better acquaintance.

On-to for *upon* or *up to* is a vulgarism: as

The dog jumped *on-to* [upon] the table.

The horse went well *on-to* [up to] the second mile-stone.

But when *on* is part of a compound verb *to* may follow: as *hold-on to the ropes*; *laugh-on to your heart's content*.

On dit (Fr.), *ɔ'n dee*, a flying rumour, a report.

Once, wŭnce (rhymes with *dunce*), a single time.

At once, all at one time, immediately. Once and again, repeatedly. ("Once" from *one*: as Germ. *einst* from *ein*.)

One, wŭn. *Won, wŭn.* **On.** *Wan, wŭn.*

One, an individual, a single specimen. *Ones, wŭnz*, persons; *one-ness, wŭn'-ness*, unity. At one, in accord.

One o'clock; one-eyed; one-si'ded, one-si'ded-ness.

One = the French *on*, someone, I myself.

"On" is a contraction of *homme* (*'om, on*), and "one" is our *man, mon*.

The Germans say *wie man sagen möchte* (as one might say), *wie man es wünscht* (as one would have it), *hier man spricht deutsche*.

Errors of Speech.

(I.) **One** is not to be changed into another pronoun in the same sentence.

Hence the following sentences are incorrect:

(1) In former days one went by coach,

But now *he* [one] goes by train.

(2) In such a scene one might forget his cares,
And dream *himself* [oneself], in poet's mood, away.

(3) One is apt to forget *himself* [oneself] in such a matter.

(4) One ought to take care of *his* [one's] health.

(5) One should do a thing *himself* [oneself], if *he* [one] wishes it to be well done.

(6) In correcting the faults of others *one* ought to be doubly careful to be correct *himself* [oneself].

(II.) **One Another. One to Another.**

To may precede "one another" or may be placed *between* the two words: as "be kind to one another" (or) "one to another," but the former is less pedantic. In the one case "one-another" is a compound pronoun, and in the other case it is the Latin *alius alium*, as *alius alium diligebat*.

(III.) *A* not *an* should precede *one*, because there is in reality a digamma before the *o* (*w[one]*). Hence "such *an* one," "many *an* one," should be "such *a* one," "many *a* one."

"One," O. E. *æn* or *on*. "On," O. E. *on*. "Wan," pale, O. E. *won*. "Won," Old Eng. *winn[æn]*, past *wan*, past part. *wunnen*.

Onerary, ɔn'.ɛ.r.ry. **Honorary, ɔn'.ɔ.r.ry.**

Onerary, adapted for bearing burdens, weighty.

Honorary, conferring honour without emolument.

Onerous, *ón' .ē.rūs* (not *ō' .nē.rūs*), burdensome; **onerous-ly**.

Onus, *ō' .nūs*, stigma, trouble, weight.

Lat. *onus*, gen. *oneris*, *onerarius*, *onerous* (Gk. *ónōs*, an ass).

Onion, *ün'.yün* (not *on'.yün*), a bulbous vegetable.

French *oignon*, Latin *unio*, gen. *unionis*. The connection between *onion*, *pearl*, and *union* (in Latin) is very curious. "Unio" means all three. *Pearls* were so called because two are never found alike in any shell, but each pearl is *unique*. *Onion* is so called from its pearly lustre, and *union* from its oneness.

Only, *ön.ly* (to rhyme with *lonely*), one alone, merely.

Only-begotten [son], one [son] without any second.

(2) *The position of only.*

As a rough general rule *Only* should stand immediately before the word it qualifies, and *Alone* immediately after, but this rule in regard to *only* is very laxly followed: Thus we say

(1) "I only shot one bird all the day."

(2) "I shot only one bird all the day."

(3) "I shot one bird only all the day."

The first of these is the most usual, although grammarians dislike it. In examples (1) "shooting-birds" is a compound word qualified by the number one, two, &c. (as it may be), and "only" expresses the fact that my success in "shooting-birds" was limited to only shooting-one-bird. This is really more definite than either example 2 or 3, where a supplemental clause seems to be required: as

"I shot only one bird [but several hares]," or

"I shot one bird only [but several hares]."

Old English *ana*, *anan* or *enlic* (*an* or *en*, one).

Onomatopœia, *ō.nōm'.ā.to-pē'.ah*, an imitation word: as *moo*, *caw*, *meow*, *buzz*, *fizz*, *crack*, *bang*, &c.

Onomatopoeitic, *ō.nōm'.ā.to-pō.ēt'.ik*.

Lat. *ōnōmatopœia* (Gk. *ōnōma poîō*, [the sound] makes the word).

This very long and difficult word might be shortened by omitting *-to-*, as in *ὄνομα-κλήσην*, *ὄνομα-κλυτός*, *ὄνομα-κρετος*, &c.

On'set, the first brunt, a violent attack. (Old Eng. *onset*[*an*].)

Onslaught, *on'.slawt*, a slaughterous attack. (Old Eng. *onslæge*.)

Ontology, *ön.tōl'.ō.gy*, the science of existence, its reality, and its object; **ontologic**, *ön'.tō.lōdg''.ik*; **on'tological**, *ön'.tō.lōdg''.i.kāl*; **ontolog'ical-ly**; **ontologist**, *ön.tōl'.ō.gist*.

Gk. [*to*] *on logos*, discourse about *τὸ ὄν* existence or being.

Onus, *ō' .nūs*, the weight, the difficulty, the task: as

Onus probandi, the task of proof;

Onus importandi, the charge and risk of importing merchandise.

Onward (*adj.*), forward. **Onwards** (*adv.*), in advance.

Although *onward* is sometimes used adverbially, yet it must be remembered that it is the final *s* which gives the adverbial character to the word, *-es* being our native adverbial suffix: as *nightes*, *nightly* (nights). Old English *on-weard*, *on-weardes*.

Onyx, *o'.nix*, a streaky agate, an abscess in the corner of the eye.





